





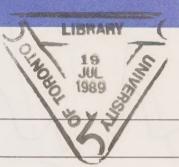
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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 5, 1988



Major Release

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, February 1988

 Canada attracted a record number of foreign overnight visitors due mainly to the Calgary Olympic Games.

Data Availability Announcements

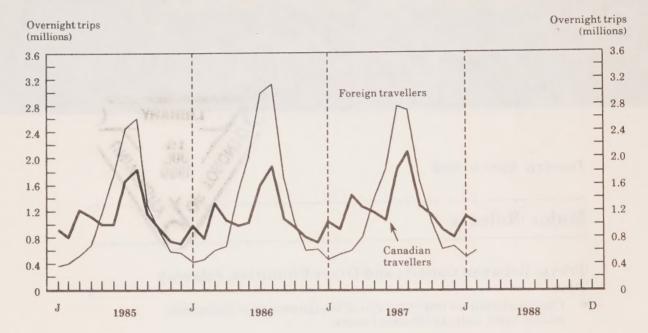
| Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending March 21, | 1988 | 4 |
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| | | |

Publication Released

Index to Data Releases, March 1988

Major Release

International Travel Flows



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1988

Overnight Travel

Preliminary estimates show that non-residents took 12% more trips of one or more nights to Canada in February 1988 than in the same month last year. Overnight visits by United States residents totalled 0.5 million while 95,100 came from all other countries. The Olympic Games in Calgary played a major role in this significant increase of foreign trips to Canada.

For Canadian residents, one million overnight visits to foreign countries were registered in February, up 11% from last year. This represented the fourteenth consecutive month of record volumes. Trips to the United States amounted to 0.7 million while trips to all other countries reached 277,800 or 28% of all overnight trips outside Canada.

Highlights

- During February 1988, Canada welcomed 47% more visitors from countries other than the United States than in February 1987. This record-setting trend started in May 1986.
- Overnight trips by Canadian residents to countries other than the United States increased by 16% from February 1987, marking a sixteenth monthly record level.

Total Travel

Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents reached 3.2 million during the month, 10% above last year. Total trips to the United States by Canadian residents were 2.9 million while trips to all other countries numbered 277,800.

 Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 3% from February 1987 to 1.7 million.

(see table on page 3)

• Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 45% to 101,800.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for February 1988 and the first two months of the year, covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

The February 1988 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.50/\$55) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries February 1988

| | | Total t | rips | overnight trips ¹ | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Febru | ary | Jan. | Feb. | Febr | uary | Jan | Feb. | |
| Residence of Travellers | Number 1988 | % Change From 1987 | Number 1988 | % Change From 1987 | Number 1988 | % Change From 1987 | Number 1988 | Change From 1987 | |
| Non-residents | | | | | | | | | |
| All countries United States Other countries | 1,807,100 1,705,300 101,800 | -1.0 -2.8 44.7 | 3,756,200 3,568,500 187,700 | 3.8 2.7 29.3 | 597,000 501,900 95,100 | 12.5 7.8 46.5 | 1,093,900 919,800 174,100 | 10.6 7.5 30.5 | |
| Residents of Canada | | | | | | | | | |
| All countries United States Other countries | 3,176,400 2,898,600 277,800 | 10.0 9.6 15.6 | 6,682,300 6,068,400 613,900 | 14.6 14.6 13.7 | 1,009,600 731,800 277,800 | 11.4 9.9 15.6 | 2,130,100 1,516,200 613,900 | 10.1 8.7 13.7 | |

Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 2.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 3.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.0%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 2.1% more than that loaded in the previous year.

| | en-day Period Ending March 21, 1988 | Year to date |
|-------------------|---|---|
| | 21,1000 | |
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes | 5 001 122 | 54358660 |
| % change from | | |
| previous year | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Cars | 72,925 | 791,863 |
| % change from | , | , |
| previous year | -0.4 | -0.6 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes | 270 150 | 2 995 559 |
| % change from | | |
| previous year | 3.1 | 7.9 |
| Cars | 9,142 | 100,221 |
| % change from | , | ,, |
| previous year | -4.0 | -0.1 |
| | | |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

February 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.1 million tonnes in February 1988, an increase of 3.9% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections, with no change recorded from February 1987.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 3.2% from the 1987 period, while receipts from United States connections increased 2.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The February 1988 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled to be released the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, including seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

February 1988

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 108,758 kitchen appliances in February 1988, down 12.4% from the 124,137 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 35,772 in February 1988, an increase of 10.9% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 184,383 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1987 amounted to 234,099 units.

The February 1988 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

February 1988

Manufacturers shipped 23 332 593 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1988, down 0.2% from the 23 384 443 square metres shipped in February 1987 and down 10.9% from the 26 186 416r (revised figure) square metres shipped in January 1988.

Shipments for the year to date totalled 49 519 009 square metres, a decrease of 4.0% from the January to February 1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

The February 1988 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool February 1988

Manufacturers shipped 3 413 108 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February 1988, down 19.1% from the 4221 517 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 6.9% from the 3 667 875 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1988 were 7 080 983 square metres, a decrease of 16.7% from the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The February 1988 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries February 1988

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 161 521 automotive replacement batteries in February 1988, a decrease of 17.6% from the 196 008 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 382 878 automotive replacement batteries from January to February 1988, up 19.9% from 319 223 for the same period in 1987.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The February 1988 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of April 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board February 1988

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 048 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1988, a decrease of 24.2% compared to 4 021 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1987.

For January to February 1988, year-to-date shipments totalled 6 032 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a decrease of 20.6% from 7 598 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The February 1988 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending March 26, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending March 26, 1988 totalled 289 255 tonnes, a decrease of 3.6% from the preceding week's total of 299 985 tonnes and down 5.4% from the year-earlier level of 305 652 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 3 516 225 tonnes, an increase of 0.8% from 3 489 871 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publication Released

Farm Product Price Index, January 1988. Catalogue number 62-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 6, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing, February 1988

Exports by Commodity (Based on the Harmonized System), January 1988

Publications Released 3



2

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing

February 1988

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 829 021 bundles in February 1988, a decrease of 6.6% from the 3 028 738 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to February 1988 shipments, at 5 098 429 bundles, were down 5.3% from the 5 384 007 bundles shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The February 1988 issue of Asphalt Roofing (45-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity January 1988

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for January 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The January 1988 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004, \$50/\$500) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.L. Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 16, No. 11, Pack of Processed Peaches, 1987.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125). **Note:** This is a corrected version of the edition

released December 10th 1987.

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, December 1987.
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

How to Order Publications

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 7, 1988

Major Releases Composite Leading Indicator, January 1988 2 The composite index rose by 0.4% in January, little changed from the increases recorded for the previous two months. Pension Plans in Canada, 1986 4 Membership in employer-sponsored pension plans increased 2.3% from 1984 to 4,668,381. Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, February 1988 6 Prices for building materials used in residential construction decreased 0.1% from January but rose 5.8% on a year-over-year basis. Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, February 1988 The index increased 0.4% from the previous month and 6.2% from

Data Availability Announcements

| Regional Distribution of Federal Extramural Expenditures Technology, 1986-87 Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 2, 1988 Cement, February 1988 | on Science and | 8 |
|---|----------------|---|
| Publications Released | S. Najka | (|

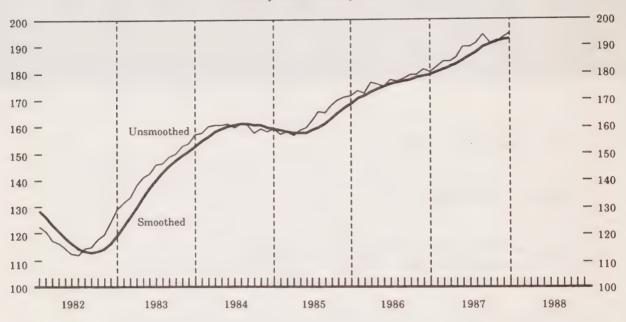


February 1987.

Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)

January 1982 to January 1988



Composite Leading Indicator January 1988

The rate of advance of the indicator (1971=100) remained little changed for the third straight month, the index rising 0.4% to 192.8 in January. Following a 1.6% drop in October, when the stock market fell, the non-smoothed version of the index has risen steadily. These increases were largely attributable to the manufacturing indicators, which all showed strong growth, supplemented by higher retail sales.

The household demand indicators remained mixed in January. Sales of durable goods continued to rise, while the residential construction index posted its sixth straight slight decrease. Housing starts in urban centres went from 185,000 units at annual rates in December to 169,000 units in January. (The

average annual level of starts in urban centres during the current economic expansion is 154.000.)

New orders for durable goods rose 1.2% in January, the sixth consecutive strong increase. The January increase was mainly attributable to the transportation equipment industry: Canadian and American automotive production recovered, after car sales posted steady growth in 1987. There were steady increases in the length of the average workweek.

After slowing throughout the fall, the United States leading indicator posted a first decrease in January (-0.3%), mainly as a result of a larger stock market decrease than was recorded in Canada. (In February, however, renewed strength in most of the components resulted in a 0.9% rise in the non-smoothed version of the index.)

(continued on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627). For more information on the

economy, order the Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$20/\$200). See "How to Order Publications". The April issue also includes a feature article on a new database to study job creation by small, medium and large firms.

Canadian Leading Indicators

| | Per | е | Level | |
|--|------|------|-------|----------|
| | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Jan. |
| Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100) | | | | |
| Smoothed | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 192.8 |
| Unsmoothed | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 194.4 |
| Retail Trade | | | | |
| Furniture and appliance sales | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 145,9714 |
| New motor vehicle sales | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 802,0514 |
| Residential construction index 1 | -2.6 | -3.0 | -2.7 | 119.2 |
| Manufacturing | | | | |
| New orders - durable | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3,7475 |
| Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.83 |
| goods) ² | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 38.8 |
| Average workweek (hours) Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ² | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.14 | -0.2 |
| rercentage change in price per unit labour cost | 0.00 | | | |
| United States composite leading index (1967 = 100) | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 192.0 |
| composite reading index (1907 - 100) | 0.2 | 3.77 | | |
| TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas) | -4.0 | -4.0 | -4.1 | 3,259 |
| Money supply (M1) (\$1971) ³ | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 11,1705 |

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Pension Plans in Canada 1986

At the beginning of 1986, a total of 4,668,381 Canadian workers participated in employer-sponsored pension plans, an increase of 2.3% from 1984 and up nearly 20% from 1976. Nearly three-quarters of the additional 765,883 pension plan members since 1976 were female.

During the period 1976-1986, the number of female members grew by close to 53% while the number of male participants increased 7.3%. As a result of this growth, females accounted for 35% of all plan members in 1986, up substantially from the 27% recorded in 1976.

The 4,668,381 participants in pension plans represented 46% of all employed paid workers¹. The participation rate for males was 52% and 37% for females. These rates are relatively unchanged from those of 1984.

The number of pension plans to which these members belonged increased to 21,094 in 1986, up 3,383 or 19% from the beginning of 1984. The largest increase was seen in private sector plans with fewer than five members, most of which were established for executives or significant shareholders. In 1980, 22% of all plans had fewer than five members, compared to 41% in 1986. These small plans still cover less than 1% of the total plan membership.

The data also reveal an increase in the number of non-contributory plans (i.e. plans to which employees are not required to contribute) and defined contribution plans². This increase can be directly related to the growth in

the number of plans with fewer than five members, since most of these smaller plans do not require a contribution by the employee but specify a fixed contribution rate for the employer. Specifically:

- In 1980, one quarter of all plans were non-contributory. By 1986, this proportion had nearly doubled, to 47%. The proportion of the members covered by non-contributory plans, however, remained at just over 30%, unchanged since 1980.
- From 1982 to 1986, the number of defined contribution plans more than doubled, thereby increasing from 40% to 60% of all employer-sponsored pension plans. But despite the growth in this type of plan, they still covered just 7.0% of the total members in 1986, up only slightly from 5.3% in 1982.

Public sector plans, which numbered 937 in 1986, accounted for only 4.4% of all employer-sponsored pension plans but covered almost 45% of the 4.7 million plan participants.

At the beginning of 1986, a total of 1,016 plans covering 1,577,216 members (33.8% of the total membership) provided for some form of automatic escalation of pension payments. Almost 89% of the members of these plans were in the public sector although only 11% of the 1,016 plans were public sector plans. Not reflected in these data are situations where employers, generally from the private sector, have made periodic ad-hoc increases to the amount of the pension payment.

(see table on page 5)

Detailed information of the provisions of these 21,094 pension plans will be published at a later date in the 1986 issue of *Pension Plans in Canada* (74-401).

Advance information is presently available and can be obtained by contacting Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Excluded from employed paid workers are unpaid family workers, the unemployed and the self-employed who, by definition, are not eligible for membership in employersponsored pension plans.

In a defined contribution plan, the employer - as well as the employee - contribution rate is fixed. On the other hand, in a defined benefit plan, the employer must supplement the employee's required contribution with whatever amount is needed to provide the promised benefit.

The Daily, April 7, 1988

Selected Characteristics of Employer-Sponsored Pension Plans 1980, 1982, 1984 and 1986

| Plans | 19 | 80 | 19 | 982 | 19 | 1984 | | 986 |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | No. | % of Total |
| Total | 14,586 | 100.0 | 15,232 | 100.0 | 17,711 | 100.0 | 21,094 | 100.0 |
| Type of plan: | | | | | | | | |
| Defined contribution Defined benefit Other | 6,170 | 42.3 | 6,108 | 40.1 | 9,030 | 51.0 | 12,637 | 59.9 |
| | 8,035 | 55.1 | 8,775 | 57.6 | 8,386 | 47.3 | 8,215 | 38.9 |
| | 381 | 2.6 | 349 | 2.3 | 295 | 1.7 | 242 | 1.1 |
| Contributory | 10,976 | 75.3 | 10,489 | 68.9 | 10,322 | 58.3 | 11,184 | 53.0 |
| Non-contributory | 3,610 | 24.7 | 4,743 | 31.1 | 7,389 | 41.7 | 9,910 | 47.0 |
| Public sector | 690 | 4.7 | 729 | 4.8 | 803 | 4.5 | 937 | 4.4 95.6 |
| Private sector | 13,896 | 95.3 | 14,503 | 95.2 | 16,908 | 95.5 | 20,157 | |
| Members | No. | % of Total |
| Total | 4,475,429 | 100.0 | 4,657,935 | 100.0 | 4,564,623 | 100.0 | 4,668,381 | 100.0 |
| Male | 3,097,696 | 69.2 | 3,181,288 | 68.3 | 3,039,449 | 66.6 | 3,047,160 | 65.3 |
| Female | 1,377,733 | 30.8 | 1,476,647 | 31.7 | 1,525,174 | 33.4 | 1,621,221 | 34.7 |
| Type of plan: | | | | | | | | |
| Defined contribution | 231,275 | 5.2 | 245,733 | 5.3 | 268,623 | 5.9 | 325,320 | 7.0 |
| Defined benefit | 4,194,283 | 93.7 | 4,363,653 | 93.7 | 4,243,248 | 93.0 | 4,295,691 | 92.0 |
| Other | 49,871 | 1.1 | 48,549 | 1.0 | 52,752 | 1.2 | 47,370 | 1.0 |
| Contributory | 3,129,728 | 69.9 | 3,183,281 | 68.3 | 3,168,632 | 69.4 | 3,236,819 | 69.3 |
| Non-contributory | 1,345,701 | 30.1 | 1,474,654 | 31.7 | 1,395,991 | 30.6 | 1,431,562 | 30.7 |
| Public sector | 1,969,931 | 44.0 | 1,975,533 | 42.4 | 2,028,929 | 44.4 | 2,086,206 | 44 .7 55.3 |
| Private sector | 2,505,498 | 56.0 | 2,682,402 | 57.6 | 2,535,694 | 55.6 | 2,582,175 | |

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

February 1988

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) stood at 139.5 in February, down 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month, but up 5.8% from a year ago.

Between January and February 1988, a sizeable fall in the price for copper pipe and fittings, along with a decrease in the price for lumber outweighed several small increases.

Between February 1987 and February 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 8.4%, due principally to increases in building wires and cables. There were increases in prices for mechanical materials of 8.1%, due primarily to

increases in copper pipe and fittings. Structural materials increased 7.5%, mainly as a result of increases in lumber and concrete bricks and blocks. Architectural materials were up 4.7%, mainly because of increases in metal roofing and siding and gypsum wall-board.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential February 1988 (1981 = 100)

| | | | | % Change | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Feb. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1987 | Feb. 1988/ Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988/ Feb. 1987 | |
| Total materials | 139.5 | 139.7 | 131.8 | -0.1 | 5.8 | |
| Architectural materials | 139.3 | 138.9 | 133.0 | 0.3 | 4.7 | |
| Structural materials | 142.1 | 143.1 | 132.2 | -0.7 | 7.5 | |
| Mechanical materials | 140.6 | 142.5 | 130.1 | -1.3 | 8.1 | |
| Electrical materials | 128.4 | 128.2 | 118.4 | 0.2 | 8.4 | |

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential February 1988

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 136.3 in February, up 0.4% from the revised figure for January and 6.2% higher than a year ago.

Between January and February 1988, there were price increases in several products made of steel, including metal roofing and siding, which offset some minor decreases, principally in prices for lumber.

Between February 1987 and February 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 7.7%, due mainly to an increase in prices for building wires and cables. Prices for mechanical materials increased by 6.7%, attributable largely to

elevator and air-conditioning equipment. Structural materials were up 6.5%, due primarily to increases in concrete bricks and blocks and ready-mix concrete. Architectural materials rose 5.4%, principally due to an increase in metal roofing and siding.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential February 1988 (1981 = 100)

| | | | | % Change | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Feb. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1987 | Feb. 1988/ Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988/ Feb. 1987 | |
| Total materials | 136.3 | 135.8 | 128.4 | 0.4 | 6.2 | |
| Architectural materials | 137.7 | 137.2 | 130.6 | 0.4 | 5.4 | |
| Structural materials | 135.1 | 134.3 | 126.8 | 0.6 | 6.5 | |
| Mechanical materials | 139.7 | 139.6 | 130.9 | 0.1 | 6.7 | |
| Electrical materials | 129.8 | 129.2 | 120.5 | 0.5 | 7.7 | |

Data Availability Announcements

Regional Distribution of Federal Extramural Expenditures on Science and Technology 1986-87

Federal government departments have identified the regional distribution of \$1.2 billion spent on extramural scientific and

technological activities in 1986-87.

Federal funding for the three largest metropolitan areas and the provinces was distributed as follows: National Capital Region (NCR) 10%, Montreal 21%, Toronto 18%, Quebec (excluding Montreal and NCR) 7%, Ontario (excluding Toronto and NCR) 14%, British Columbia 11%, Alberta 5%, Nova Scotia 3%, Manitoba 3%, other regions 8%.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bert Plaus (613-951-6347), Science and Technology Statistics Section, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending April 2, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 2, 1988 totalled 294 510 tonnes, an increase of 1.8% from the preceding week's total of 289 255 tonnes but down 6.5% from the year-earlier level of 315 009 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 3 810 735 tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from 3 804 880 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Cement February 1988

Canadian manufacturers shipped 500 122 tonnes of cement in February 1988, an increase of 11.0% from the 450 712 tonnes shipped a year earlier and up 18.2% from the 423 256r (revised figure) tonnes shipped in January 1988.

January to February 1988 shipments reached 923 378^r tonnes, up 6.9% from the 863 397 tonnes shipped during the same period

in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

The February 1988 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/45) will be available the week of April 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 1, Telecommunication Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 56-001 (Canada: \$7.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$51).
- Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, December 1987.
 Catalogue number 63-011
 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 8, 1988

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, March 1988

• The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.8.

New Housing Price Index, February 1988

• New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 1.1% from January 1988 and 10.3% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

| Canadian Public Hospitals, First Six Months 1987-88 Fiscal Year | 7 |
|---|---|
| Residential Care Facilities, 1985-86 | 7 |

- Private Trucking, 1986 7
 Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1988 8
- Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), January 1988

Publications Released 9

| Major | Release | Dates, | Week | of | April | 11-15 | 10 |
|-------|---------|--------|------|----|-------|-------|----|

5

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey March 1988

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate little overall change in the labour market for March 1988. Employment increased marginally, following the strong gains of the past several months. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.8.

Employment

For the week ended March 19, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by an estimated 15,000 to 12,300,000.

- The rise in employment among men and women aged 25 and over (+24,000) was partly offset by a decline for women in the 15 to 24 age group.
- Part-time employment increased by an estimated 31,000 with gains for both men and women. Full-time employment declined slightly in March (-16,000), the first decrease since September 1986.
- Employment advances were concentrated in finance, insurance and real estate (+20,000) while construction posted a decline of 15,000. There was little change in the other industries.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 17,000 in Ontario and 7,000 in Alberta while it declined by 3,000 in New Brunswick and 4,000 in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in employment in the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 10,000 in March 1988, to 1,036,000. The unemployment rate was 7.8, the same as the previous month.

- The decline in unemployment was concentrated among persons aged 25 and over, falling to 703,000.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 7,000 in Ontario and 10,000 in British Columbia while it rose by 5,000 in New Brunswick and 13,000 in Quebec. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.
- The unemployment rate increased by 0.6 in Prince Edward Island (14.4), by 1.4 in New Brunswick (13.0), by 0.3 in Quebec (9.3) and by 0.5 in Saskatchewan (7.9). It fell by 0.1 in Newfoundland (17.8), by 0.6 in Nova Scotia (10.2), by 0.2 in Ontario (4.9), Manitoba (7.4) and Alberta (8.1), and by 0.6 in British Columbia (10.1).

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The seasonally adjusted participation rate and employment/population ratio remained unchanged at 66.7 and 61.5, respectively.

• The participation rate and employment/ population ratio declined by 0.1 among persons aged 15 to 24 as the result of decreases of 0.2 for women in this age group.

Changes Since March 1987 (unadjusted estimates)

- Employment increased by an estimated 494,000 (+4.3%), to 12,002,000.
- Part-time employment rose by 138,000 (+7.3%) to 2,031,000 and full-time employment grew by an estimated 355,000 to 9,971,000 (+3.7%).
- Employment advanced 5.6% in the goodsproducing industries, with strong yearover-year gains noted in construction (+10.8%) and primary industries other than agriculture (+6.7%).

(continued on page 3)

- The rise of 3.8% in service-producing industries employment was led by increases in finance, insurance and real estate (+9.8%) and trade (+5.2%).
- The estimated number of unemployed declined by 216,000 (-15.5%), to 1,181,000.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 1.8 to 9.0.
- The participation rate rose by 0.6 to 65.9 and the employment/population ratio advanced 1.7 to 60.0.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The March 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) will be available the third week of April. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

(continued on page 4)

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

| | March | February | March |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | 1988 | 1988 | 1987 |
| | | Seasonally Adjusted Data | |
| Labour Force (,000) | 13,336 | 13,331 | 13,045 |
| Employment (,000) | 12,300 | 12,285 | 11,809 |
| Unemployment (,000) | 1,036 | 1,046 | 1,236 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 7.8 | 7.8 | 9.5 |
| Participation Rate (%) | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.0 |
| Employment/Population Ratio (%) | 61.5 | 61.5 | 59.8 |
| | | Unadjusted Data | |
| Labour Force (,000) | 13,183 | 13,066 | 12,906 |
| Employment (,000) | 12,002 | 11,941 | 11,508 |
| Unemployment (,000) | 1,181 | 1,126 | 1,397 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 9.0 | 8.6 | 10.8 |
| Participation Rate (%) | 65.9 | 65.4 | 65.3 |
| Employment/Population Ratio (%) | 60.0 | 59.7 | 58.3 |

Survey of Job Opportunities

Each March since 1979, Statistics Canada has conducted a supplement to the Labour Force Survey to identify the number and characteristics of persons who say that they want work but are not actively seeking it. The survey looks at why these persons are not looking for work and also at their recent labour market experiences, their future job expectations, and willingness to move if a suitable job were offered.

The results of this annual survey complement data from the monthly LFS on persons who have looked for work in the previous six months but who, for various reasons, did not look for work during the past four weeks. The March survey covers a much broader group, however, since it refers to all persons who report wanting a job, whether or not they have ever actively looked for one.

Persons who report wanting a job may not be actively seeking one for a variety of reasons. These reasons fall into two general categories — those which are labour market-related (awaiting recall to a former job, awaiting replies to earlier job search efforts, or a belief that no suitable jobs are available) and personal and other reasons (illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, going to school, etc.).

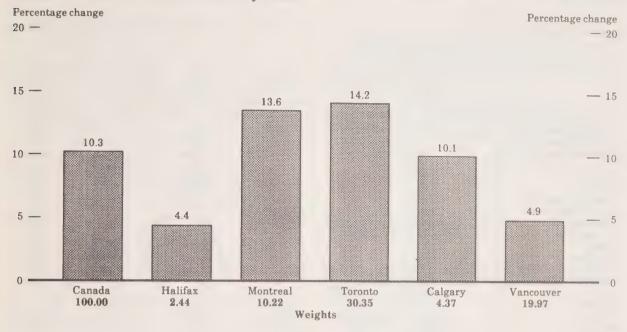
The March 1988 results showed that an estimated 186,000 persons reported that they wanted work but were not seeking it for labour market-related reasons. This compares to 216,000 in March 1987 and a peak of 335,000 in March 1983.

An additional 122,000 persons reported that they wanted a job but remained outside of the labour force last month because of personal and other reasons unrelated to labour market conditions. The corresponding March 1987 estimate was 143,000.

A short note on the March 1988 survey results will appear in the April 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001), to be released during the week of May 23, 1988. Entitled "Women Wanting Work, But Not Looking Due to Child Care Demands", this note examines the characteristics of this group of persons on the margins of the labour force, including differences with persons in the labour force, and the kinds of jobs they would like to have.

A set of standard tabulations from the March supplementary survey (1979-1988) will be available next week. To obtain a copy, contact Ernest Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, February 1988



New Housing Price Index February 1988

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 124.9 in February, up 1.1% from January. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 10.3% higher than the year-earlier level. Between January and February, the estimated house only index increased 1.0%, while the estimated land only index increased 1.2%.

Among the cities surveyed, Windsor showed the largest monthly increase (4.0%) in new housing prices, followed by Toronto with an increase of 1.6%. Generally speaking, rising prices were attributed to higher construction costs, which were passed on to buyers, as builders began setting their prices for spring.

Southwestern Ontario cities, together with Montreal and Quebec City maintained yearly

gains that are significantly higher than those experienced by other Canadian cities, with the exception of Calgary and Victoria. In Alberta and British Columbia cities surveyed, despite recent price increases, index levels remained below their 1981 price reference level of 100, with the exception of Calgary, which, at 100.3, is at its highest level since August 1982.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Prices Division (613-951-9607).

New Housing Price Indexes (1981 = 100)

| | | | | | | % Change |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Weights ¹ 1987 | Feb. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1987 | Feb. 1988/ Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988 Feb. 1987 |
| Canada Total | 100.0 | 124.9 | 123.6 | 113.2 | 1.1 | 10.3 |
| Canada (House only) | | 131.2 114.3 | 129.9 113.0 | 120.0 100.6 | 1.0 1.2 | 9.3 13.6 |
| Canada (Land only) | | 114.5 | 113.0 | 100.6 | 1.4 | 13.0 |
| St. John's | 0.87 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 112.1 | _ | 1.9 |
| Halifax | 2.44 | 132.0 | 130.8 | 126.4 | 0.9 | 4.4 |
| Saint John-Moncton | 0.98 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 133.3 | _ | |
| Quebec City | 2.26 | 152.7 | 151.6 | 141.4 | 0.7 | 8.0 |
| Montreal | 10.22 | 163.0 | 162.0 | 143.5 | 0.6 | 13.6 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 5.74 | 143.2 | 141.7 | 133.5 | 1.1 | 7.3 |
| Toronto | 30.35 | 155.7 | 153.3 | 136.3 | 1.6 | 14.2 |
| Hamilton | 2.98 | 171.5 | 169.8 | 147.6 | 1.0 | 16.2 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 1.30 | 164.0 | 163.2 | 148.7 | 0.5 | 10.3 |
| Kitchener-Waterloo | 2.08 | 169.6 | 168.1 | 152.1 | 0.9 | 11.5 |
| ondon | 1.58 | 152.6 | 152.3 | 141.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 |
| Windsor | 0.90 | 127.9 | 123.0 | 119.4 | 4.0 | 7.1 |
| Winnipeg | 3.11 | 136.0 | 135.5 | 131.9 | 0.4 | 3.1 |
| Regina | 0.90 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 115.3 | _ | 2.5 |
| Saskatoon | 1.30 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 108.8 | -0.4 | 2.2 |
| Calgary | 4.37 | 100.3 | 99.8 | 91.1 | 0.5 | 10.1 |
| Edmonton | 4.86 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 88.0 | - | 4.2 |
| Vancouver | 19.97 | 79.2 | 78.4 | 75.5 | 1.0 | 4.9 |
| Vietoria | 2.79 | 72.1 | 72.3 | 67.4 | -0.3 | 7.0 |

Nil or zero.
 Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.
 The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Public Hospitals

First Six Months 1987-88 Fiscal Year

Total expenditures by Canadian public hospitals were estimated at \$8.2 billion for the first six months of the 1987-88 fiscal year, a 7.9% rise over the \$7.6 billion recorded for the same period in 1986-87.

Provincially, the highest increases were in Prince Edward Island (11%), the Northwest Territories (10%), Ontario (10%) and British Columbia (10%), while Alberta (0.3%) and Saskatchewan (1.1%) recorded the lowest increases.

Nationally, total patient-days were down 0.6% in the first half of 1987-88 to 25.2 million from 25.3 million in the first half of 1986-87. Expenses per patient-day rose 8.5% to \$325.58 from \$299.97.

These estimates are based on data reported through the Quarterly Hospital Information System (QHIS) and will be revised as more complete information becomes available.

The April-September 1987 edition of Quarterly Hospital Information System - Hospital Indicators (83-002, \$17.25/\$69) will be available by April 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. Neil Palmer (613-951-8570), Health Care Section, Health Division.

Residential Care Facilities

Preliminary statistics from Residential Care Facilities are now available for the 1985/86 reporting year in advance of the publication. This data base is comprised of key data elements relating to the types of facilities and the characteristics of the predominant group of their residents. The variables include: type,

size and ownership of the facility; the level of care given to the residents; revenues and expenditures; staff; as well as age and sex of the residents. The data are compiled by province and facility type and size.

For more detailed information on this release, contact P.J. Paddon (613-951-8782), Health Division.

Private Trucking

Preliminary data from the 1986 truck use survey are now available.

Highlights

- There were 2,676 firms having a fleet size of 15 or more vehicles involved in private trucking. These firms had operating expenses of \$4.1 billion.
- The private trucking industry employed 65,604 full- and part-time personnel in 1986, as well as the services of 4,968 brokers (owner operators).
- The total distance travelled by private truckers was 3.9 billion kilometres, of which only 2.0% was in the United States.
- Almost 91% of the power units were straight trucks, of which 8.5% were leased.

The 1986 issue of *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, \$32) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ray Forcier (613-951-8700), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

February 1988

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 347 842 cubic metres in February 1988, a decrease of 3.2% from 4 491 501 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 466 140 cubic metres, down 0.5% from 4 488 056 cubic metres in February 1987. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 373 524 cubic metres, an increase of 4.6% from the 8 003 923 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 19 689 272 cubic metres, an increase of 0.7% from 19 559 941 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 8 173 969 cubic metres, a decrease of 8.8% from 8 964 237 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 4.4% to 8 577 120 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 8 970 262 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 16 839 878 cubic metres, was up 2.1% from 16 491 601 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The February 1988 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50) is scheduled to be released the week of April 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based) January 1988

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) are now available for January 1988 on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913.

The January 1988 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$50/\$500) will be available the fourth week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Labour Force Information, March 1988. Catalogue number 71-001P (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Profiles - Census Tracts -Guelph: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-109 (Canada: \$19; Other Countries: \$20).

Profiles - Census Tracts -Hamilton: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-113 (Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).

Profiles – Census Tracts – Kamloops: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-115 (Canada: \$19; Other Countries: \$20).

Profiles - Census Tracts Peterborough: Part 1, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-137
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Profiles - Census Tracts -St. Catharines - Niagara: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-147 (Canada: \$23; Other Countries: \$24).

✓ Profiles – Census Tracts –
 Sarnia: Part 1, 1986 Census.
 Catalogue number 95-151
 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Profiles - Census Tracts -Thunder Bay: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-161 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Profiles - Census Tracts - Windsor: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-171 (Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$22).

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Major Release Dates: April 11 - 15

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date of release | Title | Reference period |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|
| April | | |
| 11 | Estimates of Labour Income | January 1988 |
| 11 | Farm Product Price Index | February 1988 |
| 12 | Housing Starts | February 1988 |
| 12 | Building Permits | January 1988 |
| 13 | Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area | February 1988 |
| 14 | New Motor Vehicle Sales | February 1988 |
| 14 | Help-wanted Index | March 1988 |
| 15 | The Consumer Price Index | March 1988 |

The Daily

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Statistics Canada

Monday, April 11, 1988

| Major Releases | |
|--|---|
| New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1988 • Sales of new motor vehicles were up 1.4% over the February 1987 level. | 2 |
| Estimates of Labour Income, January 1988 Labour income increased by 6.8% from a year earlier. | 5 |
| Farm Product Price Index, February 1988 Farm prices rose 0.3% from the previous month. | 7 |
| Data Availability Announcements | |
| Steel Pine and Tuhing February 1988 | 9 |

| Publications | Released | 10 | 0 |
|--------------|----------|----|---|
| | | | |

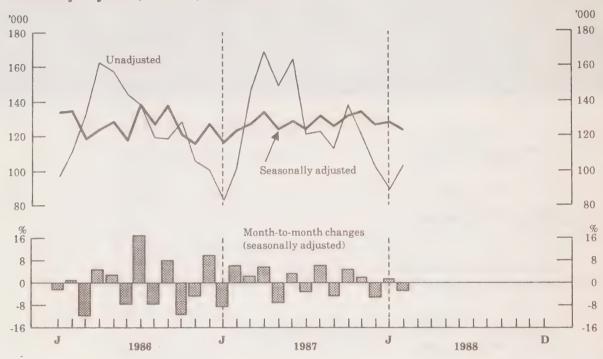
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1988

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, February 1988

9

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-88



New Motor Vehicle Sales February 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 123,000 units in February 1988, a decrease of 3.2% from the revised January 1988 level of 127,000 units. In February, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-2.8%) and commercial vehicles (-3.9%).
- The 3.2% decrease in the sales of new motor vehicles in February 1988 followed a modest increase of 0.9% in January. Sales declined in three of the last six months, resulting in no overall growth during the September 1987 to February 1988 period.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a decrease of 2.2% in February 1988 to a level of 56,000 units, while imported passenger cars declined by 4.1% to a level of 29,000 units. The decrease in February for imported passenger car sales followed a gain of 5.3% in January, whereas North American passenger car sales decreased for the third consecutive month.

(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 103,000 units in February 1988, up 1.4% over the February 1987 level. Commercial vehicle sales advanced by 6.2%, the seventh consecutive monthly year-over-year increase, while passenger car sales recorded a decrease of 0.8%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars rose 0.8% from their level in February 1987 as increases in Japanese car sales (+7.5%) and in imported cars from other countries (+15.4%) offset a sales decrease by South Korean cars (-42.7%). Sales of North American passenger cars decreased 1.5%.
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 22.6% in February 1988 from 20.9% a year earlier. This gain was mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from other countries, as their market share declined to 9.2% from 10.4% in February 1987.
- Seven provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in February 1988 compared to February 1987. Decreases were recorded in Manitoba (-9.0%), Saskatchewan (-4.6%) and Ontario (-1.7%).
- For the first two months of 1988, total new motor vehicle sales increased 4.0% from the same period last year to 192,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cars were up 3.4% to 42,000 units, while domestic car sales were up 1.1% to 87,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 63,000 units during this period, up 8.7% from a year earlier.

Terms of Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

MCD: 5 The MCD (months of cyclical dominance) represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trendcycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The February 1988 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada February 1988

| | November 1987 ^r | December 1987 ^r | January 1988 ^r | February 1988 ^p |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Units % Change | Units % Change | Units % Change | Units % Change |
| Seasonally adjusted data | | | | |
| Total new motor vehicles | 133,636 1.5 | 126,313 -5.5 | 127,494 0.9 | 123,441 -3.2 |
| Passenger cars by origin: | | | | |
| North America | 60,372 1.5 | 58,280 -3.5 | 57,596 -1.2 | 56,325 -2.2 |
| Overseas | 30,987 2.2 | 28,561 -7.8 | 30,07 4 5.3 | 28,854 -4.1 |
| Total | 91,359 1.7 | 86,841 -4.9 | 87,670 1.0 | 85,179 -2.8 |
| Commercial vehicles | 42,277 1.0 | 39,472 -6.6 | 39,82 4 0.9 | 38,262 -3.9 |
| | February 1988 | Change 1988/87 ^r | January- February 1988 | Change 1988/87 ^r |
| | Units | % | Units | % |
| Unadjusted sales | | | | |
| Total new motor vehicles Passenger cars by origin: | 102,919 | 1.4 | 191,942 | 4.0 |
| North America Japan Other countries | 4 7,510 15,780 | -1.5 7.5 | 86,689 29,702 | 1.1 15.9 |
| (Including South Korea) (South Korea) | 6,383 (2,011) | -12.5 (- 4 2.7) | 12,653 (4,206) | -17.4 (-46.1) |
| Total | 69,673 | -0.8 | 129,044 | 1.8 |
| Commercial vehicles by origin: | | | | |
| North America Overseas | 30,031 3,215 | 8.1 -8.9 | 56,947 5,951 | 10.1 -2.5 |
| Total | 33,246 | 6.2 | 62,898 | 8.7 |

Estimates of Labour Income January 1988

The January 1988 preliminary estimate of labour income, which represents approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was estimated at \$24.2 billion, a gain of 6.8% from January 1987. The January 1988 increase is similar to the 6.7% annual change for 1987.

Seasonally Adjusted

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for January 1988 increased by 0.8% from the previous month. In 1987, the month-to-month increases in wages and salaries were between 0.2% (November) and 0.8% (May and October).

In the goods-producing industries, the estimate of wages and salaries increased by 0.3% from December 1987. Led by mining (1.3%), all industries within this group showed increases with the exception of forestry which declined (-0.6%).

In the service-producing industries, the estimate of wages and salaries increased by 0.5% in January 1988 from the previous month. All industries within this group increased – especially trade (+1.0%) and finance, insurance and real estate (+1.2%) – or showed little change, except for federal and local administrations which decreased.

On a provincial basis, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries showed changes of less than 1% with the exception of Nova Scotia (+1.2%), Ontario (+1.0%) and Saskatchewan (+1.1%).

Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

On a year-over-year basis, the January 1988 estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries rose by 7.9% from January 1987, similar to the 8.1% shown in December 1987. This increase was mainly due to the strong growth rates in manufacturing (+8.2%) and construction (+8.9%).

Note to Users

With the release of the December 1987 preliminary estimate of labour income, monthly revisions have been made back to July 1987.

These revisions affected only the Canada aggregates of labour income, supplementary labour income, and wages and salaries and have not been applied to the industrial or provincial detail. Consequently, small differences exist between the summation of the industries and/or provinces when compared to the Canada totals.

These inconsistencies will be corrected in the upcoming annual revision of the labour income estimates, the results of which will be released in early July 1988.

For further information regarding these revised estimates, please call Ed Bunko (613-951-4048) or Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

In the service-producing industries, the year-over-year growth rate in wages and salaries was 6.1%, slightly larger than the 5.7% shown in December 1987. Health and welfare services had the highest growth rate (+7.2%), followed by finance, insurance and real estate (+7.0%). The yearly rate of change for education and related services and federal administration showed decelerations compared to the previous month.

At the provincial level, the yearly rate of change in wages and salaries increased or showed little change from the previous month except for Newfoundland and British Columbia which declined.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1988 issue of *Estimates* of *Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

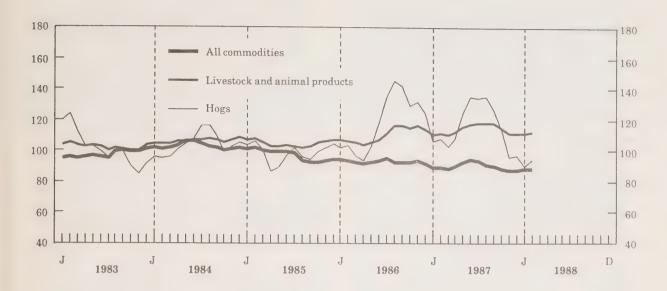
Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income (millions of dollars)

| | January 1988 p | December 1987 ^r | November 1987 ^f | January 198' |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | Unadjusted for | seasonal variation | |
| Agriculture, fishing and trapping | 107.9 | 153.6 | 165.4 | 104.0 |
| Forestry | 146.9 | 146.6 | 171.6 | 144. |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 562.9 | 550.2 | 548.5 | 532.0 |
| Manufacturing industries | 4,646.2 | 4.630.5 | 4,622.1 | 4,294. |
| | 1,097.6 | 1,194.3 | 1,361.6 | 1,008. |
| Construction industry | 1,097.0 | 1,134.0 | 1,001.0 | 1,000. |
| Fransportation, communications and | 9 909 6 | 0 100 0 | 0 000 1 | 2,095. |
| other utilities | 2,208.6 | 2,198.3 | 2,223.1 | , |
| Frade | 3,063.1 | 3,143.1 | 3,078.4 | 2,867. |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 1,773.1 | 1,743.7 | 1,759.8 | 1,657. |
| Commercial and personal service | 2,821.0 | 2,834.6 | 2,875.1 | 2,648. |
| Education and related services | 1,987.8 | 1,963.8 | 2,015.8 | 1,867. |
| Health and welfare services | 1,586.7 | 1,591.2 | 1,586.9 | 1,480. |
| Federal administration and other | | | | |
| government offices | 745.0 | 760.1 | 741.9 | 734. |
| Provincial administration | 550.7 | 560.3 | 568.9 | 537. |
| ocal administration | 469.3 | 485.5 | 479.4 | 444. |
| Total wages and salaries | 21,808.1 | 21,997.3 | 22,204.6 | 20,414. |
| Supplementary labour income | 2,412.6 | 2,436.0 | 2,458.5 | 2,257 |
| Labour income | 24,220.7 | 24,433.2 | 24,663.1 | 22,671. |
| | | Adjusted for s | seasonal variation | |
| | 100.0 | 1050 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Agriculture, fishing and trapping | 189.0 | 195.2 | 183.8 | 185. |
| orestry | 162.2 | 163.2 | 164.8 | 156. |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 559.8 | 552.8 | 547.3 | 532. |
| Manufacturing industries | 4,731.6 | 4,714.0 | 4,636.4 | 4,389 |
| Construction industry | 1,329.2 | 1,322.9 | 1,323.0 | 1,222 |
| Cransportation, communications and | | | | |
| other utilities | 2,232.7 | 2,223.9 | 2,223.9 | 2,122. |
| Crade | 3,079.8 | 3,049.2 | 3,047.3 | 2,892 |
| inance, insurance and real estate | 1,787.6 | 1,765.9 | 1,774.9 | 1,671 |
| Commercial and personal service | 2,906.1 | 2,895.6 | 2,892.6 | 2,728 |
| Education and related services | 1,932.1 | 1,927.2 | 1,944.6 | 1,816 |
| lealth and welfare services | 1,595.8 | 1,595.1 | 1,596.7 | 1,515 |
| rederal administration and other | | , | , | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| government offices | 763.2 | 768.2 | 754.0 | 746 |
| Provincial administration | 577.8 | 574.8 | 576.6 | 557 |
| ocal administration | 479.6 | 483.2 | 483.0 | 451 |
| Total wages and salaries | 22,504.3 | 22.327.9 | 22,246.0 | 20,998 |
| Supplementary labour income | 2,486.2 | 2,469.1 | 2,460.1 | 2,324. |
| Labour income | 24,990.4 | 24,797.0 | 2,400.1 | 2,324. |

P Preliminary estimates.
Revised estimates.

f Final estimates.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index February 1988

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 88.5 in February, up 0.3% from the revised January level of 88.2. This was the third consecutive increase in the index following five monthly decreases. Higher crop and livestock prices contributed to the monthly increase in the overall index. On a year-overyear basis, though, the index still stood 0.8% below the year-earlier level of 89.2.

The percentage changes in the index between January and February 1988 by province were as follows:

| • | Newfoundland | 2.1% |
|---|----------------------|------|
| • | Prince Edward Island | 2.9% |
| • | Nova Scotia | 1.5% |
| • | New Brunswick | 1.5% |
| • | Quebec | 0.5% |
| • | Ontario | 0.5% |

| • | Manitoba | 0.9% |
|---|------------------|-------|
| • | Saskatchewan | -0.1% |
| • | Alberta | -0.7% |
| | British Columbia | 0.3% |
| 0 | Canada | 0.3% |

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index increased 0.4% in February 1988. Higher prices for hogs, eggs and milk offset lower cattle prices, while those for poultry showed little change. Despite the increase in February 1988, the index has fallen 5.3% from the record level reached in August 1987.

Hog prices rose 4.9% in February. Associated with the price increase was adverse weather conditions in the midwestern part of the United States that disrupted the movement of hogs to market. Although the index increased in February, it stood 30% below the level reached in June 1987.

(continued on page 8)

- The egg index rose 1.0% in February to 105.1, largely due to an increase in prices set by the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency on January 31, 1988. Higher feed costs, the major component of the cost of production formula for eggs, were the cause of the egg price increase. The egg index was 1.8% above its year-earlier level, and has not fallen for six months.
- The dairy index increased 0.6% as a result of higher industrial milk and cream prices. The cost of production formula, which is used to determine the target price for industrial milk and cream, indicated an increase for February. This formula was revised effective February 1 and replaced the former returns adjustment formula that had been in place since 1975.

Crops

The crops index increased slightly in February and stood at 63.0. Prices for crops have been relatively steady since August 1987, at around the level set in February 1978. Oilseed and potato prices rose in February while cereal prices decreased.

• The potato index increased for the third consecutive month due to higher prices for table, processing and seed potatoes. After falling 43% between July and November, the index has risen 12.1% during the past three months, but remained 16.8% below its year-earlier level. Processing potato prices have been trending upward for several months and, more recently, table potato prices have also been rising.

• The oilseeds index increased 0.6% in February to a level of 90.3. The index has risen 25% since September 1987 and, with the increase in February 1988 was at its highest point since March 1986.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1986 are final prices. Beginning in August 1986, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February issue of Farm Product Price Index (62-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled for release April 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Pipe and Tubing February 1988

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1988 totalled 148 354 tonnes, an increase of 35.2% from the 109 741r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 293 908 tonnes, up 35.4% from the 217 007^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1988 issue of Steel Pipe and Tubing (41-011, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

February 1988

Canadian chemical firms produced 115 210 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February 1988, an increase of 29.1% from the 89 214^r tonnes produced in February 1987.

January to February 1988 production totalled 236 329 tonnes, up 18.4% from 199 540r tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for February 1988, February 1987 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1988 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) is scheduled to be released April 29.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

February 1988

Canadian firms produced 137 081 cubic metres of waferboard in February 1988, an increase of 23.2% from the 111 246 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 109 629 cubic metres in February 1988, up 12.3% from 97 623r cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for February 1988 was 3 735 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (40,206 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 14.4% from the 3 264 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (35,137 thousand square feet basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in February 1987.

Production of waferboard during the first two months of 1988 totalled 270 879 cubic metres, up 25.6% from the 215 718 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 207 183 cubic metres, up 3.0% from the 201 225r cubic metres in January to February 1987. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 6 880 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (74,062 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), up 22.6% from the 5 613 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (60,421 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1988 issue of *Particleboard*, *Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 8, Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1987. Catalogue number 35-002 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- Electric Lamps, January 1988.
 Catalogue number 43-009
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Electric Lamps, February 1988. Catalogue number 43-009 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Oil Pipe Line Transport, December 1987.
 Catalogue number 55-001
 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 1, Continuing Education in Canadian Universities, 1985-86.
 Catalogue number 81-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Profiles Census Tracts Lethbridge: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-123 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- Profiles Census Tracts Oshawa: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-133 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- Profiles Census Tracts Prince George: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-139 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- Profiles Census Tracts Sault Ste. Marie: Part 1, 1986 Census.
 Catalogue number 95-155
 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- Profiles Census Tracts Sudbury: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-159 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

Selected Financial Indexes, March 1988

- Steel Ingots, February 1988 2

 Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1988 2
- Publications Released 3



2

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

February 1988

Steel ingot production for February 1988 totalled 1 204 089 tonnes, an increase of 4.6% from 1 150 870 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 2 476 481 tonnes, up 4.1% from 2 380 008 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1988 issue of *Primary Iron* and Steel (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

February 1988

In February 1988, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 125,062,359 fare passengers. Operating revenues totalled \$86,910,446 - down 0.5% from January 1988.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,522,929 fare passengers, down 2.4% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$15,991,638 - a 6.7% decrease from January 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The February 1988 issue of Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Selected Financial Indexes March 1988

March 1988 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Industry Price Indexes, January 1988. Catalogue number 62-011 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185). Science and Technology Indicators, 1987. Catalogue number 88-201 (Canada: \$44; Other Coutries: \$46).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 13, 1988

Major Release

Building Permits, January 1988

3

• The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada reached \$2,759.0 million, up 14.5% from \$2,409.4 million in December.

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Social Trends, Spring 1988

According to the Spring 1988 edition of Canadian Social Trends, results from the 1986 Census show continuing shifts in the marital status of Canadians since the last count in 1981. The fast-growing divorced population increased 38% from 500,000 in 1981 to 690,000. Increases in the separated and widowed populations were smaller: the number in the separated category rose 10% from 470,000 to 518,000, and the number of widows and widowers rose by 8%, from 1.16 million to 1.25 million. The slowest-growing marital category was the single (never married) group, whose numbers rose just 3.2% from 5.3 million to 5.4 million. The increase in the number of married people was not much greater: a 4.8% rise from 11.5 million to 12.0 million.



Rivenues

This edition also features articles on therapeutic abortion in Canada, job displacement, unionization, wife abuse, the help-wanted index, and passenger traffic on commercial air services.

Copies of Statistics Canada's flagship publication (11-008E, \$8/\$32) are now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). Due to overwhelming support for Canadian Social Trends, a reduced price is now being offered to readers.

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Major Release

Chart 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

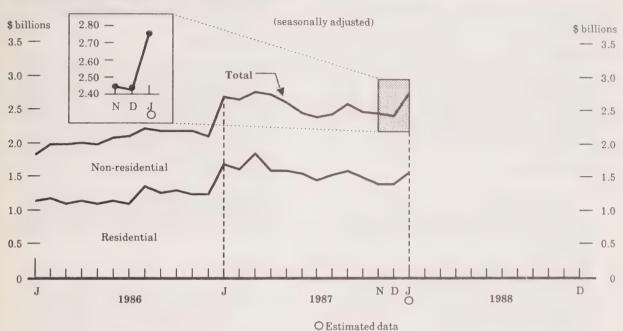


Chart 2
Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

(seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

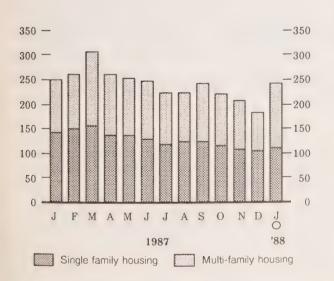


Chart 3 Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

(seasonally adjusted) \$ billions \$ billions 1.2 -1.2 **Total** 1.0 1.0 Institutional 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.6 -Commercial 0.4 -0.4 0.2 = 0.2 Industrial J A S O N J F M A M J '88 1987 O Estimated data

Building Permits January 1988

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction filtered index)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada in January reached \$2,759.0 million, up 14.5% from \$2,409.4 million in December. This increase was attributable to both the residential and the non-residential sectors.

Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits increased 12.6% in January to \$1,556.6 million from \$1,382.8 million in December.
- The multi-family dwelling sector was responsible for this advance with a 47% rise to \$631.1 million; the single-family dwelling sector registered a slight drop (3.0%) to \$925.5 million.
- The number of dwellings authorized in January totalled 242,900 units at an annual rate (110,800 single-detached and 132,100 multiple dwellings), a 30.7% rise from 185,900 units registered in December.
- All regions except Ontario and the Prairies recorded gains in the number of dwelling units in January.

Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential permits was \$1,202.4 million in January, up 17.2% from \$1,026.2 million in December.
- Gains were recorded in both the commercial (+31.6% to \$814.1 million) and the governmental (+10.6% to \$220.0 million) sectors in January. The industrial component registered a sharp drop of 19.4% to \$168.3 million.

On a regional basis, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded increases in non-residential value while the Prairies and the Atlantic regions recorded losses.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects), as reflected by the filtered index of building permits, remained almost unchanged (+0.1%) at 122.9 in November. The revised indexes of August, September and October are now at the following levels: 123.2, 122.8 and 122.8.
- The filtered indexes of residential and nonresidential permits gained 0.8% to 140.3 and 1.4% to 104.7 respectively in November.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend as shown by the filtered index is an investment anticipator in the construction sector for the forthcoming months. It is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981=100), seasonal adjustment and filtering (using the 23-month Henderson moving average method) to produce a trend-cycle.

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 3, 5, 9 to 15) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The December 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

More detailed information on this release is available from Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area February 1988

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$715 million in February 1988, down 0.9% from the February 1987 level of \$721 million. Adjusted to remove the effect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department, sales rose 4.9% over the February 1987 level.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to February 1988 totalled \$1,445 million, down 3.2% from the corresponding period in 1987. Adjusted sales were up 2.1% over the 1987 period.
- Department store sales during February 1988, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from February 1987 in parentheses):

Province

| • | Newfoundland, \$7.7 million | (7.4%); |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| • | Prince Edward Island,\$4.6 million | (8.8%); |
| • | Nova Scotia, \$22.5 million | (5.2%); |
| • | New Brunswick, \$14.6 million | (7.7%); |
| • | Quebec, \$133.8 million | (1.1%); |
| | Ontario, \$292.5 million | (5.5%); |
| | Manitoba, \$31.3 million | (-6.1%); |
| • | Saskatchewan, \$22.0 million | (0.9%); |
| • | Alberta, \$85.1 million | (-10.7%); |
| • | British Columbia, \$100.9 million | (-12.1%). |
| | | |

Metropolitan Area

| • Calgary, \$35.7 million | (-1.3%); |
|---|------------|
| Edmonton, \$35.6 million | (-14.9%); |
| • Halifax-Dartmouth, \$12.7 million | on (3.5%); |
| Hamilton, \$21.9 million | (15.0%); |
| Montreal, \$78.4 million | (-0.8%); |
| Ottawa-Hull, \$33.4 million | (9.4%); |
| Quebec City, \$17.6 million | (1.9%); |
| Toronto, \$122.8 million | (6.3%); |
| Vancouver, \$59.6 million | (-13.7%); |
| Winnipeg, \$28.7 million | (-4.7%). |

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd. The adjusted provincial percentage changes in February were as follows: Alberta (+7.2%) and British Columbia (+10.5%). The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act preclude releasing adjusted movements for Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The *Daily* during the week of April 18.

The February 1988 issue of Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the fourth week of April.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains February 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during February 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| | Wheat (excluding durum | 972.2 |
|---|------------------------|---------|
| • | Durum wheat | 113.6 |
| • | Total wheat | 1 085.8 |
| 0 | Oats | 42.6 |
| | Barley | 346.8 |
| • | Rye | 30.4 |
| • | Flaxseed | 31.9 |
| • | Canola (rapeseed) | 256.3 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The February 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in early May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Hospital Statistics 1985-86

Hospital statistics from the Annual Return of Hospitals are now available for the 1985-86 reporting year in advance of the publication. This data base is comprised of a wide range of data elements relating to hospital utilization and expenditures. The data are compiled by province and hospital type and size.

The publications Hospital Annual Statistics (catalogue 83-232) and Annual Return of Hospitals (catalogue 83-233) are to be replaced by a six-volume report which can be purchased as a package or by individual volume. The report is to be titled Annual Return of Hospitals with tentative volume subtitles (proposed release dates in brackets) that include:

- Beds and Patient Movement (Aug. '88)
- Ambulatory Care (Sept. '88)
- Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services (Oct. '88)
- Administrative and Support Services (Nov. '88)
- Personnel (Dec. '88)
- Expenditures and Income (Jan. '89)

For more information contact W. Neil Palmer, Health Care Section, Health Division (613-951-8570). Data requests may be directed to the Information Production Section, Health Division (613-951-8552) or by contacting the nearest regional reference centre of Statistics Canada.

Production of Eggs

February 1988

Canadian egg production increased by 3.5% to 39.6 million dozen in February 1988 from 38.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 0.1% from February 1987 to 1988, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 1,945 to 2,012.

Available on CANSIM - matrices 1145-1146, 5689-5691.

The February 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on May 3.

For further detailed information on this release contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

The Dairy Review

February 1988

In February 1988, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 981 tonnes, an increase of 15.3% compared to February 1987. The February 1988 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 8 563 tonnes, a decrease of 6.1% compared to February 1987.

An estimated 600 714 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in January 1988, an increase of approximately 0.3% over January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667, 5673.

The February 1988 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on April 29.

For further detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

February 1988

Rolled steel shipments for February 1988 totalled 1 057 058 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from the preceding month's total of 1 100 997 tonnes but an increase of 4.5% from the year-earlier level of 1 011 335^r tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 2 158 055 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% compared to 2 054 793r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The February 1988 issue of *Primary Iron* and Steel (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of May 2.

Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

February 1988

Production of process cheese in February 1988 totalled 6 947 019 kilograms, an increase of 52.1% from January 1988 but a decrease of 12.2% from February 1987. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 11 514 334 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1987 amount of 13 082 954 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 363 844 kilograms, a decrease of 4.7% from January 1988 but an increase of 12.2% from February 1987. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 745 823 kilograms, compared to the 829 397 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The February 1988 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim* Milk Powder (32-024, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of April 11.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

January 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in January 1988 totalled 46 664 tonnes, an increase of 10.0% from the 42 413r tonnes produced in December 1987.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 6711 tonnes in January 1988, down from the 8530^r tonnes sold the previous month.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 114 tonnes in January 1988 from 9 716r tonnes in December 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The January 1988 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006,\$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of April 8.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ended April 9, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 9, 1988 totalled 282 297 tonnes, a decrease of 4.2% from the preceding week's total of 294 510 tonnes and down 4.0% from the year-earlier level of 294 059 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 4 117 924 tonnes, an increase of 0.1% from 4 115 283 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Further information is available from Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Prerecorded Tapes

February 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,606,413 phonograph records in February 1988, down 5.2% from the 3,803,905^r produced a year earlier. Production of tapes decreased to 3,583,832 in February 1988, down 6.1% from 3,816,061 tapes in February 1987.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 6,602,560°, down 7.5% from the 7,140,224° records produced during the January to February 1987 period. Cumulative production of tapes decreased 2.9% to 6,863,666° from 7,069,749 tapes during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The February 1988 issue of Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of April 22.

Contact: Danielle Côté (613-951-3521), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

February 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,894,787 pairs of footwear in February 1988, a decrease of 11.7% from the 3,278,476r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to February 1988 totalled 5,438,604 pairs of footwear, down 13.2% from 6,268,306^r pairs produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The February issue of Footwear Statistics (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of April 15.

Contact: Carla Mouradian (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Publication Released

Canadian Social Trends, Spring 1988. Catalogue number 11-008E (Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries \$9/\$36).

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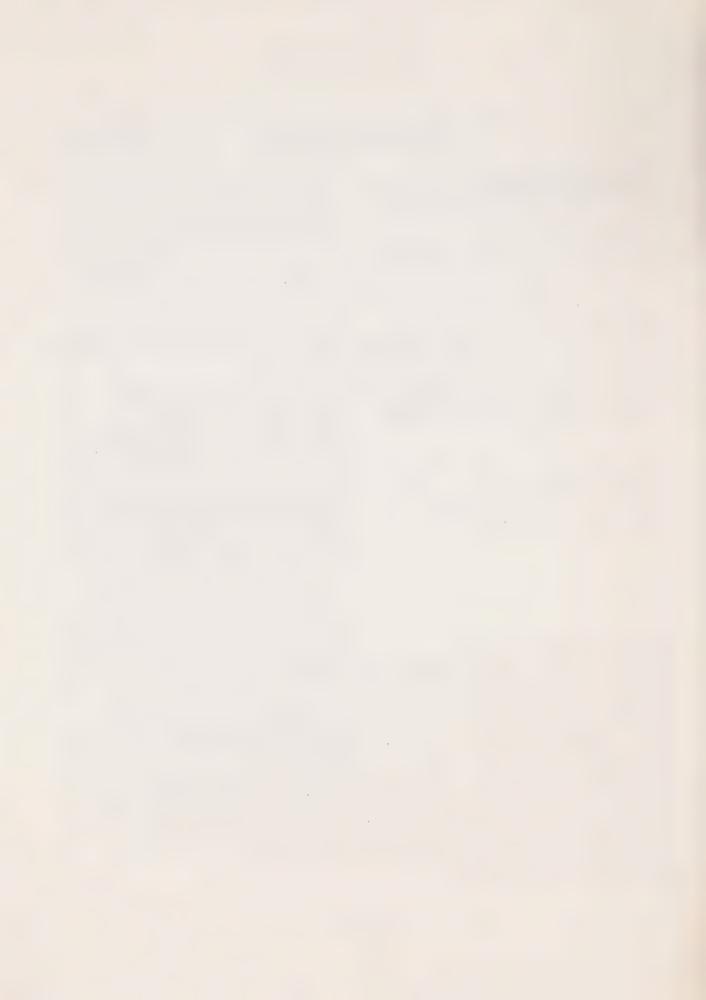
The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 14, 1988

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, March 1988

• The Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100) decreased 2.1% from February to 143.

Data Availability Announcements

| Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending March 31, 1988 | 4 |
|--|---|
| Oils and Fats, February 1988 | 4 |
| Sugar Sales, March 1988 | 5 |
| Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, February 1988 | 5 |

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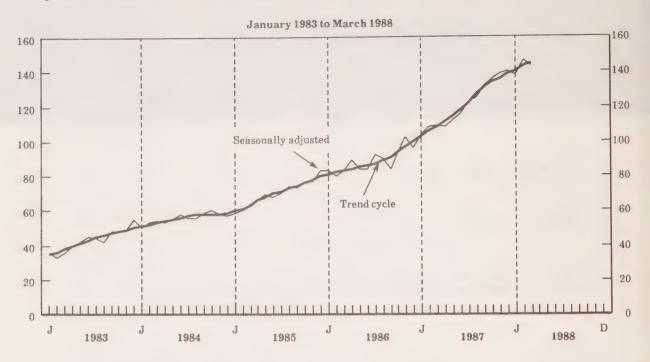
1986 Census of Canada: Income Data

Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1988

Income data from the 1986 Census will be released April 20, 1988. Further information can be obtained on or after the release date by calling any of the regional reference centres listed in *The Daily*.

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index March 1988

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

Highlights

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased to 143 from 146 between February and March 1988, falling by 2.1% from the highest level recorded since 1962, the first year for which data are available.
- Between February and March 1988, the index also decreased from all-time highs in Quebec (to 160 from 163) and in Ontario (to 194 from 197). It increased in the Atlantic region (to 172 from 154), while there was little change in the Prairie region and in British Columbia.

 In March 1988, the Canada trend cycle¹ continued its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart).

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

For historical data, covering the period from January 1962 to December 1987, order *Help-wanted Index* (71-204, \$15), to be released this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Helpwanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

The Daily, April 14, 1988

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions Seasonally Adjusted

| Year and month | Canada | Atlantic Region | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Region | British Columbia |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1987 | | | | | | |
| March | 109 | 130 | 128 | 140 | 48 | 41 |
| April | 108 | 132 | 121 | 146 | 47 | 45 |
| May | 112 | 142 | 122 | 153 | 52 | 48 |
| June | 116 | 137 | 135 | 151 | 54 | 49 |
| July | 123 | 151 | 142 | 169 | 51 | 49 |
| August | 125 | 164 | 131 | 171 | 54 | 53 |
| September | 132 | 171 | 146 | 177 | 60 | 50 |
| October | 136 | 170 | 148 | 185 | 55 | 5.5 |
| November | 139 | 173 | 154 | 184 | 59 | 57 |
| December | 140 | 164 | 150 | 189 | 58 | 55 |
| 1988 | | | | | | |
| January | 138 | 181 | 144 | 190 | 62 | 58 |
| February | 146 | 154 | 163 | 197 | 58 | 58 |
| March | 143 | 172 | 160 | 194 | 60 | 56 |

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending March 31, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 7.2 million tonnes, an increase of 10.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 17.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.4%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.0% more than that loaded in the previous year.

| | 10-day Period Ending March 31, 1988 | Year to date |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 7 208 913 | 61 567 573 |
| previous year | 10.6 | 3 0 |
| Cars % change from | 103,628 | 895,491 |
| previous year | 5.8 | 0.1 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 426 900 | 3 422 459 |
| previous year | 17.6 | 9.0 |
| Cars % change from | 13,862 | 114,083 |
| previous year | 10.4 | 1.1 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Oils and Fats

February 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in February 1988 totalled 53 958 tonnes, an increase of 15.6% from the 46 664 tonnes produced in January 1988. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 100 622 tonnes, an increase of 5.4% from the corresponding 1987 figure of 95 512r (revised figure) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 258 tonnes in February 1988, up from the 6 711 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 14 969 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 14 447 tonnes in 1987.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 121 tonnes in February 1988 from 5 114 tonnes in January 1988. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 11 235 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 9 878r tonnes in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The February 1988 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales March 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 87 581 220 kilograms for all types of sugar in March 1988, comprising 80 688 580 kilograms in domestic sales and 6 892 640 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 222 105 855 kilograms: 208 597 515 kilograms in domestic sales and 13 508 340 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 78 844 000 kilograms in March 1987, of which 73 855 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 4 989 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 228 776 000 kilograms: 212 867 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 15 909 000 export sales.

The March 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers February 1988

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 181 722 thousand square metres in February 1988, an increase of 7.2% from the 169 523r (revised figure) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to February 1988 domestic shipments totalled 371 763r thousand square metres, up 11.7% from the 332 962r thousand square metres for the same period in 1987.

The February 1988 issue of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers (36-004, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia January 1988

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 935 200 cubic metres (1,243.9 million board feet) of lumber and ties in January 1988, a decrease of 4.0% from the 3 058 500 cubic metres (1,296.1 million board feet) produced in January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2 and 2.2).

The January 1988 issue of Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia (35-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled to be released the week of April 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publications Released

- Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, January 1988. Catalogue number 23-003 (Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- Primary Iron and Steel, December 1987. Catalogue number 41-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Railway Operating Statistics, November 1987. Catalogue number 32-003 (Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

- Electric Power Statistics, December 1987.

 Catalogue number 57-001

 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- Consumer Price Index, March 1988. Catalogue number 62-001 (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95). Available April 15th at 7:00 a.m.
- Quarterly Demographic Statistics, July-September 1987. Catalogue number 91-002 (Canada: \$7/\$28; Other Countries: \$8/\$32).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 15, 1988

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, March 1988

• The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.1%, up slightly from the 4.0% observed in February.

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, 1987 9

 Canada posted a deficit (\$1.5 billion) in international trade of automotive products – the first deficit in six years.

Data Availability Announcements

| Housing Starts, February 1988 | 15 |
|--|----|
| Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, February 1988 | 15 |
| Steel Exports, March 1988 | 15 |

| Publications Released | RECEILLED | 4 | 16 |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|----|
| | 1000 | | |

| Major | Release | Dates. | April 18-22 | 17 |
|-------|---------|--------|-------------|----|

1986 Census of Canada: Housing

Housing data from the 1986 Census will be released April 20. Further information can be obtained by calling any of the regional reference centres listed in *The Daily*.

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index March 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.5% between February and March to a level of 142.0 (1981 = 100). Six of the major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% to 1.5%, while the food index fell by 0.3%. The largest contributions to the latest increase in the all-items index originated from advances of 1.5% in the transportation index and 0.5% in the housing index. Increases in the recreation, reading and education index (0.6%) and the clothing index (0.5%) also made significant contributions to the monthly rise in the CPI.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index increased by 0.5% in March, representing an acceleration over the 0.2% increase registered in each of the two previous months.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between March 1987 and March 1988, was 4.1%, up slightly from the 4.0% observed in the 12-month period ending in February. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the last three-month period (December to March) was 3.7%, up from the 2.9% reported in the three-month period ending in February. This short-term rate of change has been below the 12-month rate since September of 1987.

Food

The food index fell by 0.3% in March, following a decline of 0.1% observed in February. The latest change resulted from a drop of 0.5% in the index for food purchased from stores, partly offset by a rise of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A large part of the decline of 0.5% in the food purchased from stores index resulted from a fall of 11.0% in the prices of fresh vegetables. Price declines for pork, chicken, fresh fruit, cured meat, bakery products, soft drinks and coffee also contributed to the downward pressure, while higher prices for beef (termination of "specials"), fish, dairy products,

breakfast cereal and tea provided some upward pressure. The continuing decline in the fresh vegetable index was due mainly to increased supplies of salad-type vegetables (celery, lettuce and tomatoes) from imported sources and an appreciation of the Canadian dollar visa-vis the U.S. dollar. Pork and chicken prices have also fallen in response to increased supplies. The decline in fresh fruit prices was largely seasonal, reflecting the net outcome of price drops for oranges (mostly from California) and price increases for apples and pears.

Over the 12-month period, March 1987 to March 1988, the food index rose by 1.8%, down slightly from the increase of 2.0% reported in February. This latest increase in the food index extended the decelerating trend in 12-month changes which began in July 1987. Increases in the indexes for food purchased from stores (1.1%) and food purchased from restaurants (3.5%) accounted for the latest 12-month rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 0.7% in March, compared to the 0.5% increase reported in February. Most of the latest increase in this index was attributable to advances in the indexes for transportation (1.5%) and housing (0.5%). The indexes for recreation, reading and education and for clothing also contributed noticeably, increasing 0.6% and 0.5% respectively.

The 1.5% advance in the transportation index resulted principally from a sharp rise in the air transportation index. Other advances were observed in automobile insurance premiums and passenger fares for local travel. Some of this overall upward effect was offset by a 1.7% decline in gasoline prices. The rise in air fares was due to seasonal fare increases and reduced availability of "seat sale" prices. Automobile insurance premiums rose in several provinces with the largest increase observed in Manitoba. "Price wars" in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan accounted for the decline in gasoline prices.

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

| | Indexes | | Percentage change March 1988 from | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | March 1988 | Feb. 1988 | March 1987 | Feb. 1988 | March 1987 |
| All-items | 142.0 | 141.3 | 136.4 | 0.5 | 4.1 |
| Food | 133.5 | 133.9 | 131.2 | -0.3 | 1.8 |
| All-items excluding food | 144.4 | 143.4 | 137.9 | 0.7 | 4.7 |
| Housing | 142.5 | 141.8 | 136.5 | 0.5 | 4.4 |
| Clothing | 129.2 | 128.6 | 122.6 | 0.5 | 5.4 |
| Fransportation | 142.6 | 140.5 | 137.5 | 1.5 | 3.7 |
| Health and personal care Recreation, reading and | 143.2 | 142.9 | 136.9 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| education Fobacco products and | 142.5 | 141.6 | 135.3 | 0.6 | 5.3 |
| alcoholic beverages Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed | 192.2 | 192.0 | 179.1 | 0.1 | 7.3 |
| in cents, compared to 1981 All-items Consumer Price Index | 70.4 | 70.8 | 73.3 | | |
| converted to 1971 = 100 | 336.4 | | | | |

The housing index rose by 0.5%, reflecting higher charges for all three principal component indexes: shelter, household operation and household furnishings and equipment. In the shelter index, higher charges were reported for rented and owned accommodation, the latter reflecting higher prices for new houses and insurance premiums. Prices of furniture, selected household equipment and household textiles also rose, as promotional prices were ended.

The recreation, reading and education index was up 0.6%, largely due to a seasonal increase of 5.6% in travel tour quotations. The reading index advanced by 0.8%, as price increases were observed for paperback and hardcover books and for a few daily newspapers.

Increases of 0.9% in the men's wear index and 0.2% in the women's wear index were primarily responsible for the 0.5% increase in the clothing index. Higher prices associated with the introduction of spring lines, offset partly by promotional prices, resulted in a net impact of higher prices for women's coats and jackets, suits and dresses, and footwear. The same combination of factors contributed to noticeable advances in the prices of men's suits, sports jackets and footwear.

The health and personal care index edged up by 0.2%, reflecting higher prices, mostly for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index was up by a marginal 0.1%, as alcoholic beverages purchased from stores rose by 0.3%, due mainly to higher manufacturers' charges.

Over the 12-month period, March 1987 to March 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.7%, up slightly from the 4.6% increase reported in the 12-month period ending in February.

Goods and Services

The goods index was up by 0.1% in March, following a rise of 0.2% in February. The services index advanced by 1.0% in March, compared to 0.6% in February. Over the 12-month period, March 1987 to March 1988, the goods index rose by 3.3% (3.6% in February), while the services index accelerated from 4.6% in February to 5.0% in March.

(continued on page 4)

City Highlights

Between February and March, changes in the all-items indexes for cities, for which CPIs are published, varied from a decline of 0.2% in Saint John to an increase of 1.1% in Winnipeg. Lower than average changes in the indexes for food, transportation and health and personal care were responsible for the decline in Saint John. Significantly higher than average increases in the transportation index were the major factor accounting for the rise in Winnipeg.

Between March 1987 and March 1988, increases in the all-items indexes for cities ranged from 2.5% in St. John's to 5.9% in Saskatoon.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

Advances in the cost of men's and women's wear, air travel, and household operating expenses explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower overall food prices, particularly for fresh produce, cured meats, sugar, coffee and soft drinks. Declines were also noted in gasoline prices and in rental charges for automotive vehicles. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 2.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.4% with most of the upward pressure originating from higher transportation costs (most notably higher air fares and increased charges for vehicle rentals). Also contributing a notable upward impact were higher costs for eye care and increased charges for personal care supplies. Advances in household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were also observed. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables. poultry and cured and prepared meats more than offset higher prices for dairy products, eggs, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Halifax

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher costs for air travel and increased city bus fares combined with higher prices for new housing and rented accommodation and advances in furniture prices and household operating expenses. The clothing index also advanced, reflecting higher prices for men's wear and for clothing materials. Gasoline prices declined, as did overall food prices, the latter due mainly to lower prices for poultry, eggs and fresh produce. From March 1987 to March 1988, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Saint John

The all-items index fell 0.2%, mainly as a result of lower food prices, most notably for beef, pork, cereal and bakery products and fresh produce. Also contributing a downward impact were lower prices for gasoline and for personal care supplies and a decline in charges relating to household operation. Partly offsetting these decreases were higher air fares and increased prices for furniture and household textiles. Rented accommodation charges also advanced, as did the costs of men's wear, clothing materials and cigarettes. Reading and education costs were also up. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Quebec City

Among the main contributors in the 0.3% rise in the all-items index were increased costs for air travel and for vehicle rentals, higher prices for prescribed medicines and for packaged holiday trips and advances in reading costs. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of new houses and household furnishings and equipment. Gasoline prices declined. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for pork, chicken and fresh vegetables. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

(continued on page 5)

Montreal

Higher air fares, increased costs for packaged holiday trips and higher overall food prices (especially for beef, prepared meats, dairy products, soft drinks and restaurant meals) explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Increased costs for household furnishings and equipment also exerted a considerable upward impact. Rental charges and prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products also advanced. Fuel oil, gasoline and clothing prices declined. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 4.2%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.6%. Among the main contributors were higher air fares, increased costs for packaged holiday trips and advances in the prices of new houses and household furnishings. Clothing prices were also up, as were certain reading and education costs. Lower prices for fresh vegetables (only partly offset by higher prices for beef, chicken, soft drinks and restaurant meals) caused the food index to decline. Gasoline prices also declined. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Toronto

Advances in the costs of air travel, men's and women's wear and packaged holiday trips were among the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for new houses and for household furnishings and equipment also exerted an upward impact. The food index fell on average, as lower prices for pork, cured meats, fresh produce and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for beef, dairy products, cereal products and restaurant meals. From March 1987 to March 1988, the all-items index rose 4.7%.

Thunder Bay

Among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were higher air fares, increased costs for packaged holiday trips, higher clothing prices (particularly for men's wear) and increased charges relating to reading and education. Higher prices for household textiles and equipment were also noted. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, chicken, dairy products, bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for pork, fresh vegetables and coffee. Declines were observed in the prices of furniture, cigarettes, gasoline and personal care supplies. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Winnipeg

Higher transportation costs (particularly for vehicle insurance premiums, air travel and city bus fares) explained a large part of the 1.1% rise in the all-items index. Rented and owned accommodation costs were also up, as were clothing prices and the cost of packaged holiday trips. The food index declined overall, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Furniture prices also declined. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 4.2%.

Regina

Advances in the costs of air travel and household textiles and equipment, combined with increased charges relating to reading and education accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Clothing prices were also up, as was the cost of eye care. Food prices declined overall, reflecting lower prices for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables. Prices for furniture, non-prescribed medicines, cigarettes and personal care supplies also declined. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 5.3%.

(continued on page 6)

Saskatoon

Higher air fares, increased reading and education expenses, and higher prices for household textiles and equipment, coupled with higher prices for clothing, increased costs for non-prescribed medicines and higher household operating expenses provided the upward thrust to the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Rented accommodation charges also advanced. Downward effects resulted from lower prices for furniture, gasoline and personal care supplies. New house prices also declined. A fall in the food index, reflecting lower prices for pork, poultry, cured and prepared meats, eggs, cereal products and fresh produce, imparted considerable downward pressure. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Edmonton

Higher air fares and advances in the costs of household furnishings and equipment explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Also contributing an upward impact were price increases for beer purchased from stores, vehicle insurance and medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Clothing prices also advanced, as did costs associated with reading and education. The food index fell overall, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce and soft drinks. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 1.0%. Among the main contributors were higher air fares, increased costs for household furnishings and equipment, and higher reading and education expenses. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of gasoline, vehicle insurance and beer purchased from stores. The food index rose slightly, as higher prices for beef, dairy products and soft drinks more than offset price declines for pork, chicken and fresh produce. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Vancouver

Advances in air fares and gasoline prices (the latter reflecting the end of a "price war") along with higher prices for new houses, furniture and men's wear accounted for most of the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. Prices for non-prescribed medicines and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores also advanced, as did costs relating to reading and education. The food index was up on average, mainly due to higher prices for beef, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Prices for fresh vegetables, poultry and soft drinks declined. From March 1987 to March 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.6%.

Victoria

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher air fares and advances in the prices of fuel oil, men's wear, cigarettes and liquor purchased from stores. Reading and education costs were also up. The food index increased, reflecting higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, dairy products, fresh fruit and concentrated fruit juice. Gasoline prices declined. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 3.1%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The March 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

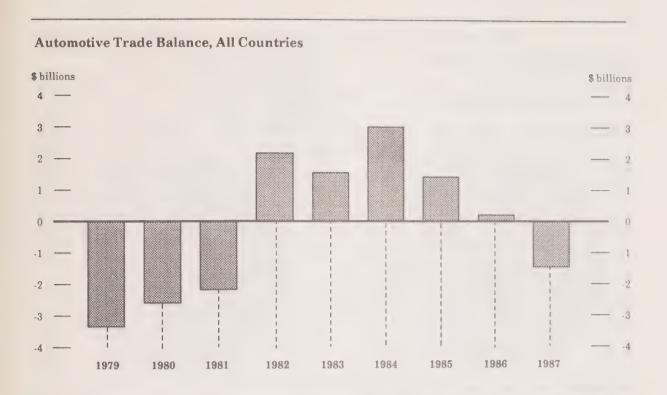
| | All- | Food | Housing | Clo- thing | Trans- porta- tion | Health and per- sonal care | Recreation, reading and education | Tobacco products and alco- holic bev- erages |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | 3 | | 0.030 | | ***** | 0.0800 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's | 1055 | 404 # | 4000 | | 400 = | | | |
| March 1988 index | 137.7 0.4 | 121.5 -0.8 | 138.2 | 135.4 1.2 | 138.7 | 141.2 | 140.2 | 185.0 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 % change from March 1987 | 2.5 | -1.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 1.5 2.2 | 0.2 4.1 | 0.1 5.7 | 0.2 4.3 |
| wenange nom matem 1961 | 2.0 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 78.1 | 0.1 | *8.0 |
| Charlottetown/Summerside | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 135.1 | 125.1 | 132.3 | 123.0 | 134.4 | 146.4 | 146.8 | 191.1 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.4 | -0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| % change from March 1987 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.5 |
| Halifax | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 140.1 | 124.1 | 140.5 | 126.2 | 140.8 | 149.6 | 149.3 | 197.7 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.4 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| % change from March 1987 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 7.9 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Saint John | 100.4 | 100.0 | 1.40.0 | 105.0 | 1950 | 1202 | 147 5 | 193.6 |
| March 1988 index | 139.4 | 128.9 | 143.0 0.4 | 125.6 0.4 | 135.2 0.4 | 138.3 -0.8 | 147.5 0.5 | 0.2 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 % change from March 1987 | -0.2 3.3 | -2.3 0.1 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| w change from March 1907 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | V. x | 0.2 |
| Quebec City | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 143.4 | 135.6 | 146.3 | 129.9 | 141.8 | 145.3 | 133.9 | 193.9 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| % change from March 1987 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Montreal | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 144.4 | 136.9 | 146.8 | 128.2 | 146.3 | 143.7 | 138.2 | 195.0 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | -0.1 |
| % change from March 1987 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | 4.40.0 | 4.05.0 | 1 40 0 | 1000 | 146.5 | 145.2 | 142.7 | 186.2 |
| March 1988 index | 142.6 | 127.8 | 146.6 | 130.6 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 % change from March 1987 | 0.6 3.9 | -0.1 -0.8 | 0.5 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| w change from March 1967 | 0.0 | -0.0 | T.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| Foronto | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 146.2 | 137.4 | 149.6 | 133.2 | 146.6 | 146.0 | 143.7 | 187.8 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.5 | -0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| % change from March 1987 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Thunder Bay | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 140.6 | 131.2 | 139.8 | 128.0 | 145.0 | 143.8 | 140.6 | 182.0 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 0.7 | -0.1 |
| % change from March 1987 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | 1.40.0 | 10" 0 | 1.41 5 | 129.1 | 139.7 | 137.7 | 147.3 | 209.6 |
| | 140.3 | 125.6 | 141.5 | 129.1 | | | | |
| March 1988 index % change from Feb. 1988 | 1.1 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 |

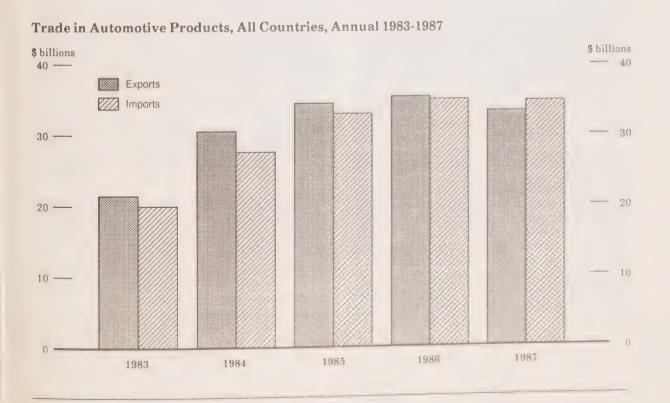
Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.

| | All- items | Food | Housing | Clo- thing | Trans- porta- tion | Health and per- sonal care | Recreation, reading and education | Tobacco products and alco- holic bev- erages |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------|---------|---------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Regina | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 139.3 | 124.2 | 141.9 | 126.5 | 133.5 | 165.7 | 144.8 | 188.0 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.2 | -0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| % change from March 1987 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 18.8 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| Saskatoon | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 140.9 | 126.3 | 141.9 | 130.0 | 136.3 | 171.3 | 145.8 | 183.6 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.1 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| % change from March 1987 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 27.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 136.5 | 134.5 | 127.0 | 127.5 | 138.8 | 143.3 | 141.8 | 213.2 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| % change from March 1987 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 18.6 |
| Calgary | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 135.9 | 133.3 | 126.8 | 123.8 | 139.4 | 148.0 | 141.6 | 206.5 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| % change from March 1987 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 17.7 |
| Vancouver | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 137.0 | 132.7 | 129.8 | 128.1 | 144.4 | 135.6 | 147.8 | 180.5 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| % change from March 1987 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.8 |
| Victoria ² | | | | | | | | |
| March 1988 index | 109.4 | 110.1 | 103.9 | 110.2 | 108.8 | 108.3 | 117.5 | 131.6 |
| % change from Feb. 1988 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| % change from March 1987 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 5.9 |

For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

December 1984 = 100.





Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January to December 1987 (Data Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Trade with All Countries (table 1)

For 1987, Canada's international trade in automotive products (cars, trucks and other motor vehicles, parts, tires and tubes) posted a deficit of \$1.5 billion, the first in six years. (In 1986, the trade surplus for automotive products had shown a reduction of \$1.2 billion from 1985 to \$243 million.) The 1987 deficit is the result of a greater decline in Canadian exports, particularly of passenger automobiles, than imports.

Exports, including re-exports, dropped by \$2.0 billion in 1987 from the 1986 level, falling to \$33.4 billion. Automobile exports alone dropped \$2.9 billion, from \$16.5 billion in 1986 to \$13.6 billion in 1987, while truck exports rose \$1.0 billion to reach \$7.0 billion in 1987. Exports and re-exports of parts, tires and tubes dropped only very marginally (-\$62 million), falling to \$12.8 billion. Automotive product exports accounted for 26.7% of total merchandise exports in 1987, a drop from the 29.4% recorded in 1986.

Imports of automotive products totalled \$34.9 billion in 1987, or \$282 million less than in 1986. This decrease is attributable to the \$928 million decrease in imports of parts, tires and tubes, which dropped to \$18.8 billion. On the other hand, truck and car imports rose \$362 million and \$285 million respectively to \$3.7 billion and \$12.3 billion.

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (table 2)

A greater decrease in exports than in imports resulted in a drop in the surplus in automotive products trade with the United States to a level of \$3.9 billion, or \$1.4 billion less than in 1986. The surplus recorded for passenger automobiles alone decreased by \$3.0 billion, falling to \$4.8 billion. On the other hand, the 1987 deficit of \$4.8 billion in motor vehicle parts trade with the United States was \$1.1 billion less than in 1986.

Note on the Reconciled Statistics

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc. which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

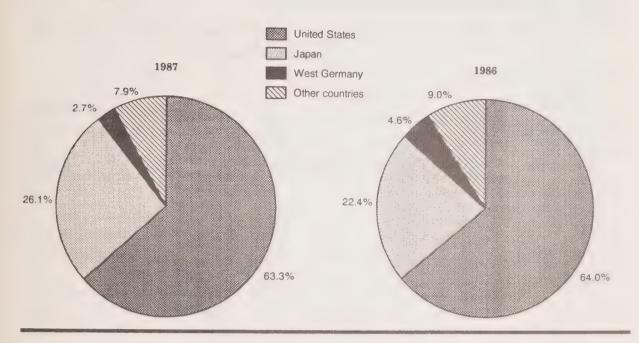
As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (65-001P) and the monthly Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in table 2 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

(continued on page 11)

Shares of Canadian Passenger Car Imports in Units, Annual, 1987 and 1986



Exports, including re-exports (determined by using American imports as the source) were recorded at \$32.6 billion, or a drop of \$1.9 billion from 1986. Automobile exports alone declined by \$2.9 billion and thus were the principal cause of the drop in total exports. Truck exports, however, increased by \$1.0 billion, rising to \$6.8 billion.

Imports, on the other hand, decreased by \$518 million, due to the \$1.1 billion drop in imports of parts. However, increases were posted for imports of trucks (\$458 million), tires and tubes (\$83 million) and automobiles (\$63 million).

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (table 3)

Canada's deficit in trade in automotive products with overseas countries increased by \$334 million in 1987, rising to \$5.4 billion. The deficit for passenger automobiles alone rose to \$3.6 billion, a \$200 million increase.

Canadian exports of automotive products to overseas countries decreased by \$96 million in 1987, falling to \$796 million. With the exception of automobile exports, which rose by \$22 million, all commodity categories posted declines from 1986

Imports continued to rise, increasing from \$5.9 billion in 1986 to \$6.2 billion in 1987. (This \$238 million increase, however, is markedly less than the \$1.2 billion increase recorded between 1985 and 1986.) Passenger automobile imports increased by \$222 million, rising to \$3.7 billion. Close to 65% of that figure was attributable to automobile imports from Japan.

Car Imports, in Number of Units, Customs Basis (table 4)

Canada imported 1.0 million passenger automobiles in 1987, a decrease of 6.6% from the previous year. Of that number, 63.3% came from the United States, 26.1% from Japan, 2.7% from West Germany and 7.9% from other countries, including South Korea.

(see tables on pages 12-14)

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or J.-P. Simard (613-951-1711), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Trade in Automotive Products, All Countries (table 1) 1979-1987 Annual

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | | (Millions of | fdollars - (| Canadian) | | | |
| Exports (United States Imports + Exports to | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Countries) Cars | 4,703.0 | 4,858.9 | 5,545.2 | 7,376.8 | 9,108.7 | 13,273.9 | 15,315.9 | 16,465.5 | 13,564.6 |
| Trucks and other | -, | -, | | | | | | | |
| motor vehicles | 2,564.0 | 2,444.5 | 3,387.6 | 4,178.7 | 4,583.2 | 6,023.8 | 6,608.0 | 5,999.2 | 6,965.2 |
| Parts, tires, tubes | | | | | | | | 100100 | 400400 |
| and Re-exports | 5,200.7 | 4,176.3 | 5,473.7 | 6,128.3 | 7,941.1 | 11,361.6 | 12,583.8 | 12,910.3 | 12,848.8 |
| Total | 12,467.7 | 11,479.7 | 14,406.5 | 17,683.8 | 21,633.0 | 30,659.3 | 34,507.7 | 35,375.0 | 33,378.6 |
| Imports (From U.S. + Imports from Other Countries) | | | | | | | | | |
| Cars Trucks and other | 4,378.1 | 4,416.6 | 5,066.0 | 4,043.1 | 6,207.8 | 7,890.2 | 10,774.2 | 12,061.8 | 12,346.4 |
| motor vehicles | 2,047.3 | 1,347.1 | 1,590.6 | 1,119.2 | 1,432.8 | 2,411.0 | 2,883.7 | 3,343.8 | 3,705.8 |
| Parts, tires, | 0.200.1 | 0 207 0 | 0.0227 | 10,322.6 | 12,412.6 | 17,325.7 | 19,418.4 | 19,726.5 | 18,798.4 |
| and tubes Total | 9,388.1 15,813.5 | 8,307.8 14,071.5 | 9,923.7 16,580.3 | 15.484.9 | 20,053.2 | 27,626.9 | 33,076.3 | 35,132.1 | 34,850.6 |
| | 10,010.0 | 14,071.0 | | | , | | , | , | |
| Trade Balance | -3,345.8 | -2,591.8 | -2,173.8 | 2,198.9 | 1,579.8 | 3,032.4 | 1,431.4 | 242.9 | -1,472.0 |

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (table 2) Annual 1987

| | | Annual Tota | als | Value | e Change | Percentage Change | |
|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1986 | 1987 | 1986 | 1987 |
| | | (Million | s of dollars - | Canadian) | | (| %) |
| Exports - (United States | | | | | | | |
| Imports from Canada) Cars Trucks and other motor vehicles Parts Tires and tubes Total | 15,277 6,422 11,512 592 33,803 | 16,428 5,804 11,577 675 34,484 | 13,505 6,838 11,579 661 32,583 | 1,151 -618 65 83 681 | -2,923 1,034 2 -14 -1,901 | 7.5 -9.6 0.6 14.0 2.0 | -17.8 17.8 0.0 -2.1 -5.5 |
| Imports - (Canadian Imports from the U.S.) | | | | | | | |
| Cars Cars Trucks and other motor vehicles Parts Tires and tubes Total | 8,048 2,504 17,488 264 28,30 4 | 8,628 2,824 17,519 227 29,198 | 8,691 3,282 16,397 310 28,680 | 580 320 31 -37 894 | 63 458 -1,122 83 -518 | 7.2 12.8 0.2 -14.0 3.2 | 0.7 16.2 -6.4 36.6 -1.8 |
| Balance Cars Trucks and other motor vehicles Parts Tires and tubes Total | 7,229 3,918 -5,976 328 5,499 | 7,800 2,980 -5,942 448 5,286 | 4,814 3,556 -4,818 351 3,903 | 571 -938 34 120 -213 | -2,986 576 1,124 -97 -1,383 | | |
| Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts from U.S.for special tooling charges. | 409 | 435 | 468 | | - 1,000 | | |

Refer to 'Notes on the Reconciled Statistics".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products (Customs Basis) (table 3) Annual 1987

| | | Annual Totals | | | Change | Percentage Change | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1986 | 1987 | 1986 | 1987 |
| | | (Million | ns of dollars - | Canadian) | | (| %) |
| Domestic Exports | | | | | | | |
| Cars | 39 | 38 | 60 | -1 | 22 | -2.6 | 57.9 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 186 | 195 | 127 | 9 | -68 | 4.8 | -34.9 |
| Parts | 301 | 419 | 382 | 118 | -37 | 39.2 | -8.8 |
| Tires and tubes | 45 | 43 | 32 | -2 | -11 | -4.4 | -25.6 |
| Re-exports | 134 | 197 | 195 | 63 | -2 | 47.0 | -1.0 |
| Total Canadian Exports | 705 | 892 | 796 | 187 | -96 | 26.5 | -10.8 |
| Imports | | | | | | | |
| Cars | 2,726 | 3,434 | 3,656 | 708 | 222 | 26.0 | 6.5 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 380 | 520 | 424 | 140 | -96 | 36.8 | -18.5 |
| Parts | 1,460 | 1,760 | 1,831 | 300 | 71 | 20.5 | 4.0 |
| Tires and tubes | 207 | 220 | 261 | 13 | 41 | 6.3 | 18.6 |
| Total Canadian Imports | 4,773 | 5,934 | 6,172 | 1,161 | 238 | 24.3 | 4.0 |
| Balance | | | | | | | |
| Cars | -2,687 | -3,396 | -3,596 | -709 | -200 | | |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | -194 | -325 | -297 | -131 | 28 | | |
| Parts | -1,159 | -1,341 | -1,449 | -182 | -108 | | |
| Tires and tubes | -162 | -177 | -229 | -15 | -52 | | |
| Re-exports | 134 | 197 | 195 | 63 | -2 | | |
| Total | -4,068 | -5,042 | -5,376 | -974 | -334 | | |

Canadian Passenger Car Imports (Customs Basis) (table 4) 1986 and 1987 (Annual)

| | | Number | of units | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | Cha | Change | | Import share | | Average price | | Exchange rate1 |
| | 1986 | 1987 | 1987/ 1986 | 1987/ 1986 | 1986 | 1987 | 1986 | 1987 | 1987/ 1986 | 1987/ 1986 |
| | ('000) | ('000) | ('000') | % | % | % | \$ | \$ | % | % |
| | | | | | | Annual | | | | |
| United States Overseas countries | 686.5 386.7 | 634.2 368.3 | -52.3 -18.4 | -7.6 -4.8 | 64.0 36.0 | 63.3 36.7 | 12,568 8,879 | 13,703 9,924 | 9.0 11.8 | -4.6 |
| Japan West Germany United Kingdom France Sweden Italy Other countries | 240.4 49.1 2.2 2.1 6.5 0.2 86.2 | 261.5 27.3 2.7 2.7 7.3 0.3 66.5 | 21.1 -21.8 0.5 0.6 0.8 0.1 -19.7 | 8.8 -44.4 22.9 27.3 12.8 51.1 -22.9 | 22.4 4.6 0.2 0.2 0.6 0.0 8.0 | 26.1 2.7 0.3 0.3 0.7 0.0 6.6 | 8,518 14,707 30,058 7,616 15,193 39,761 5,516 | 9,028 22,675 33,759 10,825 17,585 40,563 6,239 | 6.0 54.2 12.3 42.1 15.7 2.0 13.1 | 10.8 14.9 6.6 9.9 7.2 9.5 |
| All countries | 1,073.2 | 1,002.6 | -70.7 | -6.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 11,239 | 12,315 | 9.6 | 5.1 |

Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.
 Nil or zero

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis (table 5)

| 1970-1987 Annual | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
| | | | (Mill | ions of dol | lars - Ca | nadian) | | | |
| Exports (United | | | | | | | | | |
| States Imports | | | | | | | | | |
| from Canada)1 | 1 500 | 1.049 | 9.046 | 2,272 | 2,540 | 2,858 | 3,430 | 4,032 | 4,723 |
| Cars | 1,538 | 1,943 | 2,046 706 | 789 | 868 | 932 | 1,344 | 1,964 | 2,325 |
| Trucks, etc. | 589 1,127 | 593 1,495 | 1,778 | 2,172 | 1,963 | 2,045 | 2,942 | 3,721 | 4,753 |
| Parts Tires and tubes | 1,127 | 1,433 | 23 | 68 | 64 | 68 | 163 | 144 | 192 |
| Total | 3,269 | 4,039 | 4,553 | 5,301 | 5,435 | 5,903 | 7,879 | 9,861 | 11,993 |
| Imports (Canadian Imports from the U.S. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cars | 659 | 960 | 1,056 | 1,439 | 1,621 | 2,183 | 2,317 | 2,834 | 3,038 |
| Trucks, etc. | 275 | 361 | 495 | 643 | 896 | 942 | 970 | 1,118 | 1,322 |
| Parts | 2,107 | 2,485 | 2,907 | 3,528 | 3,829 | 4,425 | 5,473 | 6,848 | 8,099 |
| Tires and tubes | 24 | 36 | 50 | 92 | 218 | 174 | 115 | 153 | 130 |
| Total | 3,065 | 3,842 | 4,508 | 5,702 | 6,564 | 7,724 | 8,875 | 10,953 | 12,582 |
| Balance | 070 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 010 | CDE | 1 110 | 1 100 | 1 00 |
| Cars | 879 | 983 | 990 | 833 | 919 | 675 | 1,113 | 1,198 | 1,688 |
| Trucks, etc. | 314 | 232 | 211 | 146 | -28 | -10 | 374 | 846 | 1,003 -3,33 |
| Parts | -980 | -990 | -1,129 | -1,356 -24 | -1,866 -154 | -2,380 -106 | -2,531 48 | -3,127 -9 | -3,33 |
| Tires and tubes Total | -9 20 4 | -28 197 | -27 45 | -24 | -1,129 | -1,821 | -996 | -1,092 | -58 |
| | 204 | 197 | 40 | -401 | -1,129 | -1,021 | -550 | -1,032 | -00 |
| Excluded: adjust- ments to values of imported parts | | | | | | | | | |
| from U.S. for special | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100 | 105 | 1 17 1 | 0.4.4 | 90 |
| tooling charges. | 95 | 80 | 85 | 93 | 188 | 135 | 151 | 244 | 284 |
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 198 |
| | | | (Mill | lions of do | llars – Ca | ınadian) | | | |
| Exports (United | | | | | | | | | |
| States Imports | | | | | | | | | |
| from Canada)1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cars | 4,345 | 4,452 | 5,145 | 7,170 | 8,973 | 13,085 | 15,277 | 16,428 | 13,50 |
| Trucks, etc. | 2,364 | 2,218 | 3,142 | 3,946 | 4,437 | 5,880 | 6,422 | 5,804 | 6,83 |
| Parts | 4,489 | 3,405 | 4,151 | 4,902 | 7,056 | 10,287 | 11,512 | 11,577 | 11,57 |
| Tires and tubes | 234 | 231 | 286 | 406 | 419 | 598 | 592 | 675 | 66 |
| Total | 11,432 | 10,306 | 12,724 | 16,424 | 20,885 | 29,850 | 33,803 | 34,484 | 32,58 |
| Imports (Canadian Imports from the U.S. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cars | 3,747 | 3,388 | 3,719 | 2,877 | 4,886 | 6,085 | 8,048 | 8,628 | 8,69 |
| Trucks, etc. | 1,952 | 1,217 | 1,339 | 873 | 1,129 | 2,039 | 2,504 | 2,824 | 3,28 |
| Parts | 8,666 | 7,600 | 9,230 | 9,682 | 11,446 | 15,446 | 17,488 | 17,519 | 16,39 |
| Tires and tubes | 155 | 146 | 165 | 147 | 225 | 345 | 264 | 227 | 31 |
| Total | 14,520 | 12,351 | 14,453 | 13,579 | 17,686 | 23,915 | 28,304 | 29,198 | 28,68 |
| Balance | , | , | , | 20,000 | 21,000 | | =0,001 | =0,100 | =0,00 |
| Cars | 598 | 1,064 | 1,426 | 4,293 | 4,087 | 7,000 | 7,229 | 7,800 | 4,81 |
| Trucks, etc. | 412 | 1,001 | 1,803 | 3,073 | 3,308 | 3,841 | 3,918 | 2,980 | 3,55 |
| Parts | -4,177 | -4,195 | -5,079 | -4,780 | -4,390 | -5,159 | -5,976 | -5,942 | -4,81 |
| Tires and tubes | 79 | 85 | 121 | 259 | 194 | 253 | 328 | 448 | 35 |
| Total | -3,088 | -2,045 | -1,729 | 2,845 | 3,199 | 5,935 | 5,499 | 5,286 | 3,90 |
| Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts from | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. for special tooling charges. | 234 | 297 | 463 | 479 | 454 | 417 | 409 | 435 | 4.0 |
| o.o. for special counting charges. | 204 | 201 | 400 | 419 | 404 | 417 | 409 | 430 | 46 |

A more accurate measurement of trade in automotive products is obtained by comparing the import statistics of each country. Accordingly, Canadian exports are derived from the United States statistics of imports.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

February 1988

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Housing starts increased 2.5% to 204,000 units (at an annual rate) in February, up from 199,000 in January.
- This increase was totally attributable to the multiple-dwelling sector.

Urban Centres (10,000 population and over)

- The increase in February housing starts was concentrated in urban areas, which reported a 3.0% increase over January.
- On a regional basis, starts increased in all regions except Quebec which posted a 12% decline from January.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

The February 1988 issue of *Housing Starts* and *Completions* (64-002, \$16.50/\$165) is scheduled for release the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Lavigne (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns February 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,091.9 million for February 1988, an increase of 13.5% over the \$962.1 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The February 1988 issue of *Restaurants*, *Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Steel Exports

March 1988

Data on preliminary steel exports for March 1988 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, February 1988 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, March 1988. Catalogue number 32-012 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 9, Pack of Processed Plums, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

Contruction Type Plywood, January 1988. Catalogue number 35-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended December 31, 1987.

Catalgue number 47-006
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987.
Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

International Travel-Advance
 Information, February 1988.
 Catalogue number 66-001P
 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of April 18 - 22

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|
| April | | |
| 19 | Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade | February 1988 |
| 20 | Census of Population: Place of Birth, Language, Income and Housing Data | 1986 |
| 21 | Retail Trade | February 1988 |
| 21-26 | Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries | February 1988 |
| 22 | Department Store Sales and Stocks | February 1988 |
| 22 | Wholesale Trade | February 1988 |

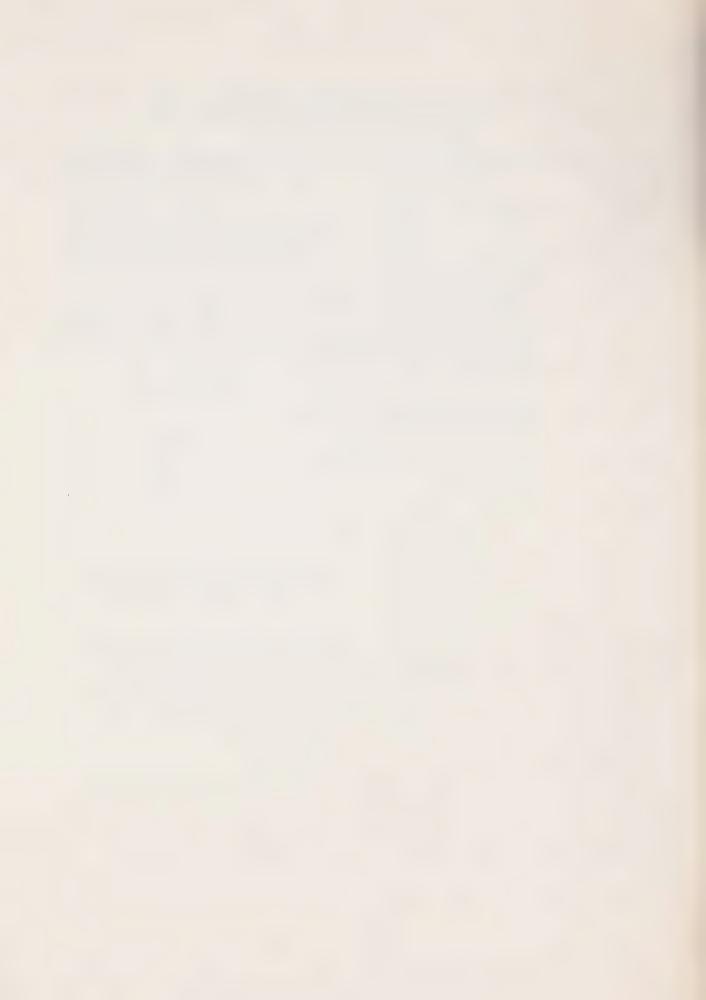
The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Statistics Canada

Monday, April 18, 1988

Major Release

Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1986

2

• Corporations paid \$14.1 billion in federal and provincial income taxes, 3% more than in 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

| Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, January 1988 | 1 |
|--|---|
| Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending March 12, 1988 | 1 |

Publications Released 6

1986 Census of Canada: Immigration and Citizenship

Immigration and citizenship data will be released April 20. Further information can be obtained on or after the release date by calling any of the regional reference centres listed in *The Daily*.

Major Release

Corporation Taxation Statistics

(Preliminary Data for Income Taxes and Provincial Allocation of Taxable Income) 1986

Based on preliminary estimates, corporations paid \$14.1 billion in federal and provincial income taxes in 1986, an increase of 3% from the previous year. Corporate profits before taxes on a National Accounts basis dropped 5% from the previous year, while taxable income fell 0.4%.

Income Taxes

Federal income taxes increased in 1986 even though taxable income declined slightly for two major reasons: the 5% corporate surtax for large corporations applied to all of 1986 but to only six months in 1985, and the scientific research tax credit was available for the first five months of 1985 but not at all in 1986. Provincial taxes were up more than federal taxes due mainly to the ending of a three-year tax holiday for small businesses in Ontario for fiscal years ending after May 14, 1985. In addition, Manitoba and Saskatchewan raised their provincial tax rates to 17% from 16% on income not qualifying for the small business deduction.

A breakdown by industrial division shows that the largest growth in income taxes occurred in finance, which jumped 42% to \$2.8 billion. Increases were also noted for retail trade, up 26% to \$0.8 billion and manufacturing, up 24% to \$4.7 billion. Income tax for mining dropped 68%, to \$1.0 billion in 1986 from \$3.0 billion in 1985, an amount almost equal to the above three increases. This decrease resulted from the sharp drop in oil prices in early 1986 which led to much lower profits in mineral fuels, down 72%, and other mining, which fell 40%.

Taxable Income

Corporate taxable income (the tax base) fell slightly (0.4%) to \$40.4 billion in 1986 following a 5% rise in 1985 and a 24% jump in 1984. Although the overall movement of taxable income was small, there were some significant changes in individual provinces and industries. The strongest increase was in British Columbia, up 23%, while Ontario and Quebec both advanced 13%. Taxable income in the Prairies fell by 34%.

Manufacturing and finance were the prime contributors to the overall gains in each of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In Ontario's manufacturing sector the largest increases occurred in transport equipment, electrical products and chemicals, while in Quebec the advance in manufacturing was led by the paper and allied products, food and textile industries. In British Columbia taxable income doubled to \$198 million in wood industries and increased nearly sixfold in paper and allied products industries, leading to a 55% rise in manufacturing.

Plummeting world oil prices led to sharply lower profits and taxable income in the mineral fuels industry. The resulting drop in the mining sector to less than one-third of the previous year's level accounted for the decline in the Prairie provinces.

(see tables on pages 3 and 4)

For further information on 1986 preliminary tax data, contact B. Theriault (613-951-2650), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Regional Allocation of Taxable Income, by Industrial Division 1985 and Preliminary 1986

| | Atlantic | Provinces | Qu | ebec | Ont | ario |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | 1985 ^u | 1986p | 1985 ^u | 1986p | 1985 ^u | 1986 |
| | | | Millions of | fdollars | | |
| Agriculture, forestry | | | | | | |
| and fishing | X | X | 98.7 | 118.4 | 186.2 | 161.6 |
| Mining | X | X | 89.1 | 64.8 | 371.7 | 208.6 |
| Manufacturing | 482.0 | 549.0 | 3,167.3 | 3,504.9 | 6,753.7 | 7,959.8 |
| Construction | 73.2 | 80.4 | 427.7 | 511.1 | 581.7 | 689.9 |
| Transportation, commu- nication and | | | | | | |
| other utilities | 277.0 | 265.3 | 865.3 | 936.5 | 1.371.9 | 1,484.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 128.1 | 145.6 | 937.4 | 1.070.4 | 1,509.1 | 1.641.5 |
| Retail trade | 164.7 | 173.0 | 696.2 | 768.1 | 1,043.9 | 1,102.9 |
| Finance | 182.8 | 242.8 | 1,037.4 | 1,300.4 | 2,402.4 | 3,027.4 |
| Services | 122.8 | 142.1 | 781.6 | 881.9 | 1,739.9 | 1,849.5 |
| Total all industries | 1,646.5 | 1,740.2 | 8,100.5 | 9,156.4 | 15,960.6 | 18,126.0 |

| | Prairie Provinces | | | British Columbia | | Other | | otal nada |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|--------------|
| | 1985 ^u | 1986 p | 1985 u | 1986p | 1985 ^u | 1986p | 1985 | 1986p |
| | | | | Millions of d | ollars | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry | | | | | | | | |
| and fishing | 178.0 | 163.2 | 109.3 | 130.1 | x | X | 621.4 | 619.2 |
| Mining | 6,292.6 | 1,913.2 | 220.3 | 89.4 | x | X | 7,394.3 | 2,477.8 |
| Manufacturing | 1,432.6 | 1,513.8 | 607.2 | 940.4 | 28.0 | 41.1 | 12,470.9 | 14,509.0 |
| Construction | 244.8 | 265.4 | 116.3 | 123.4 | 21.7 | 9.6 | 1,465.5 | 1,679.8 |
| Transportation, communication | | | | | | | | |
| and other utilities | 1,086.9 | 1,082.7 | 380.7 | 450.3 | 24.6 | 19.3 | 4,006.4 | 4,238.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 496.9 | 523.0 | 279.7 | 293.7 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 3,359.7 | 3,684.4 |
| Retail trade | 386.7 | 435.2 | 173.3 | 205.1 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 2,476.5 | 2,694.5 |
| Finance | 773.3 | 975.0 | 421.3 | 578.0 | 319.3 | 357.1 | 5,136.5 | 6,480.7 |
| Services | 698.1 | 779.7 | 283.1 | 356.0 | 20.5 | 19.0 | 3,646.0 | 4,028.1 |
| Total all industries | 11,590.1 | 7,651.1 | 2,591.3 | 3,166.3 | 688.1 | 572.2 | 40,577.1 | 40,412.2 |

Unrevised figures.
 Preliminary figures.
 Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, by Industrial Division 1985 and Preliminary 1986

| | Federal Income Taxes | | | al Income xes | Total Federal and Provincial Income Taxe | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---------------|------------------|---|----------|--|
| | 1985 ^u | 1986p | 1985 u | 1986p | 1985 ^u | 1986p | |
| | | | Millions of d | ollars | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry | | | | | | | |
| and fishing | 76.9 | 77.7 | 43.8 | 50.3 | 120.7 | 128.0 | |
| Mining | 2,279.5 | 693.9 | 726.1 | 257.7 | 3,005.7 | 951.7 | |
| Manufacturing | 2,459.3 | 3,091.3 | 1,350.2 | 1,621.4 | 3,809.5 | 4,712.8 | |
| Construction | 267.1 | 299.3 | 90.9 | 128.6 | 358.0 | 427.8 | |
| Transportation, commu- nication and | | | | | | | |
| other utilities | 1,120.6 | 1,276.0 | 457.7 | 492.7 | 1,578.2 | 1,768.7 | |
| Wholesale trade | 814.9 | 937.0 | 313.0 | 365.4 | 1,127.9 | 1,302.3 | |
| Retail trade | 479.8 | 601.4 | 186.2 | 235.7 | 666.0 | 837.1 | |
| Finance | 1,415.2 | 2,033.5 | 530.0 | 724.9 | 1,945.2 | 2,758.4 | |
| Services | 794.7 | 884.9 | 304.4 | 376.5 | 1,099.1 | 1,261.4 | |
| Total all industries | 9,708.0 | 9,895.1 | 4,002.2 | 4,253.1 | 13,710.2 | 14,148.2 | |

Unrevised figures.P Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

January 1988

Highlights from the January issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for January 1988 show that passengers carried on major Canadian air carriers increased by 6.5% over January 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total aircraft movements in 1987 at the 61
 Transport Canada towered airports
 increased by 5.8% over 1986, marking the
 second consecutive annual increase in total
 traffic, and the fourth consecutive increase
 in itinerant traffic.
- Lester B. Pearson International Airport handled 40.8% of the cargo enplaned and deplaned on scheduled unit toll services in Canada during the third quarter of 1987.
- In 1986, of the 305,504 revenue helicopter hours flown in Canada, 49.9% were flown with the Bell 206 aircraft.
- In 1986, total charter passenger-kilometres decreased 2.3% from 1985.

• The share of domestic unit toll passengers carried by the major carriers declined from 90.3% in the first quarter 1984 to 85.2% in the first quarter of 1987.

The Vol. 20, No. 4 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary Four-week Period Ending March 12, 1988

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending March 12, 1988 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-991-1746), Health Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Publications Released

- ✓ Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, December 1987. Catalogue number 31-001 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
 - Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol.16, No. 1, Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1986-87.
 Catalogue number 32-023
 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
 Note: This is a corrected edition of the version released November 13, 1987.
 - Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No.5, Pack of Processed Cherries, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125). Note: This is a corrected edition of the version released October 28, 1987.
 - Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, January 1988. Catalogue number 36-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Refined Petroleum Products, December 1987. Catalogue number 45-004 (Canada: 16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, Second Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 51-005 (Canada: \$27.50/\$110; Other Countries: \$28.50/\$114).
- Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, December 1987. Catalogue number 53-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
 - Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, February 1988. Catalogue number 65-001P (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65). Available April 19th at 7:00 a.m.

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 19, 1988

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade,

February 1988

2

• Canada's international trade surplus totalled \$1.3 billion – the highest posted since April 1987.

Sales of Natural Gas, February 1988

7

 Sales of natural gas in Canada climbed 12.9% from the year-earlier level.

Data Availability Announcements

Export and Import Price Indexes, February 1988

8

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, April 1, 1988

8

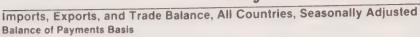
Publications Released

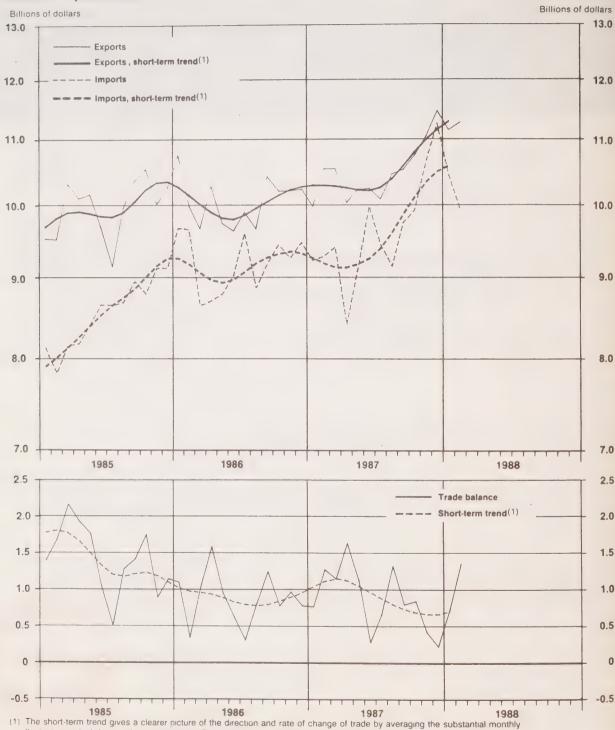
(

1986 Census of Canada: Official Language and Home Language

1986 Census data on official language and home language will be released April 20. Further information can be obtained on or after release date by contacting any of the regional reference centres listed in *The Daily*.

Major Releases





fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently

changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

February 1988

Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary statistics on Canada's international merchandise trade for February 1988, adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, indicate an increase of \$638 million in Canada's surplus with all its trading partners compared to January 1988. The balance for February 1988 was \$1.3 billion compared to \$703 million in January 1988, and was the highest level since April 1987. Increases in exports, while imports decreased, triggered this second consecutive rise in the balance. The trade surplus with the United States alone grew by \$392 million to \$1.7 billion.

Exports totalled \$11.3 billion in February. The 1.0% increase was mainly due to strong growth in exports of precious metals to Japan and automotive products to the United States.

Imports, for their part, decreased 4.9% in February to \$9.9 billion following a 7.1% drop in January. The main cause of this decline was a decrease in imports of motor vehicle parts as well as aircraft.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

Exports

The short-term trend for exports continued to rise for a seventh straight month in January 1988, posting a gain of 0.6% from the previous month's figure. This growth rate, however, was down from the 1.7% average monthly growth rate calculated for the months of July through December of 1987. Among the largest advances were those in passenger automobiles, precious metals and "other equipment and tools". This marked the fourth straight month for which the short-term trend rise for exports of passenger automobiles was over 5%. The largest decreases in the trend were for exports of lumber, motor vehicle parts and "other inedible end products". The crude petroleum trend dropped 8.3%, the sixth straight decline.

Note to Users

With the introduction of the January 1988 trade statistics:

- Collection and compilation of import and export data are henceforth based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. Users should therefore interpret the month-to-month movements in commodity data with caution.
- Revisions to imports for the previous month are greater than usual but these revisions should be much smaller for subsequent months.
- Recording of imports is henceforth based on the date the merchandise is released by customs, instead of the customs-stamp date.
- The import and export totals in Table 1 of this release are presented on both a customs and a balance of payments basis.
- The customs-basis import data used to derive the balance of payments data are presented on a consignment basis, as before.
- For the short-term trend, a 13-month weighted moving average method is now used instead of a shorter term trend as calculated before.
- Raw and seasonally adjusted data for the previous periods reflect the above changes, where applicable.

For more details, please refer to the text and tables.

Imports

The short-term trend for imports reversed in January 1988, posting a drop of 1.6% after four consecutive gains between September and December 1987. The most significant decreases in January were for imports of motor vehicle parts, passenger automobiles and petroleum and coal products. The trends for imports of crude materials and food also posted marked decreases from the previous month. The largest increases were recorded for imports of agricultural machinery, "other equipment and tools" and aircraft.

(continued on page 4)

Commodity Highlights

Exports

The \$121 million increase in exports in February was mainly the result of a rise in exports of precious metals (+\$140 million), iron ores (+\$89 million) and passenger automobiles (+\$56 million). With the exception of the drop in January, total exports have recorded monthly increases since August 1987. Increased exports of precious metals was in large part the result of a sizeable increase in exports of these products to Japan. Canadian wheat exports posted a level of \$421 million, the highest since September 1984. Total automotive product exports increased \$113 million in February, rising to \$3.0 billion, or 26% of the total value of Canadian exports. The largest declines were in exports of coal (-\$80 million), copper ores (-\$40 million) and other fabricated materials (-\$30 million).

Imports

Imports decreased by \$517 in February; this was \$291 million less than the decrease registered in the previous month. The greatest decreases were posted in imports of motor vehicle parts (-\$355 million), aircraft (-\$220 million) and crude petroleum (-\$53 million). The drop in imports of crude petroleum brought their level to \$261 million, the lowest in the last nine months. Imports of passenger automobiles, on the other hand, rose by \$323 million to \$1.1 billion in February, reversing the downward trend recorded in the previous three months. Considerable gains were also recorded for imports of office machines and equipment (+\$43 million), beverages (+\$21 million) and other industrial machinery (+\$21 million). Food imports, which had fallen \$79 million in January, recovered in February. with an increase of \$19 million - \$11 million of which was for sugar and \$6 million for fish.

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

Exports to the United States were down slightly in February, dropping \$14 million to \$8.3 billion. Declines were also posted for exports to the United Kingdom (-\$48 million) and "Other EEC Countries" (-\$28 million). However, increases were recorded for exports to "Other Countries" (+\$178 million), Japan (+\$29 million) and "Other OECD Countries" (+\$4 million).

Imports

Imports from the United States decreased by \$405 million between January and February, to \$6.7 billion, the lowest level in the past six months. Other decreases were recorded for imports from "Other EEC Countries" (-\$137 million), "Other OECD Countries" (-\$95 million) and "Other Countries" (-\$20 million). Imports from Japan and the United Kingdom rose \$85 million and \$55 million respectively.

(see tables on pages 5 and 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

The February 1988 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of May. For summary information, available the day of release, order the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55). See "How to Order.Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or John Butterill (613-951-4808) (for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Table 1 Merchandise Trade of Canada February 1988

| | Customs Basis | | | | Balance of Payment Basis | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Period | -to-period o | change ² |
| | Exports ¹ raw | Imports raw | Exports ¹ raw | Imports raw | Exports ¹ S.A. ³ | Imports S.A. ³ | Balance S.A. ³ | Exports ¹ S.A. ³ | Imports S.A. ³ | Balance S.A. ³ |
| | | | | \$ mill | ions | | | % | % | \$ millions |
| 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 | 84,528 90,610 112,381 119,472 120,518 125,031 | 67,853 75,517 95,457 104,353 112,675 116,422 | 84,392 90,555 111,729 119,566 120,593 125,764 | 110,205 | 84,392 90,555 111,729 119,566 120,593 125,764 | 66,738 73,098 91,492 102,640 110,205 115,423 | 17,654 17,457 20,237 16,925 10,388 10,340 | 0.0 7.3 23.3 7.0 0.8 4.2 | -13.4 9.5 25.1 12.1 7.3 4.7 | 10,362 -196 2,780 -3,311 -6,537 -47 |
| 1985 I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter | 28,784 31,375 27,803 31,508 | 24,167 27,291 25,901 26,992 | 28,727 31,409 27,982 31,446 | 23,675 27,179 25,351 26,433 | 29,354 29,947 29,458 30,804 | 24,105 25,226 26,274 27,034 | 5,249 4,721 3,184 3,770 | 1.5 2.0 -1.6 4.5 | 3.1 4.6 4.1 2.8 | -275 -527 -1,536 585 |
| 1986 I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter | 29,170 31,265 28,415 31,667 | 27,676 29,657 27,351 27,990 | 29,554 31,181 28,558 31,299 | 27,030 28,936 26,769 27,468 | 30,385 29,629 29,955 30,622 | 27,943 26,495 27,630 28,136 | 2,442 3,134 2,325 2,485 | -1.3 -2.4 1.1 2.2 | 3.3 -5.1 4.2 1.8 | -1,327 691 -808 160 |
| 1987 I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter | 29,748 31,703 29,617 33,962 | 27,857 29,656 27,809 31,098 | 30,273 31,818 29,846 33,825 | 27,472 29,409 27,483 31,058 | 31,036 30,475 31,040 33,211 | 27,886 27,467 28,297 31,773 | 3,150 3,008 2,743 1,438 | 1.3 -1.8 1.8 6.9 | -0.8 -1.5 3.0 12.2 | 664 -141 -264 -1,304 |
| January February March April May June July August September October November December | 9,165 9,900 10,682 10,234 10,668 10,801 9,524 9,361 10,732 11,325 11,472 11,164 | 8,791 9,016 10,050 9,428 9,519 10,708 9,502 8,560 9,746 10,138 10,618 10,341 | 9,346 10,077 10,849 10,327 10,604 10,886 9,553 9,465 10,827 11,245 11,317 11,262 | 8,540 9,040 9,891 9,343 9,455 10,610 9,485 8,493 9,504 10,675 10,301 | 9,969 10,534 10,532 10,024 10,221 10,229 10,073 10,451 10,515 10,737 11,027 11,446 | 9,218 9,271 9,395 8,395 9,106 9,965 9,427 9,136 9,733 9,906 10,626 11,239 | 750 1,262 1,136 1,628 1,114 264 646 1,314 782 830 401 207 | -2.4 5.6 0.0 -4.8 1.9 0.0 -1.5 3.7 0.6 2.1 2.7 3.7 | -2.5 0.5 1.3 -10.6 8.4 9.4 -5.3 -3.0 6.5 1.7 7.2 5.7 | -15 512 -126 492 -513 -850 381 668 -532 47 -429 -193 |
| 1988 January February | 10,079 11,214 | 12,011 10,226 | 10,309 10,951 | 9,703 10,140 | 11,134 11,256 | 10,431 9,913 | 703 1,342 | -2.7 1.0 | -7.1 -4.9 | 496 638 |
| Year-to-date 1987 1988 | 19,065 21,294 | 17,807 22,238 | 19,424 21,260 | 17,580 19,844 | 20,503 22,390 | 18,490 20,344 | 2,013 2,0 4 6 | -1.0 9.2 | -4.2 10.0 | 593 32 |

Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.
Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: - Due to truncation, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

- The 1986 and 1987 figures do not include the final revisions.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
February 1988

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

| | | | Period-to-period change | | | ** | Cl | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Jan. | Feb. | Jan. | Feb. | Year-to- date | | nange over evious year |
| | \$ m | illions | % | % | \$ millio | ons | \$ millions | % | \$ millions |
| Exports to:¹ United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 8,362.7 316.7 662.8 547.6 243.4 1,001.2 | 8,348.8 269.1 691.6 519.3 247.7 1,179.3 | -3.2 20.2 -5.2 0.8 -20.7 1.2 | -0.1 -15.0 4.3 -5.1 1.7 17.7 | -281.6 53.3 -36.7 4.4 -63.7 12.3 | -13.8 -47.6 28.7 -28.3 4.2 178.1 | 16,711.6 585.9 1,354.4 1,067.0 491.2 2,180.6 | 6.2 11.0 34.8 4.0 28.7 19.0 | 978.0 58.3 349.6 41.5 109.7 349.6 |
| Total | 11,134.8 | 11,256.1 | -2.7 | 1.0 | -311.9 | 121.3 | 22,390.9 | 9.2 | 1,887.0 |
| Imports from: United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 7,074.1 387.4 638.4 1,026.8 326.2 977.7 | 6,668.7 442.5 723.7 889.8 231.6 957.3 | -12.0 -13.8 -4.2 9.9 29.3 9.4 | -5.7 14.2 13.3 -13.3 -28.9 -2.0 | -968.9 -62.2 -28.6 93.1 74.0 84.4 | -405.4 55.0 85.2 -137.0 -94.5 -20.3 | 829.9 1,362.2 1,916.7 557.8 | 8.0 27.9 5.9 23.6 13.7 7.7 | 1,023.3 181.4 76.9 366.9 67.3 138.4 |
| Total | 10,431.0 | 9,913.7 | -7.1 | -4.9 | -808.1 | -517.2 | 20,344.7 | 10.0 | 1,854.4 |
| Balance with: United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 1,288.5 -70.6 24.3 -479.1 -82.7 23.4 | 1,680.1 -173.3 -32.1 -370.5 16.1 222.0 | | | 687.2 115.5 -8.0 -88.6 -137.7 -72.0 | 391.5 -102.6 -56.4 108.6 98.8 198.5 | -244.0 -7.7 -849.6 -66.5 | | -45.3 -123.0 272.7 -325.4 42.3 211.1 |
| Total | 703.8 | 1,342.3 | | | 496.2 | 638.5 | 2,046.1 | | 32.5 |

Exports to other OECD countries and imports from the United Kingdom, other OECD countries and other countries do not have seasonality. Consequently, they are not seasonally adjusted.

te: - Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC'86.

Imports from U.S. (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands), compiled according to the origin of the goods, amounted to \$6,812.7 million in February 1988. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.

Sales of Natural Gas February 1988

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during February 1988 totalled 6 189.9 million cubic metres, a 12.9% increase from the

level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information. sales in February 1988 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from February 1987 in brackets: residential sales. 1 932.8 million cubic metres (+12.1%); commercial sales, 1 599.0 million cubic metres (+12.4%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2658.1 million cubic metres (+13.7%).

Year-to-date figures for the first two months of 1988 indicate that sales of natural gas in Canada amounted to 12 707.8 million cubic metres, a 12.8% increase from the level recorded during the same period in 1987.

On the basis of rate structure information. year-to-date sales were broken down as follows. with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 4032.5 million cubic metres (+13.6%); commercial sales, 3 310.2 million cubic metres (+13.9) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 5 365.1 million cubic metres (+11.5%).

The February 1988 issue of Gas Utilities (55-002, \$11.50/\$115) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas February 1988

| | Rate structure | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|---------|------------|--|--|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Direct | Total | | |
| | (thousands of cubic metres) | | | | | | |
| New Brunswick | _ | _ | | _ | _ | | |
| Quebec | 100 992 | 181 972 | 293 263 | 6 3 9 6 | 582 623 | | |
| Ontario | 985 868 | 720 512 | 914 622 | 194 726 | 2 815 728 | | |
| Manitoba | 119 308 | 110 867 | 55 138 | -000 | 285 313 | | |
| Saskatchewan | 124 073 | 100 899 | 48 000 | 40 000 | 312 972 | | |
| Alberta | 415 038 | 334 067 | 894 398 | hate | 1 643 503 | | |
| British Columbia | 187 557 | 150 671 | 142 938 | 68 588 | 549 754 | | |
| February 1988 - Canada | 1 932 836 | 1 598 988 | 2 348 359 | 309 710 | 6 189 893 | | |
| February 1987 - Canada | 1 724 612 | 1 422 093 | 2 198 703 | 138 551 | 5 483 959 | | |
| % change | 12.1 | 12.4 | 13.7 | | 12.9 | | |
| Year to date 1988 - Canada | 4 032 513 | 3 310 214 | 4 745 699 | 619 420 | 12 707 846 | | |
| Year to date 1987 - Canada | 3 548 483 | 2 906 019 | 4 543 830 | 269 349 | 11 267 681 | | |
| % change | 13.6 | 13.9 | 1 | 1.5 | 12.8 | | |

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

Data Availability Announcements

Export and Import Price Indexes February 1988

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a (1981=100) balance of payments basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to February 1988 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to February 1988 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

The February 1988 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (H.S. Based) (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products April 1, 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at April 1, 1988 and revised figures for March 1, 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

The February 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release May 3. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Publications Released

- Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status and Names, 1986. Catalogue number 12-201 (Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).
- Index to the Inventory of Statistics Canada Questionnaires on Microfiche, 1987. Catalogue number 12-205S (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1988. Catalogue number 32-024 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1987. Catalogue number 43-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55)
- Cement, January 1988. Catalogue number 44-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Asphalt Roofing, January 1988. Catalogue number 45-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, December 1987. Catalogue number 46-002 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

- Andustrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1988. Catalogue number 46-002 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, January 1988. Catalogue number 47-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Merchandising Inventories, November 1987. Catalogue number 63-014 (Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), January 1988. Catalogue number 65-001 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- / Security Transactions with Non-residents, January 1988. Catalogue number 67-002 (Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).
- Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, April-June 1987. Catalogue number 72-007 (Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$70).
- Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1985. Catalogue number 81-222 (Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.





TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 20, 1988

1986 Census of Canada

Highlights

- immigrants represented 16 per cent of Canada's population in 1986, about the same proportion recorded since 1951.
- more than 60 per cent of all immigrants living in Canada in 1986 were born in Europe, but over 70 per cent of those who had arrived between 1981 and 1986 were born in non-European countries.
- outside Quebec, the proportion of Canadians speaking English most often at home rose between 1981 and 1986, while in Quebec, there was an increase in the proportion speaking French most often at home.
- over 4 million persons reported themselves bilingual in 1986.
- average real family income declined slightly from 1980 to 1985, except for elderly families and families where wives worked.
- the overall male-female gap in employment income narrowed between 1980 and 1985.
- male-female earnings ratios varied substantially by age and marital status.
- the overall incidence of low-income increased from 1980 to 1985, but declined for the elderly.
- electricity, almost unknown for home heating in 1961, heated one-in-three dwellings in 1986.
- Toronto home owners reported the highest housing values for owner-occupied dwellings.

1986 Census of Canada

This is the fifth, and final, major data release from the 1986 Census. The information published today is based on questions asked of a sample of one-infive Canadian households.

All statistics for the total population refer to persons living in private and other non-institutional households unless otherwise stated. They exclude persons in institutions such as prisons and nursing homes. Statistics concerning dwellings refer to occupied private dwellings, unless otherwise stated.

Data from the 1986 Census question on disability and the post-censal Health and Activity Limitation Survey will be released in the near future.







Summary of Census Highlights

| | | _ | | | _ |
|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| PI | ace | of | Bi | rt | h: |

| • | Proportion of immigrants in population remained stable More than 60 per cent of all immigrants were born in EuropeAsian-born | page 3 |
|----|---|---------|
| • | comprised the largest group among recent immigrants Almost one-quarter of Ontario's population was comprised of immigrantsBritish | page 3 |
| | Columbia had an equally high concentration immigrants were highly urbanized | page 4 |
| • | Almost 80 per cent of eligible immigrants had obtained Canadian citizenship | page 5 |
| • | Most Canadian-born persons lived in their province of birth | page 5 |
| La | nguage: | |
| • | More Canadians were bilingual than ever beforefrancophones outside | |
| | Quebec the most bilingualyouth becoming more bilingual | page 9 |
| • | Proportion of the population speaking English most often at home rose | |
| | outside Quebecin Quebec, the proportion speaking French most often at | page 5 |
| | home increased | page o |
| • | More Canadians spoke English at home than reported English as their | page 8 |
| | mother tongue | pageo |
| In | come: | |
| • | Incomes in the early-1980s were affected by the recessionafter declining from | |
| | 1980 to 1984, real incomes rose in 1985 and 1986, but were still below | page 11 |
| | pre-recession levels | page 11 |
| • | On average, real family income declined slightly between 1980 and 1985but there were exceptionselderly families saw real income rise on | |
| | average, while families in which both the husband and wife worked outside | |
| | the home kept pace with inflationreal income per family member also | |
| | increasedfamily incomes were highest in Ontario | page 12 |
| 0 | Disparities in average family income between provinces narrowed significantly | page 12 |
| 0 | Incidence of low income increased in early-1980s, particularly for female | 1 8 |
| | lone-parentsincidence of low income among elderly declined | page 14 |
| • | Average employment income fell slightlybut rose for women | page 15 |
| | Male-female earnings gap narrowedand varied substantially with age and | |
| | marital status | page 16 |
| | Ten highest paying occupations | page 16 |
| • | Government transfers contributed more to incomeElderly and female | 10 |
| | lone-parents were more dependent on transfers | page 18 |
| H | ousing: | |
| • | Households owning their dwellings free of mortgage increased substantially | page 20 |
| | Condominiums a growing urban phenomenon | page 20 |
| • | Shelter costs highest in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario | page 20 |
| 0 | Dwellings had more roomsfewer were heated with oil | page 22 |
| | Toronto home owners reported highest dwelling values | nage 23 |

Introduction

This special edition of the Statistics Canada DAILY completes the presentation of statistical highlights about Canada and Canadians in the mid-1980s based on the 1986 Census*. Today's release focuses on four general topics: place of birth, language, income and housing. Summaries of the available data are presented on the following pages. More detailed publications, reports and analytical studies will be published throughout the next year and beyond.

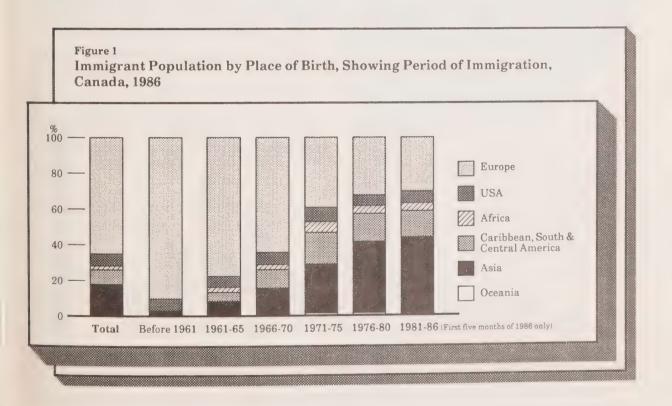
Immigrants: share of population virtually unchanged

In 1986, Canada's immigrants represented 15.6 per cent of the country's population, down slightly from the 16.0 per cent recorded in the

1981 Census. The proportion of immigrants in the total population has been relatively steady since the 1951 Census. Over this thirty-five year period, the highest proportion of immigrants in the total population was recorded in 1981 (16.0 per cent) and the lowest in 1951 (14.7 per cent).

Close to two-thirds of immigrants were born in Europe

According to the 1986 Census, 62 per cent of the 1986 immigrant population were born in Europe and 18 per cent in Asia. Those born in the United States represented 7 per cent of all immigrants in 1986. The Caribbean-born accounted for a further 5 per cent, those born in South and Central America 4 per cent, the African-born 3 per cent and those born in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands) 1 per cent.



^{*} With the exception of new data on disability, to be released soon.

...but the picture is changing

While the European-born were still predominant in the total 1986 immigrant population, their proportion among those immigrants who had arrived since 1961 declined steadily. For example, immigrants born in Europe represented almost 90 per cent of those immigrants who had arrived prior to 1961. However, this proportion fell to about two-thirds for the group who immigrated to Canada from 1961 to 1970, to about one-third of immigrants who came during the 1971 to 1980 period, and less than 30 per cent of those arriving between 1981 and 1986. (See figure 1.)

Among immigrants who arrived between 1981 and 1986, the largest single group was born in Asia, accounting for 43 per cent of all those who had arrived in this period.

The European-born were the second largest group among recent immigrants, accounting for 29 per cent of all immigrants who had arrived between 1981 and 1986. Persons born in South and Central America (including Mexico) represented 10 per cent, those born in

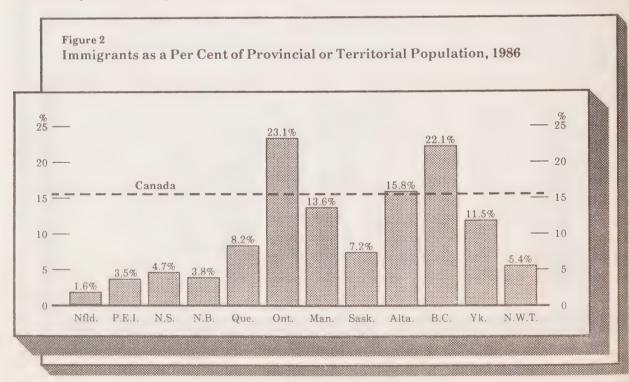
the United States 7 per cent and the Caribbeanborn 6 per cent. The remaining 5 per cent of immigrants in the 1981 to 1986 period were born in Africa and Oceania.

Over half of immigrants lived in Ontario

In 1986, over half of Canada's immigrant population resided in Ontario, where immigrants represented almost one-quarter of the provincial population.

As in Ontario, immigrants represented almost one-quarter of the population of British Columbia, well above the national average of 15.6 per cent.

While the proportion of immigrants in Alberta's population was about equal to the national average, in all other provinces, and particularly the Atlantic provinces, the proportion of the provincial population made up of immigrants was lower than the national average. The lowest proportion was in Newfoundland, where immigrants accounted for just under 2 per cent of the provincial population.



Immigrants concentrated in major urban centres

While less than one-third of the total population of Canada lived in the three largest urban metropolitan areas (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver) in 1986, over half of the immigrant population lived in these urban centres.

The attraction of major urban centres for immigrants was most pronounced in Quebec, where 87 per cent of the province's immigrant population lived in the Montreal metropolitan area in 1986, although only 45 per cent of the provincial population lived there.

In Ontario, 59 per cent of the immigrant population lived in the Toronto metropolitan area as compared to 38 per cent of the total provincial population.

A similar pattern emerged in British Columbia where 62 per cent of the immigrant population of that province resided in the Vancouver area, compared to 48 per cent of the total provincial population.

More immigrants chose to obtain citizenship

Among the immigrant population, 79 per cent of those eligible to obtain Canadian citizenship had obtained it by 1986. This proportion has increased slightly from the figure of 75 per cent recorded in the 1981 Census.

Most Canadian-born lived in their province of birth

According to the 1986 Census, 85 per cent of persons born in Canada and still living here resided in their province of birth. This level is virtually unchanged since the 1971 Census.

In 1986, about 90 per cent of Canadian residents born in each of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were living in those provinces. Only 46 per cent of population born in the Yukon still resided there, while Saskatchewan, at 60 per cent, had the second-lowest proportion of persons born in that province who were still living there in 1986.

Newfoundland has experienced a particularly large change since 1971 in the proportion of the Newfoundland-born population living in the province. This proportion fell from 84 per cent in 1971 to 80 per cent in 1981 and 74 per cent in 1986.

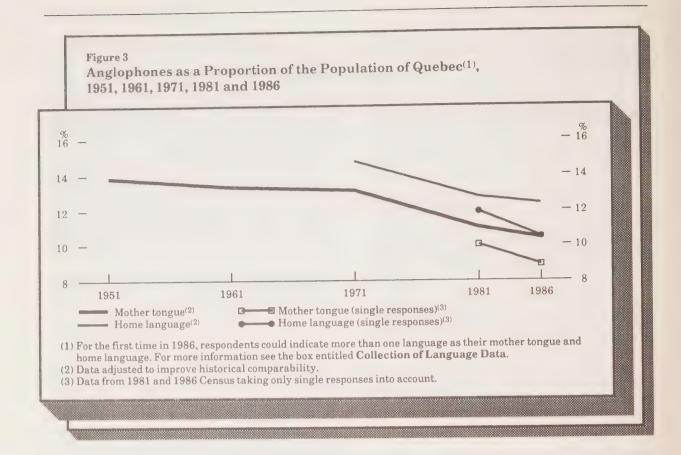
Language usage in Canada: recent trends continue...

The most recent Census data show a continuation of trends observed in the linguistic make-up of the country during the 1970s. The proportion of Quebec's population speaking French at home continued to increase, as did the proportion of the population outside Quebec speaking English at home. At the same time, the population is increasingly bilingual, as a growing percentage of Canadians reported they are able to conduct a conversation in both official languages.

Outside Quebec, proportion speaking English at home increasing...

Data from the 1986 Census show* that the proportion of the population outside Quebec that spoke English at home has increased. In 1986, 88.6 per cent of Canadians outside Quebec reported speaking English most often at home, up from 88.2 per cent in 1981 and 87.2 per cent in 1971. During the same period, the proportion who spoke French most often at home decreased from 4.3 per cent in 1971 to 3.8 per cent in 1981 and 3.6 per cent in 1986.

^{*} See note on Collection of Language Data, page 9.

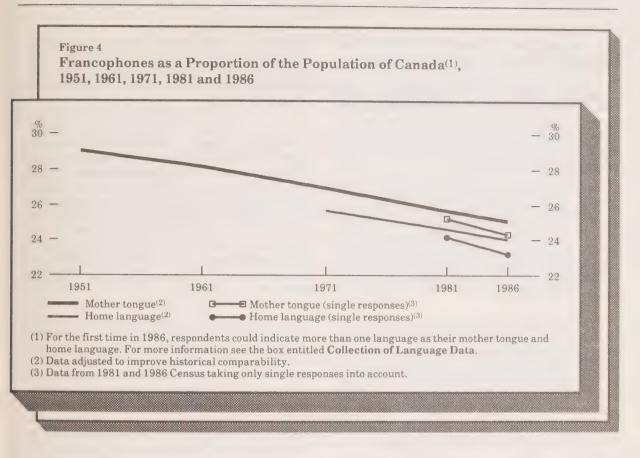


As a percentage of the total population, New Brunswick had the largest French-speaking minority. This proportion was about 31 per cent and has remained stable since 1971. Ontario had the largest number of persons who spoke French most often at home (340,500). However, they accounted for only 3.8 per cent of the provincial population in 1986, down from 3.9 per cent in 1981 and 4.6 per cent in 1971.

...while proportion speaking French at home rises in Quebec

In Quebec, however, the proportion of Quebecers reporting that they most often spoke French at home rose from 80.8 per cent in 1971 to 82.5 per cent in 1981 and to 82.8 per cent in 1986. During this period, the proportion of Quebecers speaking English at home decreased from 14.7 per cent in 1971 to 12.7 per cent in 1981 and to 12.3 per cent in 1986, while the proportion reporting a language other than English or French rose to 4.9 per cent from 4.5 per cent in 1971 and 4.8 per cent in 1981.

The absolute number of people with English mother tongue in Quebec also declined from 1981 to 1986, although the decline was smaller than that observed between 1976 and 1981. This group declined by about 4 per cent from 1981 to 1986 compared to approximately 12 per cent between 1976 and 1981.



Outflow of population from Quebec has largest impact on English mother tongue group

Previously released Census data showed that between 1981 and 1986, more people left Quebec for elsewhere in Canada, than moved to the province from elsewhere in Canada. The net outflow, however, was less than half as large as that recorded between 1976 and 1981, and other migration data show that this net outflow has declined to very low levels in recent years.

Between 1981 and 1986, the number of persons with English as their mother tongue** leaving Quebec for elsewhere in Canada exceeded the number entering Quebec from elsewhere in Canada by approximately 41,000. This was down significantly from about 106,000 in the period 1976 to 1981. Nonetheless, between 1981 and 1986, the net

outflowof persons with English as their mother tongue represented about 64 per cent of Quebec's total net loss of population through interprovincial migration. This group accounted for only 11.0 per cent of the provincial population in 1981. In the previous five-year period, the net outflow of persons with English as their mother tongue represented 75.0 per cent of the total net outflow.

In contrast, Quebec's net loss through interprovincial migration of persons with French as their mother tongue was about 12,000 between 1981 and 1986 and 18,000 between 1976 and 1981.

^{**} See the note on Collection of Language Data. The migration data for the period 1981 to 1986 reflect only persons reporting a single mother tongue. Consideration of multiple responses would not significantly alter the results of this analysis.

In Canada as a whole, proportion speaking French at home declined

At the national level, the proportion of the total population speaking English at home rose from 67.0 per cent in 1971 to 68.9 per cent in 1986, while the proportion speaking French at home declined from 25.7 per cent to 24.0 per cent over the same period.

The proportion speaking a language other than French or English remained at about 7 per cent. Within this latter group, there was strong growth in the number reporting languages associated with the birth places of recent immigrants – notably Spanish and Asiatic languages such as Chinese, Vietnamese, Persian (Farsi) and Tamil.

Contributing to the declining proportion of francophones in the total population of Canada are, among other factors, their exceptionally low levels of fertility, the effects of linguistic assimilation on the French-speaking minorities outside Quebec, the low proportion of French-speaking immigrants, and the tendency of people with mother tongues other than English or French to adopt the English language.

More speak English at home than learned it as their mother tongue

Some Canadians speak a language other than their mother tongue most often in their home. These language shifts are a major factor in determining the mother tongue of following generations. The 1986 Census data show that language transfers have contributed to the growth of the English language population in Canada. While 62.1 per cent of the population

reported English as the language they first learned in childhood and still understood at the time of the census (mother tongue), 68.9 per cent reported that they spoke English most often at home.**

Even in Quebec, more people spoke English most often in their home (12.3 per cent), than learned this language as their mother tongue (10.4 per cent). Most of the population in this province who first learned a language other than English or French as mother tongue and who made a language shift, adopted English as their dominant home language. A more comprehensive analysis of 1986 Census results is required to determine whether this tendency to adopt English has changed between 1981 and 1986.

On balance, the French-speaking community in Quebec neither gained nor lost population through language shifts. The same proportion of the population - 82.8 per cent learned French as their mother tongue as spoke it most often at home. Outside Quebec, however, while 5.0 per cent had French as their mother tongue, only 3.6 per cent reported speaking French most often in their home. In New Brunswick, 33.5 per cent of the provincial population reported French as their mother tongue, while 31.3 per cent reported French as their home language. The impact of language transfers was more noticeable in Ontario where 5.3 per cent of the provincial population gave French as their mother tongue, but only 3.8 per cent reported French as their home language.

^{**}All percentages used to discuss language transfers are based on adjusted 1986 Census data. See the note on Collection of Language Data, page 9.

COLLECTION OF LANGUAGE DATA

The language questions asked in the last two censuses were the same, but the instructions to respondents were changed for two of the questions. In 1981, respondents were asked to indicate only one mother tongue and only one home language; nevertheless, some Canadians reported more than one.

To better reflect the linguistic reality in Canada, the instructions to report only one language were dropped from the 1986 Census. Under the new guidelines, respondents could report more than one mother tongue if they had learned them at the same time and had spoken one as frequently as the other when they were children. Similarly, respondents could indicate more than one home language if they were now speaking them equally often at home. The number of multiple responses given in the 1986 Census was significantly higher than in the 1981 Census.

When the 1981 data were processed, only one language was retained for tabulation purposes, even in cases where the respondent reported more than one. In 1986, responses indicating more than one language were accepted and tabulations reflecting these multiple responses were prepared.

Comparison between 1981 and 1986

To facilitate comparisons between censuses, special tabulations of both 1981 and 1986 Census data have been prepared. Where more than one language was reported in 1986, the multiple responses were distributed among the component languages in the same proportions as in the 1981 Census. Alternatively, data from the 1981 Census were tabulated to show the multiple responses reported at that time. While these changes make it easier to relate the 1986 data to the 1981 data, they do not make the results of the two censuses entirely comparable. Consequently, considerable care must be exercised in the interpretation of changes between 1981 and 1986.

More Canadians bilingual than ever before...

In 1986, more than 4 million Canadians reported they could conduct a conversation in both English and French. Bilingual persons represented 16.2 per cent of the population, up from 15.3 per cent in 1981 and 13.4 per cent in 1971.

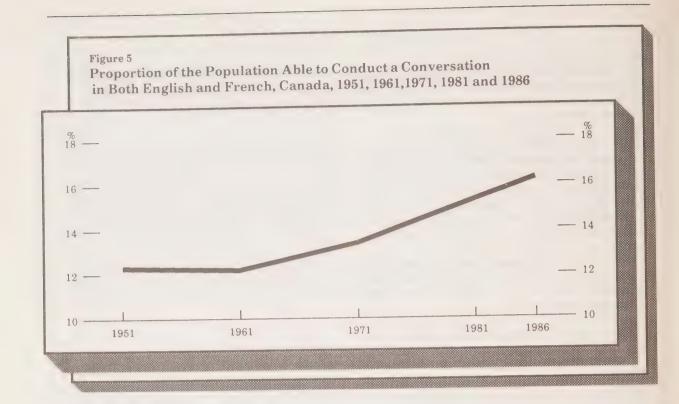
Bilingualism increased in all provinces and territories, except Alberta, where the proportion reporting they were able to converse in both official languages remained unchanged at 6.4 per cent.

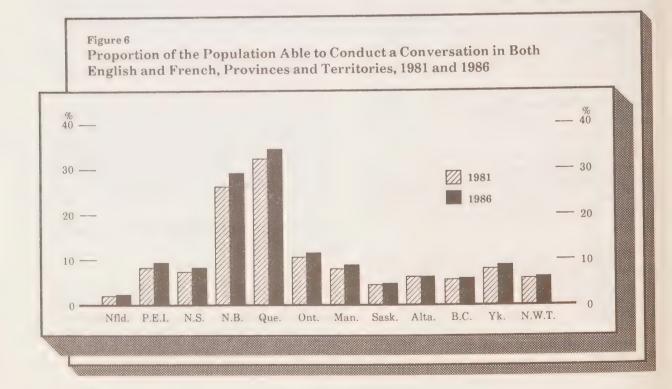
Quebec and New Brunswick recorded the highest rates of bilingualism at 34.5 per cent

and 29.1 per cent, respectively. Slightly over half of Canada's bilingual population lived in Quebec. The 1.8 million who lived outside Quebec resided mainly in Ontario (1,058,000), New Brunswick (204,000), British Columbia (176,000) and Alberta (150,000).

Francophones outside Quebec most bilingual

Even though Quebec was the most bilingual province, persons with French as their mother tongue, living outside Quebec, were the most bilingual group in 1986, with four of every five persons able to conduct a conversation in both official languages.





In 1986, more than half of persons with English as their mother tongue, living in Quebec, were bilingual. Almost half of Quebec residents with neither English nor French as their mother tongue also reported they could carry on a conversation in both English and French; as did almost one-third of persons with French as their mother tongue living in that province.

Less than 6 per cent of persons residing outside Quebec with English or a language other than English or French as their mother tongue reported they were able to converse in both official languages in 1986.

Youth becoming more bilingual

In 1986, 20.5 per cent of the population aged 15-to-24 could conduct a conversation in English and French, up from 18.3 per cent in 1981. This group recorded the highest rate of bilingualism in 1986 and the largest increase in this rate from 1981 to 1986. This suggests that French immersion programs in Canadian

schools may have made a significant contribution to the growth in bilingualism during this period.

Incomes in the early-1980s

The recession of the early-1980s had a significant impact on Canadian incomes. Average individual and family incomes in 1980 measured by the 1981 Census were at a prerecession peak. Statistics Canada surveys show that, after adjustment for inflation, average incomes fell from 1980 to 1984, but began to recover in 1985. The 1986 Census measured these 1985 incomes. More recent Statistics Canada surveys show that average incomes continued to recover in 1986 but, in general, had still not surpassed the levels of 1980.

Family incomes

Average family income was estimated at \$37,827 in 1985, down slightly (1 per cent), in constant dollars, from 1980.

Table 1.

Number and Average Income in Constant (1985) Dollars of Census Families by Family
Type, Canada, 1980 and 1985

| | Nun | nber of fami | ilies | Average family income | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | 1980 | 1985 | Per cent change | 1980 | 1985 | Per cent change | |
| | number | | % | | \$ | % | |
| TOTAL | 6,325,315 | 6,733,845 | 6.5 | 38,276 | 37,827 | -1.2 | |
| Husband-wife families - Wife with employment income - Wife without employment income | 5,611,495 3,101,375 2,510,125 | 5,880,550 3,464,815 2,415,735 | 4.8 11.7 -3.8 | 40,335 46,187 33,104 | 40,222 46,221 31,618 | -0.3 0.0 - 4 .5 | |
| Lone-parent families - Male lone-parent - Female lone-parent | 713,815 124,380 589,435 | 853,300 151,485 701,815 | 19.5 21.8 19.1 | 22,090 33,261 19,733 | 21,321 31,252 19,177 | -3.5 -6.0 -2.8 | |

Families where wife worked outside the home maintained their income level

With an average total income of \$46,221, husband-wife families with wives reporting employment income maintained their real family income from 1980 to 1985, neither gaining nor losing.

Furthermore, the number of such families increased by nearly 12 per cent between 1981 and 1986 – twice the rate of growth in the total number of families.

Elderly families saw incomes rise...

Husband-wife families where the husband was 65-years-or-older saw their average income increase by 5 per cent between 1980 and 1985.

...and others saw real incomes decline

Husband-wife families where the wife had no employment income reported an average income of \$31,618 in 1985, down over 4 per cent from 1980 after adjustment for inflation.

Lone-parent families lost about 3 per cent in real terms over the period, with an average family income in 1985 of \$21,321. Lone-parent families headed by males saw their real income decline 6 per cent on average over the period, while average real incomes of those headed by females declined slightly less than 3 per cent.

Real income per family member rose

Although real family income declined between 1980 and 1985, the continuing drop in the average family size — from 3.26 persons in 1981 to 3.15 in 1986 — resulted in an increase of 2 per cent in average income per family member, to \$12,022 in 1985.

Impact of number of earners on family income

Family incomes varied widely depending on the number and combination of employment income recipients in the family. The average income of female lone-parent families where no family member received any income from employment was only \$7,908. Husband-wife families where no family member reported employment income in 1985 received \$19,508. About 98 per cent of lone-parent families and 79 per cent of husband-wife families with no employment income had a total income of less than \$25,000.

At the other end of the spectrum were families where husbands, wives and at least one other family member were gainfully employed in 1985. Their average income was \$59,369. Over 20 per cent of these families had an income of at least \$75,000 in 1985. Between these two extremes were families with other combinations of employment income recipients, as summarized in Table 2.

Shifting regional patterns for family income

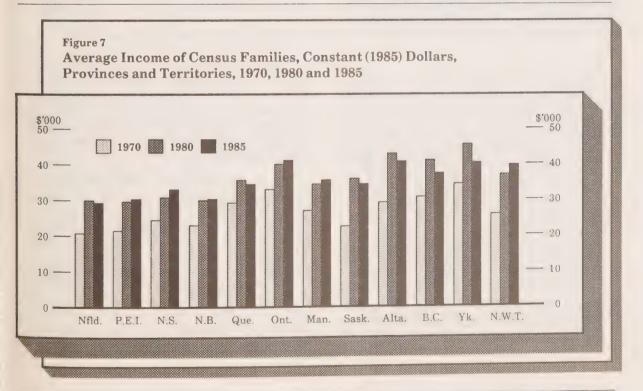
Regional economic conditions have varied significantly since 1970 and these variations are reflected in family incomes by province. In 1970, families in the Yukon had the highest average income, followed by Ontario. In 1980, the Yukon continued to have the highest average income while Alberta and British Columbia advanced to second and third place, respectively, pushing Ontario to the fourth position.

In 1985, Ontario recorded the highest average family income (\$41,692), followed by Alberta (\$40,740) and the Yukon (\$40,259). British Columbia fell to fifth place, behind the Northwest Territories.

Average family income in Quebec slipped from fifth position in 1970 to seventh position in 1980. With an average income of \$34,582, Quebec families were in eighth position in 1985.

Table 2
Percentage Distribution of Census Families by Structure and Combination of Employment
Income Recipients Showing 1985 Family Income Size Groups, Canada, 1985

| | 1985 Family Income Group | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Combination of Employment Income Recipients | Total | Under \$25,000 | \$25,000- \$49,999 | \$50,000- \$74,999 | \$75,000- \$99,999 | \$100,000 and over | Average Income | |
| | | | F | 'er cent | | | \$ | |
| Husband-wife Families | | | | | | | | |
| Husband, wife and other | 100.0 | 6.4 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 13.1 | 7.0 | 59,369 | |
| Husband and wife | 100.0 | 17.6 | 51.4 | 23.5 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 44,314 | |
| Husband and other | 100.0 | 14.5 | 48.3 | 25.5 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 49,227 | |
| Husband only | 100.0 | 35.8 | 51.0 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 33,960 | |
| Wife and other | 100.0 | 28.7 | 49.0 | 16.9 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 38,285 | |
| Wife only | 100.0 | 59.8 | 33.4 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 24,970 | |
| Other only | 100.0 | 41.9 | 43.1 | 11.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 32,349 | |
| No recipient | 100.0 | 79.2 | 16.8 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 19,508 | |
| Lone-parent Families | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| With employment income | 100.0 | 37.9 | 45.3 | 12.2 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 34,228 | |
| Without employment income | 100.0 | 95.9 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 9,639 | |
| Female | | | | | | 0.4 | 00 54 5 | |
| With employment income | 100.0 | 62.6 | 31.5 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 23,515 | |
| Without employment income | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | - | 7,908 | |
| All Families | 100.0 | 34.3 | 42.0 | 17.0 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 37,827 | |



There was little change in the rankings of the Atlantic provinces which occupied the lowest four positions on the family income ladder throughout the 1970s and first half of the 1980s.

Regional inequality in family incomes decreased...

The gap between the lowest and highest average provincial family incomes has narrowed since 1970. In that year, the ratio between the lowest and the highest provincial average family income was 59.6 per cent. By 1980, the ratio of the lowest to the highest average family income had risen to 64.9 per cent and by 1985 to 69.3 per cent.

Proportion with low incomes increased...

The decline in real income levels due to the recession of the early-1980s resulted in an increase in the proportion of the population with incomes below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs*. In 1985, an estimated 17.0 per cent of the population lived in families or as unattached individuals with incomes below these thresholds, compared to 15.7 per cent in

* In this section, "low income" refers to economic families and unattached individuals who, in 1985, had incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs for that year. Low income cut-offs are relative levels determined from income and expenditure patterns for various categories of families. The income limits were selected on the basis that families and unattached individuals with incomes below these limits spent, on average, 58.5 per cent or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing. These limits vary by size of area of residence and by size of the family. They are not intended as measures of "poverty".

Economic families consist of all persons related by blood, marriage (including common-law unions) or adoption and living together in a single dwelling, while unattached individuals are all persons 15 years-of-age-and-over who live alone or with unrelated persons.

As the survey from which low income cut-offs were determined excluded the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Indian Reserves, all estimates given in this section exclude those areas.

1980. More recent survey data for 1986 show that the incidence of low income declined in that year, to a level slightly below the 1980 level.

Low income most common among female lone-parent families

Economic families comprised of female lone-parent families experienced the highest incidence of low income in 1985, with nearly half of such families having incomes below the low income cut-offs. Among similar male lone-parent families, one-in-five were low income families in 1985. In contrast, only one-in-10 husband-wife families was below the low income cut-offs in 1985.

One-in-five children in low income families

In 1985, about 21 per cent of children under six years-of-age were in low income families, compared to 19 per cent in 1980. For children 6-to-14 years-of-age over 19 per cent lived in such families in 1985, compared to less than 18 per cent in 1980.

Fewer elderly had low incomes...

Since the last census, the elderly population increased by about 15 per cent while the number of elderly persons with low income decreased by 14 per cent. As a result, the incidence of low income among all persons 65 and over dropped from just under 24 per cent in 1980 to 18 per cent in 1985.

The incidence of low income among elderly persons living in families was 7.4 per cent in 1985, down from 10 per cent in 1980. About one-third of all persons 65 and over were living as unattached individuals, either with non-relatives or on their own. Although for these elderly unattached persons, while the incidence of low income dropped by about 14 percentage points from 1980, it remained high at nearly 43 per cent in 1985. Four out of five elderly unattached individuals with low incomes were women.

Table 3
Incidence of Low Income Among Economic Families, Unattached Individuals and Population, Canada, 1980 and 1985

| | 1980 | 1985 |
|---|------|------|
| | % | % |
| Economic Families | 13.0 | 14.3 |
| Husband-wife families | 9.6 | 10.3 |
| Married couples only | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Married couples with children only | 10.2 | 11.4 |
| Married couples with other relatives only | 10.4 | 10.9 |
| All other non husband-wife families | 9.7 | 10.2 |
| Non husband-wife families | 34.9 | 37.1 |
| Male lone-parent families | 15.8 | 19.8 |
| Female lone-parent families | 45.6 | 47.7 |
| All other non husband-wife families | 20.8 | 21.7 |
| Unattached Individuals | 38.5 | 38.0 |
| Males | 30.5 | 33.2 |
| Under 65 years | 27.4 | 33.0 |
| 65 years-and-over | 49.0 | 34.4 |
| Females | 45.1 | 42.0 |
| Under 65 years | 37.3 | 40.0 |
| 65 years-and-over | 58.8 | 45.3 |
| Population | 15.7 | 17.0 |
| Under 6 years | 18.9 | 21.3 |
| 6-14 years | 17.7 | 19.4 |
| 15-24 years | 16.6 | 20.1 |
| 25-34 years | 12.8 | 15.5 |
| 35-44 years | 11.7 | 13.0 |
| 45-54 years | 10.9 | 12.5 |
| 55-64 years | 15.5 | 16.9 |
| 65 years-and-over | 23.9 | 18.0 |

Employment income

Census data show that employment income averaged \$18,733 per employed individual in 1985, a decline of 3 per cent, after adjustment for inflation, compared to 1980.

The average employment income of fullyear, full-time* workers declined by less than 1 per cent, from \$27,049 in 1980 to \$26,781 in 1985. For those who worked less than 49 weeks, or worked mostly part-time, the decline in average employment income from 1980 to 1985 was much larger, at 9 per cent.

Women fared better than men

Between 1980 and 1985, full-year, full-time female workers gained over 2 per cent after adjustment for inflation, while female part-time or part-year workers experienced a marginal decline. However, because of more rapid growth in the number of women in the former group, average employment income for women rose, on the whole, by nearly 3 per cent in real terms from 1980 to 1985, to a level of \$12,891.

For men, average employment income was \$23,231, a drop of 4 per cent from 1980 after adjustment for inflation. This was due mainly to a drop of 13 per cent in the average employment income of part-year or part-time male workers.

^{*} Full-year, full-time workers are persons aged 15-andover who worked from 49 to 52 weeks in 1985 (or 1980) mostly full-time.

Table 4
Average Employment Income by Sex and Work Activity(1), Constant (1985) Dollars, Canada, 1980 and 1985

| | 1980 | 1985 | Per cent change | 1980 | 1985 | Per cent change |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Population 15 years of age and over | Number | | % | 9 | \$ | % |
| TOTAL | 12,495,345 | 13,074,460 | 4.6 | 19,311 | 18,733 | -3.0 |
| Worked full year, mostly full time | 6,212,125 | 6,580,880 | 5.9 | 27,049 | 26,781 | -1.0 |
| Worked part year or part time | 6,283,215 | 6,493,580 | 3.3 | 11,660 | 10,577 | -9.3 |
| MALE | 7,309,330 | 7,386,820 | 1.1 | 24,123 | 23,231 | -3.7 |
| Worked full year, mostly full time | 4,181,160 | 4,249,360 | 1.6 | 30,682 | 30,504 | -0.6 |
| Worked part year or part time | 3,128,175 | 3,137,455 | 0.3 | 15,356 | 13,380 | -12.9 |
| FEMALE | 5,186,010 | 5,687,640 | 9.7 | 12,528 | 12,891 | 2.9 |
| Worked full year, mostly full time | 2,030,965 | 2,331,515 | 14.8 | 19,571 | 19,995 | 2.2 |
| Worked part year or part time | 3,155,045 | 3,356,125 | 6.4 | 7,995 | 7,957 | -0.5 |

⁽¹⁾ Full-year, full-time workers are persons aged 15-and-over who worked from 49 to 52 weeks in 1985 or 1980, mostly full-time

Full-year, full-time male workers experienced only a small decline of less than 1 per cent in real average employment income.

Closing the earnings gap

For full-year, full-time workers, the ratio of female to male employment earnings rose from 63.8 per cent in 1980 to 65.5 per cent in 1985, continuing a steady trend toward the closing of this gap.

Census income data for 1985 show that the gap between the earnings of full-year, full-time male and female workers varied substantially, depending on several factors. For example, the female to male earnings ratios in the 15-to-24 and 25-to-34 age groups were 82.2 per cent and 73.8 per cent respectively. In the case of workers who had never married, the ratio was 90 per cent. In fact, in this group, females aged 55-and-over had a higher average employment income than never-married males.

Age and marital status are only two of the many factors that affect male-female earnings differentials. Differences between men and women in occupations, education and work experience are also important determinants. Additional research will be required to gain a more complete understanding of the evolution of the differences in employment incomes between men and women. The 1986 Census data base will provide a unique opportunity to explore this issue.

The ten highest paying occupations

Among full-year, full-time workers, Physicians and Surgeons recorded the highest average employment income in 1985 at \$85,023. Judges and Magistrates ranked second, with an average employment income of \$76,019, followed by Dentists at \$75,792. Average employment income for the ten highest paying occupations taken together was \$60,537 in 1985.

Table 5
Ratio Between Average Employment Incomes of Females and Males Who Worked Full-year, Mostly Full-time(1), by Marital Status and Age, Canada, 1985

| Population 15 years-and-over | | Marital Statu | s | |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| Age | Now Married | Never Married | All Other | Total |
| 15-24 | 74.7 | 85.2 | 71.0 | 82.2 |
| 25-34 | 70.4 | 86.8 | 75.6 | 73.8 |
| 35-44 | 61.7 | 91.4 | 70.0 | 64.7 |
| 45-54 | 56.8 | 98.0 | 65.0 | 60.0 |
| 55-64 | 59.1 | 102.8 | 65.6 | 62.0 |
| 65-and-over | 65.6 | 104.4 | 70.7 | 66.1 |
| Total | 62.0 | 90.0 | 68.8 | 65.5 |

⁽¹⁾ Full-year, full-time workers are persons aged 15-and-over who worked from 49 to 52 weeks in 1985 or 1980, mostly full-time.

Table 6
Average Employment Income of Full-year, Full-time(1) Workers in Ten Highest Paid Occupations by Sex, Canada, 1985

| Occupation | | Male | | Female | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|--|
| | Number | Average | Average age | Number | Average | Average | |
| | | \$ | | | \$ | | |
| Physicians and sur- | | | | | | | |
| geons | 22,595 | 90,562 | 44.0 | 4,490 | 57,126 | 36.9 | |
| Judges and magis- | | | | | | | |
| trates | 1,530 | 78,402 | 54.0 | 245 | 61,094 | 47.2 | |
| Dentists | 5,620 | 79,346 | 41.5 | 685 | 46,777 | 33.4 | |
| General managers and | | | | | | | |
| other senior officials | 120,165 | 60,327 | 44.7 | 17,085 | 34,096 | 40.4 | |
| Lawyers and notaries | 26,655 | 60,867 | 40.2 | 5,950 | 36,551 | 34.4 | |
| Air pilots, navigators and | | | | | | | |
| flight engineers | 5,385 | 57,337 | 39.7 | 190 | 27,436 | 34.9 | |
| Osteopaths and chiro- | | | | | | | |
| practors | 1,725 | 58,645 | 40.4 | 210 | 35,680 | 31.6 | |
| Petroleum engineers | 2,870 | 55,063 | 36.7 | 225 | 35,763 | 31.0 | |
| Optometrists Management occupations, natural sciences and | 1,030 | 61,625 | 45.2 | 440 | 33,600 | 31.4 | |
| engineering | 11,415 | 52,748 | 42.8 | 930 | 35,560 | 36.9 | |
| Top 10 occupations | 198,990 | 63,909 | 43.6 | 30.450 | 38,493 | 38.2 | |
| All other occupations | 4,050,370 | 28,863 | 39.5 | 2,301,065 | 19,750 | 37.2 | |
| TOTAL | 4,249,360 | 30,504 | 39.7 | 2,331,515 | 19,995 | 37.2 | |

⁽¹⁾ Full-year, full-time workers are persons aged 15-and-over who worked from 49 to 52 weeks in 1985 or 1980, mostly full-time.

For male full-year, full-time workers in these occupations, employment income averaged \$63,909, while for females, it was \$38,493. The ratio of female to male average employment income for these 10 occupations (60.2 per cent) was lower than the overall ratio (65.5 per cent).

Of all employment income recipients, 35 per cent were women, but women represented only 13 per cent of workers in the 10 highest paying occupations. Within these occupations, the average age difference ranged between four years for General Managers and other Senior Officials to 14 years in the case of Optometrists. On the whole, women were younger than men by about five years in these occupations.

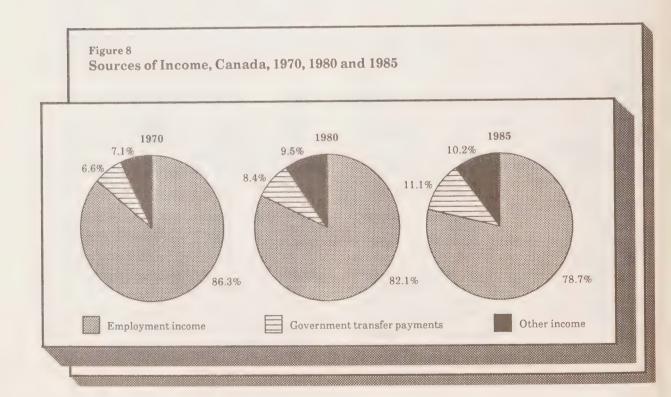
It is likely that, as women workers in these and other higher paying occupations gain experience and build practices, the earnings gap between males and females will narrow. However, as noted above, further analysis of the data is needed to better understand malefemale earnings differentials in these and other occupations.

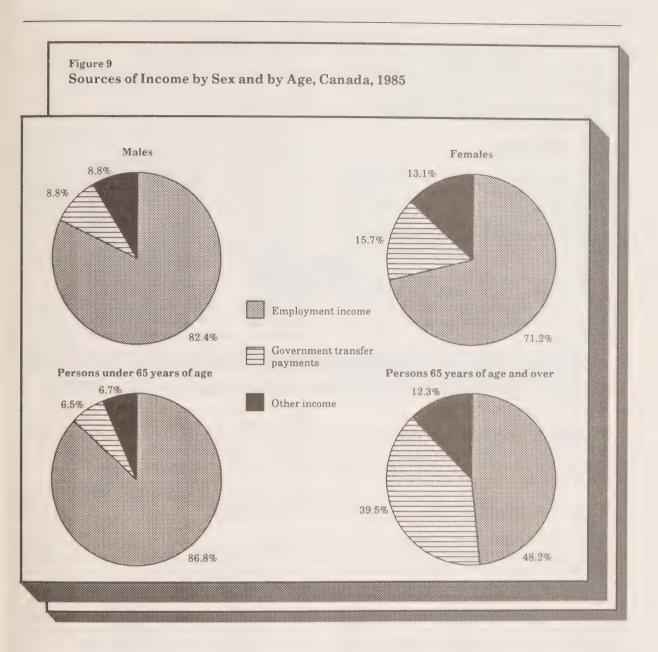
Government benefits contribute more to incomes

Since 1970, there have been significant changes in the composition of income by source. In 1985, income from employment accounted, on average, for 79 cents of every dollar of income, down from 82 cents in 1980 and 86 cents in 1970.

Government transfer payments, such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance and family allowances, contributed 11 cents to the average dollar of income in 1985, having risen from 8 cents in 1980 and from 7 cents in 1970.

Other income sources, such as investment income and retirement pensions, contributed about 10 cents to the average dollar of income in 1985 and 1980, up from 7 cents in 1970.





Income from employment contributed less to the income of women (71 per cent) in 1985 than to that of men (82 per cent). Government transfers, however, contributed more to female incomes (16 per cent) than male incomes (9 per cent), as did other income sources (13 per cent for females and 9 per cent for males).

Some groups more dependent on government benefits

Government transfer payments contributed substantially to the incomes of some groups. On average, Canadians aged 65-to-69 received over 40 per cent of their incomes in the form of government transfer payments, while those aged 70-or-over relied on these transfers for 53 per cent of their income in 1985. Female lone-parents, on average, received one-quarter of their 1985 income in government benefits.

Home ownership...

In 1986, six of every 10 Canadian households* owned their home and, of these, almost half (48 per cent) owned their home free of mortgage. The share of households owning their home free of mortgage increased from the level (42 per cent) recorded in the 1981 Census.

Almost three-quarters of households with more than one income recipient owned their home in 1986, in contrast to slightly less than half of households with only one income recipient.

Among households owning their home, the proportion with a mortgage was highest in Alberta (60 per cent), the Yukon (56 per cent), and Quebec (56 per cent).

Newfoundland's households owning their own home were least likely to have a mortgage, with only one in every three households in this situation in 1986.

The condominium alternative

The condominium is an increasingly popular form of home ownership. While Canada's 235,000 owner-occupied condominiums accounted for only 4.3 per cent of owner-occupied dwellings in 1986, their number grew rapidly from 1981 to 1986, increasing by 37 per cent.

This form of ownership was concentrated in highly urbanized provinces, notably Ontario (54 per cent of all owner-occupied condominiums were in this province), British Columbia (20 per cent) and Alberta (9 per cent). Quebec, which accounted for over one-quarter of all occupied dwellings but only one-eighth of

owner-occupied condominiums, was a notable exception.

The cost of shelter

In 1986, households owning their home, but with a mortgage, spent an average of \$719 a month on shelter costs (i.e. mortgage payments, costs of essential utilities, heating costs and property taxes), while those without a mortgage spent an average of \$216. Average monthly shelter costs for households renting their home fell in between, at \$431 (i.e. monthly cash rent plus essential utilities and heating costs if these were not included in the cash rent).

In 1986, monthly shelter costs for renter households and for owner households with a mortgage shared a similar regional pattern. They were highest in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario.

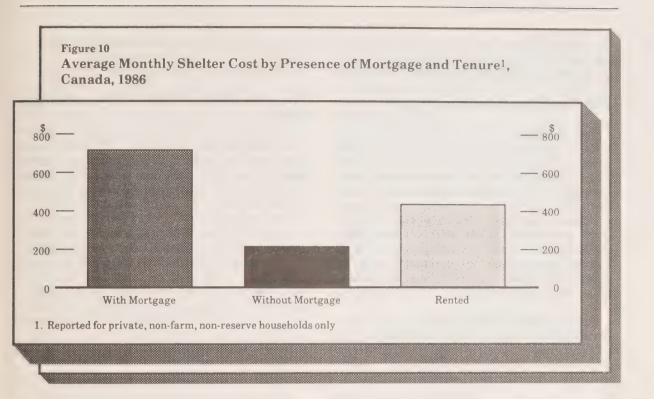
For households owning their home free of mortgage, the pattern was slightly different. Their shelter costs were highest in the Northwest Territories, Ontario and Quebec while British Columbia's households had one of the lowest monthly costs for this group.

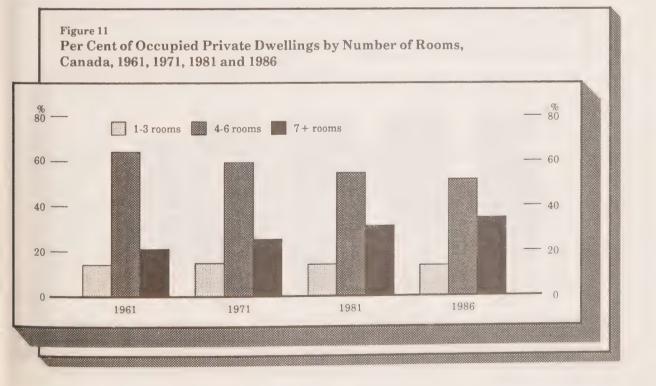
Number of rooms per dwelling rising steadily

In 1986, on average, Canadian dwellings had 5.8 rooms. The average number of rooms per dwelling has increased steadily over the last 25 years, rising from 5.3 in 1961 to 5.4 in 1971 and 5.7 in 1981. In contrast, previously published data from the 1986 Census show that the average size of Canadian households declined from 3.9 in 1961 to 2.8 in 1986.

In 1961, dwellings with seven or more rooms accounted for 22 per cent of all dwellings while in 1986 they accounted for 35 per cent. Between 1981 and 1986, there was an increase of over 500,000 dwellings with seven or more rooms, as the result of both new construction and the addition of rooms to existing dwellings. The number of dwellings with 10 or more rooms grew most rapidly over this period, rising 36

All data on home ownership and shelter costs are for non-farm, non-reserve households only.





per cent, while the number of dwellings with nine rooms increased by 29 per cent and the number with eight by 19 per cent.

Housing Canadians

Information from the 1986 Census shows that six out of every 10 dwellings had been constructed in the 25 years preceding the 1986 Census. One-quarter occupied dwellings were constructed in the 10 years prior to the Census.

Among the provinces, Alberta had the largest proportion (39 per cent) of dwellings that were built in the 10 years prior to the 1986 Census. Ontario had the lowest proportion of its dwellings built between 1976 and May 1986, at just over two in every 10.

Prince Edward Island, with almost onequarter of its dwellings constructed before 1921 had the highest proportion of very old dwellings in its housing stock, while Alberta, with 3 per cent of such dwellings, had the lowest.

The lingering impact of the energy crisis

Although international oil prices declined significantly during the 1980s from their record levels in the 1970s, the movement away from oil for home heating continued during the first half of the 1980s.

From 1981 to 1986, the number of dwellings using oil or kerosene as the principal fuel for home heating declined by more than 1,200,000, a drop of 43 per cent over the five-year period. During the same period, the number of dwellings using piped gas for heating increased by over 600,000, or 20 per cent, and the number using electricity by over one million, or a 50 per cent increase.

Figure 12 Per Cent of Occupied Private Dwellings by Principal Heating Fuel, Canada, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986 % 100 80 -Coal or Coke Wood 60 -Oil or Kerosene Piped Gas Electricity 20 -1961 1971 1981 1986

A revolution in home heating

The 25 years from 1961 to 1986 saw a dramatic shift in fuels used for home heating. Coal and coke, still in common use in 1961, had all but disappeared just 10 years later. Wood, which had appeared destined for the same fate during the 1960s, experienced a minor resurgence as a fuel for home heating in the 1970s and early-1980s.

Subsequent to the sharp increase in international oil prices in 1973, oil and kerosene, which had been the principal heating fuel used in almost six out of 10 dwellings in the 1960s and early 1970s, lost favour with consumers.

By the mid-1980s, less than two of every 10 dwellings still had oil and kerosene as the principal fuel for heating.

Electricity and piped gas replace oil

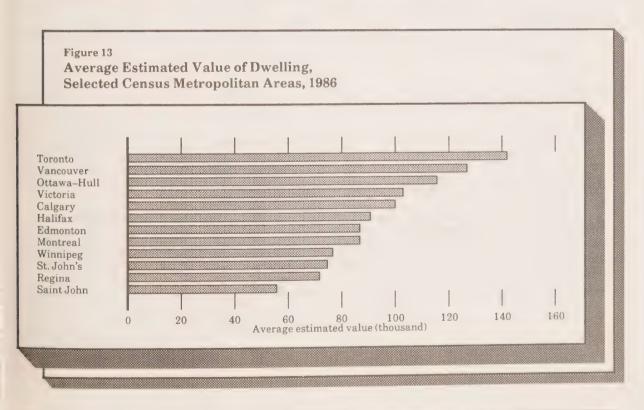
The principal replacement fuels for oil were piped gas and electricity. Piped gas, in use by

less than 20 per cent of dwellings in 1961, heated over 40 per cent in 1986, while electricity, almost unknown for home heating in 1961, was used as the principal energy source for home heating by one in every three dwellings in 1986.

Home values soar in Ontario

The 1986 Census, taken in a period when Ontario's economy was growing strongly relative to other provincial economies, found that Ontario households owning their dwelling reported the highest average estimated value (\$104,063), up one-third from 1981. British Columbia's households reported the second-highest values on average (\$98,850), followed by households in Alberta (\$84,936).

Among the major urban centres, the residents of the Toronto metropolitan area reported the highest estimated value on average (\$142,282), followed by residents of Vancouver (\$127,311), Ottawa-Hull (\$116,802) and Victoria (\$103,466).



Five years previously, in the 1981 Census, residents of Ontario reported the third highest average value of dwelling, behind first-ranked British Columbia and second-ranked Alberta. Among the major urban centres, residents of the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) gave the highest value on average (\$171,726), followed by the Victoria CMA (\$132,529), the Calgary CMA (\$114,666), and the Toronto CMA (\$114,284).

Availability of products and services...

This special edition of the *DAILY* has presented highly summarized information. The uniqueness of the 1986 Census data base is its capacity to provide much more detailed information for geographical areas as small as a neighbourhood.

For larger areas, more detailed information is available than can be presented here. For example, there are close to 100 languages and over 200 places of birth available at maximum detail, including the possibility of cross-classified tables.

Data from the 1986 Census are available in a variety of publications, computer tapes, microcomputer diskettes and other formats. Immediately available with this release are information packages for the nation, provinces, territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas. These packages contain a variety of basic tables of statistics on immigration, place of birth, language, income, and housing and can be ordered by calling 1-800-267-6677 (toll-free) or by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Data for other geographical areas will become available gradually throughout the year.

For more specialized requirements, custom tabulations based on your individual specifications are available as well as an inquiries service to answer your questions regarding Census results or other Statistics Canada data and programs. A toll-free telephone service to a Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre is available in every province and territory (see page 25).

Upcoming release - Health and Activity Limitation Survey

The 1986 Census, for the first time, included a question on disability. This question served to identify potential respondents for a follow-up survey on health and activity limitations. The survey was conducted in the fall of 1986, and processing of the results is nearing completion. Information from the follow-up survey, combined with relevant 1986 Census data, will be released in the near future.

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 3rd floor Viking Building Crosbie Road St. John's, Newfoundland A1B3P2

Local calls: 772-4073

Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritimes

Advisory Services Statistics Canada North American Life Centre 1770 Market Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331

Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 200 René Lévesque Bld. W. Guy Favreau Complex Suite 412 East Tower Montreal, Quebec H2Z1X4

Local calls: 283-5725 Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

Advisory Services Central Inquiries Statistics Canada R.H. Coats Building Holland Avenue Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116

If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.

Ontario

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 10th Floor Arthur Meighen Building 25 St. Clair Avenue East Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586

Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Civic Administration Centre 225 Holditch Street Sturgeon Falls, Ontario P0H 2G0

Local calls: 753-4888 If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number given for Ontario residents.

Manitoba

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 6th Floor General Post Office Building 266 Graham Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020 Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 530 Midtown Centre Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2B6

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest

Territories Advisory Services Statistics Canada 2nd Floor Hys Centre 11010 - 101 Street Edmonton, Alberta T5H 4C5

Local calls: (403) 495-3027 Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907 N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services Box 2390, Station M Room 245 220-4th Avenue South East Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717

Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Federal Building, Sinclair Centre 757 West Hastings Street Suite 440F Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691 Toll free service: except Atlin, B.C. 1-800-663-1551; Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913





TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 21, 1988

Major Releases

| TATE | ajor receases | |
|------|--|---|
| | tail Trade, February 1988 Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled \$13.3 billion, down 0.9% from January. | 3 |
| Ind | ventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing dustries, February 1988 Following 10 consecutive monthly increases to recent record levels, seasonally adjusted manufacturing shipments dropped sharply from January. New orders also recorded a decline, down for the second month in a row. | 6 |
| • | Ork Injuries in Canada, 1982-86 Between 1982 and 1986, an average of 54 workers out of 1,000 were injured on the job each year. | 8 |
| • | nstruction Union Wage Rate Index, March 1988 The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades remained unchanged from February. | 9 |



Canadian Economic Observer, April 1988

The April issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's new monthly flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

continued on page 2

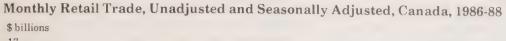
The April issue includes a summary of current economic conditions, highlights of economic and statistical events in March, and features an article on employment dynamics in Canada. The article is based on a recently-created database that tracks business employment by size of firm over the period 1978 to 1984. There is also an extensive statistical summary which provides tables and graphs on the major economic time series for Canada, the provinces and the major industrialized nations.

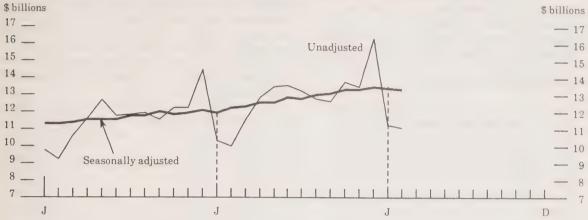
The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$20/\$200) is now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division

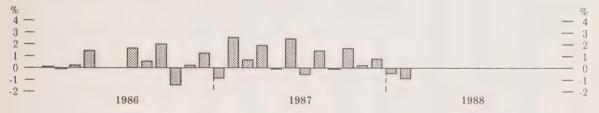
| Major Releases - Concluded | | | | | |
|---|----|--|--|--|--|
| Value of Farm Capital, 1987 The value of farm capital in Canada decreased 5% from 1986 to \$104.3 billion. | 10 | | | | |
| Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1988 | | | | | |
| Data Availability Announcements | | | | | |
| Pailway Carloadings Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1988 | 13 | | | | |
| Electric Lamps, March 1988 | 13 | | | | |
| Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, | | | | | |
| First Quarter 1988 | 13 | | | | |
| Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 16, 1988 | 14 | | | | |
| Corporation Financial Statistics: Preliminary Data on Matched | 14 | | | | |
| Corporations, 1986 | | | | | |
| Exports of Major Grains, January 1988 | 14 | | | | |
| Tobacco Products, March 1988 | 14 | | | | |
| Oil Pipeline Transport, January 1988 | 15 | | | | |
| Construction Type Plywood, February 1988 | 15 | | | | |
| Estimates of Census Families for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1981-87 | 15 | | | | |
| Publications Released | 16 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Regional Reference Centres | 17 | | | | |

Major Releases





Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

February 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13.3 billion in February 1988, a decrease of 0.9% from the previous month's revised total of \$13.4 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade declined a modest 0.2% in February.
- The declines in the first two months of 1988 are in contrast to a generally rising trend in sales observed during the last six months of 1987, when retail trade advanced on average by 0.9% on a monthly basis.

Excluding motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased on average by 0.8% per month during the last half of 1987.

- The overall decline in February was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by motor vehicle dealers (-3.1%), sporting goods and accessories stores (-6.7%), and service stations (-1.4%). Partly offsetting these decreases were gains by combination stores (+0.5%), household furniture stores (+4.7%) and general merchandise stores (+2.9%).
- Provincial growth rates continued to vary, with notable declines recorded in Quebec (-1.7%). Saskatchewan (-1.4%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.2%).

(continued on page 4)

Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade totalled \$11.1 billion in February 1988, up 10.9% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first two months of 1988 amounted to \$22.3 billion, up 9.9% over the corresponding period in 1987.
- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded increases over February 1987: new and used motor vehicle dealers increased by 14.0% while total food stores rose by 10.2%. Department store sales were down 0.8% on a year-over-year basis, the second consecutive monthly decline, while service station sales rose 10.6%, the eleventh consecutive monthly increase.
- Independent stores continued to outpace chain stores in sales growth, registering growth rates on a year-over-year basis for February of 14.2% compared to 5.7%.
- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in February 1988 compared to the corresponding month in 1987. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

Note to Users

Retail trade has an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of 2, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

The 10.9% year-over-year increase in February 1988 is in part due to one additional business day, 25 days compared to 24 in February 1987.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

The February 1988 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

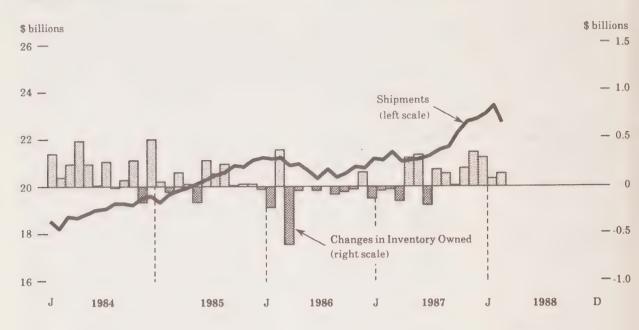
For more detailed information on this release, contact André Jacques or Dave Roeske (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

| | | | djusted All Stores | | | Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---|--------------|---|------------------------------|
| Kind of Business | Feb. 1987 | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988 | Feb. 1988/ Feb. 1987 | | Dec. 1987 | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988p | Feb. 1988 Jan. 1988 |
| | (| millions o | f\$) | % | | (millions | of \$) | | % |
| Combination stores | | | | | | | | | |
| (groceries and meat) | 1,941.4 | 2,283.3 | 2,109.1 | 8.6 | 2,302.0 | 2,321.3 | 2,293.8 | 2,304.7 | 0.5 |
| Grocery, confectionery | | | · | | | | , | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | |
| and sundries stores | 545.2 | 668.0 | 628.3 | 15.2 | 729.9 | 716.7 | 726.3 | 722.2 | -0.6 |
| All other food stores | 194.2 | 221.3 | 216.7 | 11.6 | 243.9 | 247.9 | 250.6 | 249.9 | -0.3 |
| Department stores | 721.2 | 729.6 | 715.1 | -0.8 | 1,087.8 | 1,100.3 | 1,043.5 | 1,045.2 | 0.2 |
| General merchandise | | | | | -, | -, | -,0 -010 | _,0 _0 | 0.1 |
| stores | 176.3 | 201.8 | 200.0 | 13.4 | 262.9 | 279.8 | 255.9 | 263.4 | 2.9 |
| General stores | 146.4 | 167.0 | 160.0 | 9.2 | 198.6 | 192.9 | 196.4 | 195.2 | -0.6 |
| Variety stores | 58.8 | 61.3 | 60.4 | 2.6 | 90.2 | 87.1 | 91.8 | 88.8 | -3.4 |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 2,200.6 | 2,212.2 | 2,503.4 | 13.7 | 2,852.5 | 2,921.7 | 2,914.7 | 2,825.6 | -3.1 |
| Used car dealers | 62.9 | 69.9 | 76.4 | 21.4 | 93.5 | 95.6 | 92.6 | 90.5 | -2.3 |
| Service stations | 832.4 | 947.2 | 921.1 | 10.6 | 1,029.7 | 1,005.4 | 1,013.1 | 998.7 | -1.4 |
| Garages | 115.4 | 144.3 | 139.6 | 21.0 | 153.8 | 157.4 | 160.7 | 159.3 | -0.9 |
| Automotive parts and | | | 200.0 | | 200.0 | 20112 | 20011 | 200.0 | 0.0 |
| accessories stores | 164.4 | 214.3 | 185.5 | 12.8 | 296.7 | 295.2 | 306.9 | 301.9 | -1.6 |
| Men's clothing stores | 75.6 | 105.3 | 80.1 | 5.9 | 131.5 | 135.5 | 134.1 | 131.8 | -1.8 |
| Women's clothing stores | 184.5 | 224.4 | 190.8 | 3.4 | 280.4 | 280.8 | 275.1 | 276.3 | 0.5 |
| Family clothing stores | 114.4 | 140.4 | 120.2 | 5.0 | 190.9 | 190.7 | 187.7 | 184.9 | -1.5 |
| Specialty shoe stores | 14.9 | 21.2 | 16.4 | 9.7 | 23.1 | 23.9 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 3.2 |
| Family shoe stores | 59.4 | 79.0 | 65.1 | 9.6 | 100.5 | 101.8 | 104.9 | 106.3 | 1.3 |
| Hardware stores | 84.7 | 101.5 | 96.8 | 14.2 | 146.0 | 143.3 | 142.3 | 143.8 | 1.0 |
| Household furniture stores | 115.8 | 144.5 | 142.5 | 22.9 | 170.4 | 169.7 | 168.3 | 176.2 | 4.7 |
| Household appliance stores | 40.1 | 51.2 | 46.2 | 15.0 | 56.6 | 55.7 | 56.8 | 57.0 | 0.3 |
| Furniture, TV, radio | 40.1 | 01.2 | 40.2 | 10.0 | 50.0 | 00.1 | 00.0 | 01.0 | 0.0 |
| and appliance stores | 106.8 | 119.1 | 104.3 | -2.3 | 136.9 | 134.7 | 132.1 | 130.8 | -1.0 |
| Pharmacies, patent medicine | 100.0 | 119.1 | 104.0 | -2.0 | 100.5 | 10%.1 | 102.1 | 100.0 | -1.0 |
| and cosmetics stores | 489.9 | 570.6 | 563.1 | 14.9 | 583.0 | 586.2 | 592.7 | 594.6 | 0.3 |
| | | 79.4 | 74.4 | 25.4 | 84.3 | 85.5 | 87.7 | 86.4 | -1.5 |
| Book and stationery stores Florists | 59.3 48.8 | 34.5 | 48.8 | 20.4 | 50.5 | 50.4 | 48.2 | 45.5 | -5.7 |
| | 40.0 59.5 | 64.1 | 64.8 | 8.8 | 93.0 | 94.5 | 97.1 | 96.9 | -0.2 |
| Jewellery stores | 09.0 | 04.1 | 04.0 | 0.0 | 30.0 | J=1.0 | 01.1 | 00.0 | 0,2 |
| Sporting goods and accessories stores | 121.0 | 160.3 | 140.1 | 6.9 | 219.3 | 213.0 | 212.4 | 198.0 | -6.7 |
| Personal accessories | 131.0 | 100.3 | 140.1 | 0.5 | 213.0 | 210.0 | 212.4 | 100.0 | 0.1 |
| | 143.9 | 170.5 | 159.0 | 10.4 | 205.3 | 207.5 | 207.8 | 199.8 | -3.9 |
| stores | | | 1,237.6 | 13.8 | 1,532.8 | 1,560.4 | 1,576.0 | 1,578.8 | 0.2 |
| All other stores | 1,086.9 | 1,267.3 | 1,237.0 | 10.0 | 1,002.0 | 1,000.4 | 1,010.0 | 1,010.0 | 0.2 |
| All stores -Total | 9,974.7 | 11,253.6 | 11.065.8 | 10.9 | 13,346.2 | 13,454.8 | 13,392.1 | 13,275.7 | -0.9 |

Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1984-88 (Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

February 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

Following 10 consecutive monthly increases to recent record levels, seasonally adjusted manufacturing shipments were down sharply in February 1988. New orders also dropped and were down for the second month in a row.

The drop in shipments, together with a small increase in inventories, resulted in a jump in the inventories to shipments ratio.

Seventeen of the 22 major industry groups recorded decreased shipments. The largest declines in value were for transportation equipment, food, and refined petroleum and coal product industries.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of shipments decreased 3.0% in February to a level of \$22.6 billion. This decline marks the first decrease in monthly manufacturing shipments since March 1987.
- New orders fell 2.8% to a level of 22.5 billion in February - the second decline in a row. New orders had increased an average of about 1% a month over the previous nine months.
- Inventories increased for the eighth consecutive month in February. The 0.4% increase pushed inventories to a new high of \$35.0 billion.

(continued on page 7)

- As a result of the sharp drop in shipments, the inventories to shipments ratio jumped from a stable level of 1.50:1 per month over the last four months, to 1.55:1 in February. However, the current ratio is still lower than the average level of 1.57:1 observed during the first eight months of 1987.
- The unfilled orders backlog declined slightly in both January and February 1988. Over the previous nine months, unfilled orders had increased an average of 0.6% a month.

Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in February 1988 were estimated at \$22.1 billion, 4.9% higher than the February 1987 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first two months of 1988 were estimated at \$43.3 billion, 8.5% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Note to Users

Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding e.g. shipbuilding. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

Data in this release are benchmarked on the 1983 Census of Manufactures.

The February 1988 issue of *Inventories*, *Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available in about three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Peter Hewer (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published are available on request.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries (millions of dollars)

| | Jan. 1987 | Feb. 1987 | Dec. 1987 | Jan. 1988 ^r | Feb. 1988 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | Adjus | ted for Seasonal | Variation | |
| Shipments | 21,154 | 21,490 | 23,114 | 23,261 | 22,570 |
| New Orders | 20,767 | 21,539 | 23,325 | 23,199 | 22,543 |
| Unfilled Orders | 23,724 | 23,773 | 25,009 | 24,947 | 24,921 34,980 |
| Inventories | 33,317 | 33,284 | 34,763 | 34,851 | 34,300 |
| Ratio of inventories | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.55 |
| to shipments | 1.07 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | | | Unadjusted | | |
| Shipments | 19,584 | 20,263 | 21,985 | 21,117 | 22,143 |
| New Orders | 19,645 | 20,554 | 21,729 | 21,518 | 22,408 |
| Unfilled Orders | 23,590 | 23,881 | 24,346 | 24,747 | 25,013 |
| Inventories | 33,365 | 33,629 | 34,314 | 34,911 | 35,371 |

p Preliminary figures.

Revised figures.

Work Injuries in Canada

Between 1982 and 1986 an average of 54 workers out of 1,000 were injured on the job

each vear.

"Work Injuries in Canada, 1982 to 1986" is the feature article in the March issue of *The* Labour Force (71-001) and the January issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002). The study looks at work-related injuries averaged over a five-year period by age, sex, industry and occupation.

Highlights include:

- There were substantial differences in the injury rate by sex. Over the period, men were more than three times as likely to be injured as were women.
- Young men aged 20 to 24 years had the highest rate of work injury, but work injuries among men declined substantially with age. Unlike the rate among men, the injury rate among women did not decline noticeably with age.
- For men, the highest rate of work injury was found in the forestry and logging occupations. For women, the highest rate occurred in the machining occupations.

• Exertion and impact injuries made up over 60% of all compensated injuries requiring time off. The back and the hand were the most frequently injured parts of the body (almost 50% of all injuries).

It should be noted that the rates in the study are calculated from data compiled by the National Work Injuries Statistics Program and employment data from the Labour Force Survey. (The National Work Injuries Statistics Program is a cooperative arrangement between Statistics Canada and the provincial workers' compensation boards.)

The March issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) is available today. The January issue of *Employment*, *Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning this release, contact Cynthia Haggar-Guénette (613-951-0179) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 1988

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) for March 1988 remained unchanged from February 1988's level of 141.1. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city Canada composite index increased by 3.1%.

The following table shows wage rates for labourers, sheet metal workers, and painters

for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates¹ March 1988

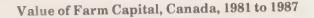
| | | | Tra | des | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | Labourer | | Sheet Wor | | Painter | | | | | |
| | В | B&S | В | B&S | В | B&S | | | | |
| | | (in dollars) | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's | 13.80 | 15.91 | 16.50 | 20.49 | 13.51 | 16.07 | | | | |
| Halifax | 15.28 | 17.20 | 20.17 | 23.64 | 16.09 | 17.73 | | | | |
| Saint John | 11.33 | 13.30 | 17.55 | 19.77 | 14.38 | 16.13 | | | | |
| Montreal | 14.09 | 16.77 | 18.88 | 22.06 | 16.66 | 19.61 | | | | |
| Ottawa | 15.86 | 19.19 | 19.26 | 24.66 | 16.20 | 20.37 | | | | |
| Toronto | 17.39 | 21.23 | 19.63 | 24.87 | 18.00 | 22.35 | | | | |
| Thunder Bay | 17.19 | 20.11 | 20.39 | 24.03 | 17.00 | 21.25 | | | | |
| Winnipeg | 14.15 | 15.92 | 19.25 | 22.12 | 15.95 | 17.55 | | | | |
| Regina | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver | 17.59 | 22.19 | 19.63 | 24.28 | 19.45 | 23.32 | | | | |

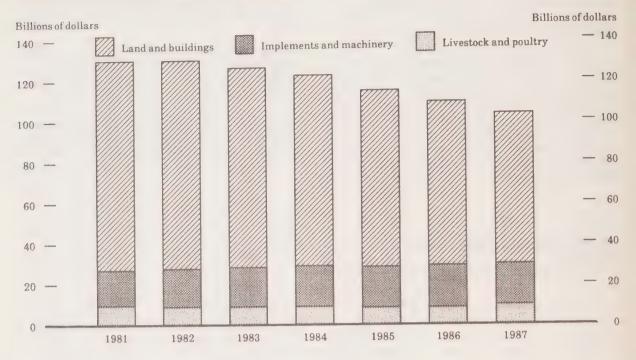
Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

 $B\&S = Basic\ rate\ plus\ selected\ pay\ supplements:\ vacation\ pay\ statutor\ y\ holiday\ pay\ employer's\ contribution\ to\ health\ and\ welfare\ and\ pension\ plans.$

^{..} Figures not available.

B = Basic rate.





Value of Farm Capital

The value of farm capital at July 1, 1987 was \$104.3 billion, 5% below the 1986 level of \$109.6 billion. This fifth consecutive annual decrease left the value of farm capital 21% below the 1982 peak.

The drop in 1987 was attributed to a 7% decrease in the value of farm land and buildings as well as a 2% decrease in the value of implements and machinery – these increases were partially offset by a 12% increase in the value of livestock and poultry on farms.

• The value of land and buildings continues to be the largest component of the value of farm capital. The share has dropped from 78% of the total in 1982, to 71% in 1987, reflecting lower land values. For 1987, the value of land and buildings was estimated at \$74.1 billion, down 7% from 1986. The value of land and buildings has decreased each year since 1981, and is now in a range last seen in 1979.

- The value of total machinery (representing 20% of the total capital value) decreased by 2% in 1987 to \$20.3 billion, despite an increase of 5% in the value of automobiles and trucks. The value of other machinery, which accounts for 80% of total machinery, decreased by 4%.
- The value of livestock and poultry on farms increased by 12% to \$9.8 billion in 1987. This increase was due to a 12% increase in the value of cattle and calves, and an 11.4% increase in the value of pigs. The value per head of cattle and calves was up 13%, while numbers were down slightly. Pig inventories were up 6%, and value per head up 5%. Poultry values were up 6%, mainly due to larger inventories.

(continued on page 11)

 The 1987 value of farm capital decreased in all provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Note to Users

The value of farm capital estimates have been revised for the period 1981 to 1986, to bring the series in line with the results of the 1986 Census of Agriculture.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259.

Supplement I of Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603, series 88-001, \$10) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2442), Agriculture Division.

Value of Farm Capital, 1987

| | Livestock and Poultry | Land and Buildings | Implements and Machinery | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | (thousands | s of dollars) | |
| Newfoundland | 14.134 | 78,386 | 14,804 | 107,324 |
| Prince Edward Island | 75,689 | 489,545 | 165,568 | 730,802 |
| Nova Scotia | 130,301 | 668,276 | 176.794 | 975,371 |
| New Brunswick | 90,424 | 489,384 | 174.203 | 754.011 |
| Quebec | 1,571,930 | 6,070,398 | 2,108,128 | 9,750,456 |
| Ontario | 2,222,799 | 17,253,588 | 3,689,845 | 23,166,232 |
| Manitoba | 867,712 | 6,123,381 | 2,184,199 | 9,175,292 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,490,300 | 18,555,513 | 5,918,336 | 25,964,149 |
| Alberta | 2,743,361 | 19.734.844 | 5,186,163 | 27,664,368 |
| British Columbia | 571,750 | 4.684.819 | 722,150 | 5,978,719 |
| Canada | 9,778,400 | 74,148,134 | 20,340,190 | 104,266,724 |

Value per Acre of Farm Land and Buildings

1987

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in Canada fell by 7% in 1987 – the sixth consecutive annual decrease – to a level of \$442. The value per acre of farm land and buildings has fallen by 28% since the 1981 peak.

Provincial Detail

- The average value per acre of farm land and buildings was up in 1987 in Nova Scotia and Quebec and remained unchanged in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
- The largest decreases in average value per acre were in Saskatchewan and British Columbia.
- In Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, the average value per acre was also down. Decreases in these provinces coincided with lower crop prices.
- In provinces where the production of livestock and animal products is relatively more important, the average value per acre decreased less, and actually increased in two provinces.

Note to Users

Factors which influence the value per acre of farm land and buildings include current and expected prices of agricultural products, farm income and debt, interest rates, and the availability of farm land.

Estimates of value per acre of farm land and buildings have been compiled by using several data sources, including the 1986 Census of Agriculture, the National Farm Survey, the Farm Credit Corporation and summaries of data on transactions of farm land and buildings reported by provincial governments. The value per acre series has been intercensally revised for the period 1981 to 1986.

The historical value per acre series from 1921 to date, is now available on CANSIM: matrix 5631.

Supplement I of Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603, series 88-001, \$10) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2442), Agriculture Division.

Value Per Acre of Farm Land and Buildings 1986 and 1987

| | Il 100C r | July 1987 | % change |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | July 1986 ^r | July 1967 | // Cliange |
| | ((| | |
| Newfoundland | 868 | 868 | 0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 727 | 727 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 637 | 649 | +2 |
| New Brunswick | 484 | 484 | 0 |
| Quebec | . 662 | 675 | +2 |
| Ontario | 1,288 | 1,237 | -4 |
| Manitoba | 344 | 320 | -7 |
| Saskatchewan | 332 | 282 | -15 |
| Alberta | 407 | 387 | -5 |
| British Columbia | 884 | 786 | -11 |
| Canada | 478 | 442 | -7 |

r Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 4.0% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 3.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 13.0%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.1% more than that loaded in the previous year.

| | Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1988 | Year to date |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 4 601 619 | 66 169 192 |
| previous year | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Cars % change from | 65,653 | 961,144 |
| previous year | -3.8 | -0.2 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 248 043 | 3 670 542 |
| previous year | -3.6 | 8.1 |
| Cars | 8,136 | 125,219 |
| % change from | , , , , , , | , |
| previous year | -13.0 | 2.5 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Electric Lamps

March 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,425,361 light bulbs and tubes in March 1988, an increase of 27.0% from the 18,438,431 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1988 amounted to 67,585,107 light bulbs and tubes, up 13.5% from the 59,569,926 sold during the January-March period in 1987.

The March 1988 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

First Quarter 1988

For the quarter ending March 31, 1988, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet, of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less, totalled 2 067 109 square metres, for a value of \$16,653,315. In the same quarter the previous year, shipments amounted to 2 113 969 square metres for a value of \$15,758,208.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet (47-005, \$4.25/\$17) is scheduled to be released the week of May 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending April 16, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 16, 1988 totalled 294 858 tonnes, an increase of 4.4% from the preceding week's total of 282 297 tonnes but down 1.6% from the vear-earlier level of 299 681 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 4412782 tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from 4414964

tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Corporation Financial Statistics: Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations

Preliminary indications of industry performance in 1986 are now available, based on tax returns for 411,004 corporations in Canada. Data for 1986 for each corporation have been matched against data for 1985 to produce a comparison of assets, equity, sales and pre-tax profits for 182 industries for the two years.

Based on 1985 data, the matched corporations represented 74% of all corporations, accounting for 88% of assets, 87% of equity, 84% of sales and 87% of pre-tax profits.

The data for all industries, based on the matched sample, indicates year-over-year increases for: pre-tax profits 1.5%, sales 3%, assets 7% and equity 9%.

The preliminary data for 1986 will be available shortly in Corporation Financial Statistics: Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations (61-207P, \$10). Complete data will be available in Corporation Financial Statistics, 1986 (61-207, \$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. St-Germain (613-951-9856), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Exports of Major Grains

January 1988

Export clearances of the major grains during January 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| • | Total wheat | 1 235.7 |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| • | Oats | 13.8 |
| | Barley | 305.4 |
| • | Rye | 9.7 |
| • | Flaxseed | 63.7 |
| • | Canola (rapeseed) | 153.3 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

The January 1988 issue of Cereals and Oilseeds Review (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in early May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Tobacco Products

March 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5,444,983,000 cigarettes in March 1988, a 6.1% increase from the 5,129,609,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to March 1988 totalled 14,722,328,000 cigarettes, down from 14,842,229,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in March 1988 totalled 5,023,906,000 cigarettes, an increase of 2.3% over the March 1987 amount of 4,909,888,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 11.711.916,000 cigarettes, down 4.3% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 12,244,333,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1988 issue of Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport January 1988

Highlights

- In January, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 7.9% from the same period last year to 14 267 551 cubic metres (m^3) .
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 11.1% compared to January 1987 while pipeline imports declined 16.3% for the same period.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries rose 4.6% from 1987 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 20.5%

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181

The January 1988 issue of Oil Pipeline Transport (55-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

February 1988

Canadian firms produced 174 498 cubic metres (197,195,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during February 1988, a decrease of 5.5% from the 184 588 cubic metres (208,598,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during February 1987.

January to February 1988 production totalled 345 556 cubic metres (390,503,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 4.3% from the 361 261 cubic metres (408,251,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The February 1988 issue of Construction Type Plywood (35-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Estimates of Census Families For Canada, the Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1981-87

The postcensal estimates of the number of census families at June 1, 1987, cross-classified by selected characteristics as well as components of growth for Canada, the provinces and territories for 1986-87, are available today. The intercensal estimates of the number of families and their components are also available from 1982 to 1985.

The postcensal estimates will appear in the Estimates of Families for Canada and the Provinces (91-204, \$20). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Economic Observer, April 1988. Catalogue number 11-010 (Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$22.50/\$225).

- Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 31-212 (Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).
- Federal Government Enterprise Finance, 1986. Catalogue number 61-203 (Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).
- Wholesale Trade, January 1988. Catalogue number 63-008 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

The Labour Force, March 1988. Catalogue number 71-001 (Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries: \$24/\$240).

- Help-wanted Index, 1987. Catalogue number 71-204 (Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).
- List of Canadian Hospitals, 1987. Catalogue number 83-201 (Canada: \$23; Other Countries: \$24).

Profiles - Census Tracts - Kelowna: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-117 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Zenith 08913





Statistics Canada

Friday, April 22, 1988

Major Releases

| \mathbf{W} | holesale Trade, February 1988 | |
|--------------|--|--|
| • | Wholesale merchants' sales increased 14.0% over February 1987. | |

Nursing in Canada, 1986

| | | · · |
|---|---------------------|--|
| • | The ratio of nurses | employed in nursing to the population increased from |
| | one nurse for every | 142 Canadians in 1982 to one nurse for every 125 |
| | people in 1986. | · |

Data Availability Announcements

| Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Red Meats, 1987 | 5 |
|--|---|
| Stocks of Frozen Meats, April 5, 1988 | 5 |

| Publications Released | | 6 |
|-----------------------|--|---|
|-----------------------|--|---|

| Major | Release | Dates, | April 25-29 | * |
|-------|---------|--------|-------------|---|

Developing a Longitudinal Database on Businesses in the Canadian Economy: An Approach to the Study of Employment

The role of small business in the creation of new jobs in Canada has generated considerable public interest in the 1980s. In particular, there is a widespread perception that small business accounted for most of the jobs created in the economy in recent years. These assertions often cite a recently-created Statistics Canada database on employment by size of firm. This new publication outlines how this database was created, discusses its current status and potential, and analyses the pitfalls in using it to make assertions about our current knowledge of the role of small business in the dynamics of job reation.

The database, created by linking data from survey and administrative sources, is presented in a set of tabulations for 1978 and 1984 and for changes between these two years. The tabulations focus on the labour used by businesses and the lata are disaggregated by size of business, life status of the business (continuous, newly identified or no longer identified) and country of control. They are tabulated by industry and by province.

At present, changes in employment recorded in any particular size category in the database reflect a wide variety of actors. Future development of the database will be directed towards isolating employment changes related to the *xpansion or contraction of a business's economic activity, thereby identifying the contribution to net employment change a the economy made by businesses of particular size categories, such as small business.

Developing a Longitudinal Database on Businesses in the Canadian Economy: An Approach to the Study of Employment (18-501E, \$41) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Janice McMechan (613-951-1854) or John McVey (613-951 610), Business Microdata Integration and Analysis.

Major Releases

Wholesale Trade

February 1988

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for February 1988 were 14.0% above those of February 1987. In the first two months of 1988, cumulative sales were up 12.7% compared to the corresponding period in 1987.
- In February 1988, all major trade groups within wholesale trade registered increased sales over a year earlier except for wholesalers of apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise (-7.3%). The three largest trade groups recorded increases over February 1987: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+24.6%); wholesalers of food (+4.4%); and, other wholesalers (+17.9%).
- Wholesale trade increases between February 1987 and February 1988 were posted in all regions, ranging from 25.3% in the Prairies to 10.8% in British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Inventories

• Inventory levels in February 1988 were 9.6% higher than those reported in February 1987. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of February 1988 stood at 1.59:1, down slightly from 1.65:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

The February 1988 issue of Wholesale Trade (63-008, \$5.50/\$55) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for February 1988/1987

| Major Trade | Sales | | Inventories | | Stocks/Sales Ratios | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Groups - Regions | Jan. 1988/87 r | Feb. 1988/87p | JanFeb. 1988/87p | Jan. 1988/87 ^r | Feb. 1988/87p | Feb. 1987 r | Feb. |
| Total all trades | 11.4 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 1.65 | 1.59 |
| Food | 0.7 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 0.77 | 0.76 |
| Tobacco, drugs and | | | | | | | 0110 |
| toilet preparations | 9.1 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Apparel, dry goods, furniture | | | | | | | |
| and general merchandise | -1.5 | -7.3 | -4.7 | 8.9 | 12.4 | 1.71 | 2.07 |
| Motor vehicles and | | | | | | | |
| accessories | 12.8 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 2.05 | 2.12 |
| Farm machinery, equipment | | 2.4.2 | | | | | |
| and supplies | 0.3 | 24.3 | 11.6 | 7.8 | 4.6 | 4.23 | 3.56 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹ | 14.4 | 94.0 | 10.5 | H 0 | | 4.00 | 4 # 0 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing | 14.4 | 24.6 | 19.5 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 1.80 | 1.53 |
| and heating equipment | 19.3 | 24.5 | 21.9 | 9.5 | 13.1 | 1.75 | 1.50 |
| Lumber and building materials | 9.8 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 27.3 | 24.1 | 1.68 | 1.59 1.87 |
| Other wholesalers ² | 21.4 | 17.9 | 19.6 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 1.67 | 1.61 |
| other wholesafers | 21.4 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 1.07 | 1.01 |
| Regions | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic provinces | 13.4 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 1.59 | 1.55 |
| Quebec - | 11.8 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 1.56 | 1.56 |
| Ontario | 11.9 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 1.57 | 1.54 |
| Prairie provinces | 12.9 | 25.3 | 19.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 2.31 | 1.98 |
| B.C., Yukon and Northwest | | | | | | | |
| Territories | 7.2 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 1.41 | 1.35 |

Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.
Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Revised estimates.

p Preliminary estimates.

Nursing In Canada

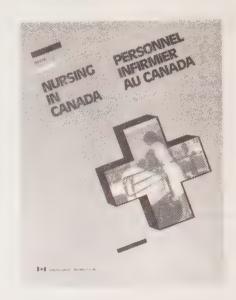
The ratio of nurses employed in nursing to the population increased from one nurse for every 142 Canadians in 1982 to one nurse for every

125 people in 1986.

A new report released today, Nursing in Canada, is a collaborative undertaking of the Canadian Nurses Association and Statistics Canada. It provides statistical information on the demographic and employment characteristics of registered nurses in Canada as well as data on nursing schools and faculty members, enrolments and graduations, and nursing education programs.

Other highlights from this report include:

- About 89% of the 236,993 registered nurses in Canada were employed in nursing while 11% were either employed outside the nursing profession or were not employed.
- Prince Edward Island had the highest rate of employment for nurses (98%) and Ontario had the lowest rate (84%). The remainder in both provinces were either employed outside the nursing profession or were not employed.
- Nurses working part-time as a percentage of the total employed increased to 37% in 1986 from 30% in 1970.



- The percentage of nurses with degrees in nursing in 1986 was 13% compared to just 7% in 1970.
- There were 9,611 graduates from all nursing programs (diploma and degree) in 1986, 3% more than in 1982.

Nursing In Canada, 1986 (83-226, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Paddon (613-951-8782), Health Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Red Meats

1987

The apparent per capita consumption of beef (on a carcass weight basis) was 36.9 kg (kilograms) in 1987 compared to 38.2 in 1986. Pork remained at 27.1 kg per capita. Veal consumption was also unchanged from 1986, at 1.6 kg per person. Mutton and lamb decreased from .88 kg to .86 kg.

Apparent per capita beef consumption on a retail basis for the 1980s is as follows:

| | Year | kgs. | lbs. |
|---|------|------|------|
| • | 1980 | 29.2 | 64.5 |
| • | 1981 | 29.6 | 65.4 |
| • | 1982 | 29.0 | 64.0 |
| • | 1983 | 28.9 | 63.8 |
| | 1984 | 27.6 | 60.9 |
| | 1985 | 27.9 | 61.5 |
| • | 1986 | 27.9 | 61.5 |
| • | 1987 | 27.0 | 59.4 |

Note to Users

Intercensal revisions for the period 1981 to 1986 have now been completed. A retail series for beef consumption has been established for the period 1972 to 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1183.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Bernard Rosien (613-951-2509), Agriculture Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

April 5, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of April amounted to 32 466 tonnes, up from 32 128 tonnes last month and 28 886 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

The April issue of Stocks of Frozen Meat Products (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release on May 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

- Financial Flow Accounts, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 13-002 (Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36/\$144).
- Ancome After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1986. Catalogue number 13-210 (Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).
- Developing a Longitudinal Database on Businesses in the Canadian Economy: An Approach to the Study of Employment, 1978-1984. Catalogue number 18-501E (Canada: \$41; Other Countries: \$43).
- The Dairy Review, January 1988. Catalogue number 23-001 (Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates 1987. Catalogue number 26-202 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada - United States Report, 1986. Catalogue number 51-205 (Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).
- Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1986. Catalogue number 53-215 (Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).
- Cable Television, 1986. Catalogue number 56-205 (Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

- Quarterly Report on Energy Supplydemand in Canada, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 57-003 (Canada: \$28.75/\$115; Other Countries: \$30.75/\$123).
- Corporation Financial Statistics, 1985. Catalogue number 61-207 (Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).
- Housing Starts and Completions, December 1987. Catalogue number 64-002 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 67-001 (Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104).
- Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1987. Catalogue number 72-205 (Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).
- **Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension** Funds, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 74-001 (Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).
- Nursing in Canada, 1986. Catalogue number 83-226 (Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of April 25 - 29

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|
| April | | |
| 25 | Crude Oil and Natural Gas | January 1988 |
| 26 | Security Transactions with Non-residents | February 1988 |
| 27 | Employment, Earnings and Hours | February 1988 |
| 27 | Unemployment Insurance Statistics | February 1988 |
| 28-29 | Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry | February 1988 |
| 29 | Industrial Product Price Index | March 1988 |
| 29 | Raw Materials Price Index | March 1988 |

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Statistics Canada

Monday, April 25, 1988

Major Releases Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost, 1987 • Five years of sustained growth in productivity and moderate increases in labour compensation have resulted in modest increases in unit labour cost - only 1.9% a year in the business sector over the period 1982 to 1987.

| Department Store Sales and Stocks, February 1988 • Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased by a modest 0.2% from January 1988. | 4 |
|---|---|
| • Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased by a modest 0.2% from January 1988. | |

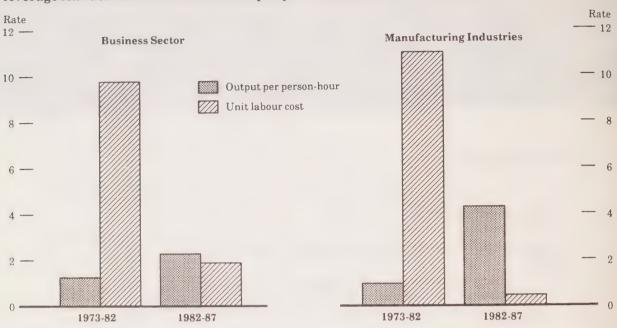
| Cr | rude Oil and Natural Gas, January 1988 | 6 |
|----|---|---|
| • | Marketable production of natural gas posted the seventh consecutive | |
| | monthly gain, rising 16.9% over January 1987. | |

| Data Availability Announcements | | |
|---|---|--|
| Canada's International Investment Position, 1978-1987 | 7 | |
| Consolidated Government Finance, 1984 | 7 | |
| Publications Released | 8 | |

2

Major Releases

Average Annual Rate of Growth in Output per Person-hour and Unit Labour Cost



Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost

1987

Preliminary estimates of output per personhour for the business sector showed an increase of 1.4% in 1987. During the course of the last three years, the annual rate of growth of productivity was stable at this level, in an economic environment where output also grew steadily.

This favorable productivity trend was particularly pronounced in manufacturing industries where output per person-hour increased by 1.7% in 1987. The adjustments that followed the drop of output in 1982 translated into large increases in productivity at first but later returned to more normal levels. As an indication of the labour rationalization process going on in these industries, it should be noted that the level of employment in 1987 was still lower than it was in 1981. Overall, the average annual rate of growth of productivity in manufacturing industries since 1982 was 4.3%.

Over the last five years, increases in labour compensation per person-hour moderated considerably and finally stabilized around 4% per year in the business sector as a whole and around 4.5% in the manufacturing industries. Given this performance for productivity and labour compensation, increases in unit labour cost have significantly declined. From 1982 to 1987, unit labour cost increased at an average annual rate of 1.9% in the business sector, which is low when compared to the preceding decade. For manufacturing industries – which face international competition – increases in unit labour cost were even lower over the same period, averaging 0.5% per year.

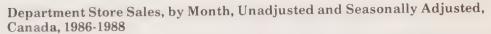
(see table on page 3)

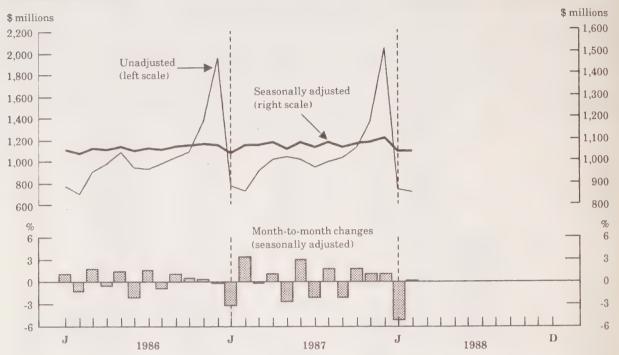
Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail S. Gill (613-951-3647) or Monique Larose (613-951-3658), Input-Output Division.

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada 1981-1987 (1981=100)

| | Output | Person hours | Compensation per person- hour | Output per person-hour | Uni labou cos |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Business Sector | | | | | |
| | | | Indexes | | |
| 1981 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 400 |
| 1982 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 110.3 | 100.0 100.1 | 100.0 |
| 1983 | 98.6 | 94.7 | 115.2 | 104.1 | 110.2 110.7 |
| 1984 | 105.6 | 98.0 | 120.6 | 107.7 | 110.7 |
| 1985 | 111.5 | 102.4 | 125.6 | 108.9 | 115.4 |
| 1986 | 115.5 | 104.2 | 130.7 | 110.8 | 118.0 |
| 1987 | 120.7 | 107.5 | 135.9 | 112.3 | 121.0 |
| | | | Annual rate of cha | inge (%) | |
| 1961-1987 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 5.0 |
| 1961-1973 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 5.3 3.5 |
| 1973-1982 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 9.8 |
| 1982-1987 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| 1981-1982 | -4.8 | -4.9 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 10.2 |
| 1982-1983 | 3.6 | -0.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 0.5 |
| 1983-1984 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| 1984-1985 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| 1985-1986 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| 1986-1987 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Manufacturing Industries | | | | | |
| | | | Indexes | | |
| 1981 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1982 | 87.1 | 91.3 | 110.6 | 95.5 | 100.0 |
| 1983 | 92.7 | 90.6 | 117.3 | 102.4 | 115.8 114.5 |
| 1984 | 106.9 | 94.2 | 122.8 | 113.5 | 108.2 |
| 985 | 112.8 | 97.0 | 128.9 | 116.3 | 110.8 |
| 986 | 115.4 | 99.4 | 133.9 | 116.0 | 115.4 |
| .987 | 120.9 | 102.4 | 139.9 | 118.0 | 118.6 |
| | | | Annual rate of char | nge (%) | |
| 961-1987 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 4.7 |
| 961-1973 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| 973-1982 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 11.0 |
| 982-1987 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 0.5 |
| 981-1982 | -12.9 | -8.8 | 10.6 | -4.5 | 15.8 |
| 982-1983 | 6.4 | -0.8 | 6.1 | 7.3 | -1.1 |
| 983-1984 | 15.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 10.8 | -5.5 |
| 984-1985 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| 985-1986 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.9 | -0.2 | 4.1 |
| 986-1987 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 2.7 |





Department Store Sales and Stocks February 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in February 1988 totalled \$1,045 million, a modest increase of 0.2% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,043 million.
- The lack of growth in the first two months of 1988 is in constrast to a generally upward trend in sales observed in the last three months of 1987, when sales advanced on average by 1.3% on a monthly basis.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,517 million at the end of February 1988, up 5.4% over the January 1988 revised value of \$4,286 million. This substantial increase followed four consecutive monthly decreases.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.32:1 in February, up over the average ratio of 4.04:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted Data

• Removing the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales increased 4.9% over February 1987, to a level of \$715 million. (Not adjusted for structural changes, department store sales declined 0.9%.)

(continued on page 5)

- Cumulative sales for the period January to February 1988 totalled \$1,445 million, up 2.1% (after adjustment) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Corrected for structural changes, all provinces posted gains in February 1988 over the corresponding month in 1987, with the exception of Manitoba which recorded a decrease of 6.1%. Increases ranged from 10.5% in British Columbia to 0.9% in Saskatchewan.
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,208 million, an increase of 4.8% over the level reached in February 1987.

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd.

Department store sales and stocks have an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of three, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The February 1988 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact André Jacques (613-951-3552) or Dave Roeske (613-951-3553), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas January 1988

Highlights

- Marketable production of natural gas in January 1988, at 9.2 billion cubic metres, maintained its strong pattern of growth, posting a gain of 16.9% over January 1987. Following two consecutive declines, sales of natural gas in Canada rose 9.8% over the same period last year. Exports of natural gas continued to show a marked increase, rising 31.4%.
- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in January 1988 amounted to 8.1 million cubic metres, an increase of 3.9% over January 1987.

 Crude oil exports for January 1988 rose 17.8% over the 1987 level. Imports of crude oil continued to reflect increased demand by eastern refineries, posting a gain of 3.0%. Gains were also recorded for refinery receipts (6.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The January 1988 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9/\$90) is scheduled to be released the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

| | January 1988 | January 1987 | % Change from January 1987 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | (thousands of cubic metres | 5) |
| Crude oil and equivalent | | | |
| Production | 8 110.6 | 7 805.2 | 3.9 |
| Exports | 3 350.8 | 2 843.7 | 17.8 |
| Imports | 2 238.2 | 2 172.3 | 3.0 |
| Refinery receipts | 7 614.4 | 7 179.5 | 6.1 |
| | | (millions of cubic metres) | |
| Natural gas | | | |
| Marketable production | 9 194.0 | 7 865.7 | 16.9 |
| Exports | 3 764.6 | 2 864.7 | 31.4 |
| Canadian sales | 6 210.7 | 5 655.3 | 9.8 |

Data Availability Announcements

Canada's International Investment Position

1978-1987

Selected series on Canada's international investment position with foreign countries is now available on CANSIM: matrix 2356 for the years 1978 to 1987.

For more detailed information, contact C. Richards (613-951-9054), International and Financial Economics Division.

Consolidated Government Finance 1984

Revised data for the consolidated revenues and expenditures of provincial and local government and of provincial/local and federal government for 1984 are now available. These actual data replace the estimates previously available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3146-3160.

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. Huneault (613-951-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

Farm Product Price Index, February 1988. Catalogue number 62-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1988. Catalogue number 72-002 (Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$405).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 26, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

| Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1988 | 6 |
|--|---|
| Mineral Wool, March 1988 | 6 |
| Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, January 1988 | 6 |
| Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1988 | ć |

| Publications Released | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | |

Data Availability Announcements

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers March 1988

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 206 598 thousand square metres in March 1988, an increase of 6.2% from the 194 606^r (revised figure) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to March 1988 domestic shipments totalled 578 361 thousand square metres, up 9.6% from the 527 568 thousand square metres for the same period in 1987.

The March 1988 issue of *Corrugated Boxes* and *Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

March 1988

Manufacturers shipped 3 870 758 square metres of mineral wool batts (R12 factor - RSI 2.1) in March 1988, up 128.5% from the 1694 201 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 13.4% from the 3 413 108 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1988 were 10 951 741 square metres, an increase of 7.5% from the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The March 1988 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

January 1988

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for January 1988 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 53 142 tonnes in January 1988, an increase of 9.8% from the 48 403 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1988 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Michel J. Cormier (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies February 1988

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 0.1% to 1965 647 cubic metres (832,993,000 feet board measure) in February 1988 from 1963 504 cubic metres (832,086,000 feet board measure) after revisions in February 1987.

Year-to-date production in 1988 amounted to 3754902 cubic metres (1,591,237,000 feet board measure) after revisions, a decrease of 1.2% compared to 3796606 cubic metres (1,608,911,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1987.

Stocks on hand at the end of February 1988 totalled 2582298 cubic metres (1,094,316,000 feet board measure), an increase of 18.8% compared to 2174487 cubic metres (921,496,000 feet board measure) in February 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2 and 2.2) and 122 (series 2).

The February 1988 issue of *Production*, *Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) is scheduled to be released the week of May 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

The Daily

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Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 4, Pack of Processed Peas, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 22, Pack of Processed Mushrooms, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125). Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 4, January 1988. Catalogue number 51-004 (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 27, 1988

Major Releases

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1988/1983

Lung cancer is expected to account for 26% of the estimated 50,800 cancer deaths in 1988.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1988 5

The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, remained virtually unchanged from January.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1988 8

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$455.73 up 4.4% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

| - data in policitation of beteffee and reclinions, ripin 1, 1000 | Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology, | April 1, 1988 | er e | 12 |
|--|---|---------------|------|----|
|--|---|---------------|------|----|

| Livestock Report, April 1 | , 1988 | 12 |
|---------------------------|--------|----|
|---------------------------|--------|----|

| Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 23, 1988 | RECEIVED | 12 |
|--|----------|----|
| Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 23, 1988 | | 1 |

13

2

Major Releases

Canadian Cancer Statistics

In 1988, it is estimated that 96,300 new cases of cancer will be registered in Canada (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer). Estimated cancer deaths in 1988 will total 50,800. Lung cancer alone is expected to account for 15,400 (16%) of new registered cancers and 13,400 (26%) of all cancer deaths in 1988.

Analysis of actual incidence of new cases of cancer for 1983, as reported by provincial registries, shows that the four leading cancer sites accounted for about half (53.2%) of all newly diagnosed cancers in males; these were cancers of the lung, prostate, colon and bladder. In females, the four leading sites – breast, colon, lung and uterus – comprised 51.4% of all new cancers.

The majority of cancers occur in the elderly: those over 65 years of age account for 60% of all new cancers in men, and 51% of new cancers in women

These and other figures are included in publications released today by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society. Highlights from Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1988 and Cancer in Canada, 1983 include:

Trends in Incidence and Mortality

- The rate of new cancer cases occurring per 100,000 population increased in 1983 for both sexes, continuing the trend established since 1970. At least part of this increase² was due to increases in incidence rates for cancers of the breast, lung and melanoma of the skin in females, and cancers of the lung, prostate and bladder in males.
- Estimates of new cancer cases and deaths were produced by applying regression methodology to actual figures for cancer incidence (1970-1983) and deaths (1970-1986) as reported to Statistics Canada by provincial cancer registries and vital statistics registrars.
- Most of the increase occurring in cancer incidence rates is due to improvements in cancer registration and diagnostic procedures which detect cancer.

- Cancer mortality rates have risen only slightly since 1970 for males (about 0.5% per year) and have remained constant for females. Trends in the overall cancer mortality rate are strongly influenced by changes in trends for lung cancer: when lung cancer mortality is excluded, the overall cancer mortality rate for males decreases slightly between 1970 and 1986. For females, this rate has dropped by about 10% since 1970.
- In women, the most rapidly increasing form of cancer is lung cancer: incidence rates have tripled since 1970, as a result of an average annual increase of 7.4%. In 1988, the number of new cases of lung cancer is estimated to be 11,200 in men and 4,200 in women.
- Melanoma of the skin is the form of cancer increasing the most rapidly in men, with an average annual increase since 1970 of 5.8%; it shows the second most rapid growth rate in women with an average annual increase of 5.2%. Melanoma is expected to account for 2,200 new cases of cancer in 1988.
- Since 1970, two forms of cancers have shown marked declines in rates of both incidence and mortality: stomach cancer in both sexes and cervical cancer. However, the rate of decline for these cancers has tended to level off in recent years.

Survival³

 At least 40% of persons with the most common forms of cancer survive at least five years after diagnosis.

(continued on page 3)

³ Survival data in Canada are currently available from only one province.

• About half the females treated for cancer survive. five years; this proportion is just 35% for males. The difference in survival rates between males and females is due primarily to the greater incidence among males of cancers with low survival rates, such as lung cancer (8%). In contrast, five-year survival for female breast cancer is 67%.

Lifetime Probability of Developing Cancer

- During their lifetime, just over one in three Canadians can expect to develop some form of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), based on calculations using actual incidence rates for 1983.
- Almost 10% of women can expect to develop breast cancer, while lung cancer is anticipated to occur in close to 8% of men.

Cancer Mortality

- Cancer is second only to circulatory disease as a leading cause of death for both males and females, accounting for about onequarter of deaths in both sexes. In children aged 1-14, cancer is the second leading cause of death after motor vehicle accidents.
- The number (and rate) of cancer deaths in females is lower than in males. Despite this, females experience greater loss of life expectancy from cancer than do males: in 1985 the person-years of life lost for females due to neoplasms was 374,600 while the corresponding figure for males was just 359,500. This apparent paradox occurs primarily because females have a longer life expectancy than males, and in part because of higher cancer mortality rates for females in the 30 to 49 age group. It is noteworthy that breast cancer alone accounted for 30% of all female cancer deaths in this age group in 1986.

Lung Cancer and Tobacco

The increase in per capita consumption of smoking tobacco since 1920 shows a close correlation with increases in lung cancer mortality rates since 1940. This correlation, while not proving cause and effect, supports other studies and suggests a latent period of about 20 years between starting smoking and development of cancer. The recent levelling off of lung cancer mortality rates in males, observed for 1985 and 1986, parallels a drop in tobacco consumption which occurred in the mid-1960s. It remains to be seen if the lung cancer mortality curve will track the consumption curve downwards over the next 20 years.

International

 Canada has average mortality rates for most types of cancer in comparison to selected European countries and the United States. For overall cancer mortality, in a group of 19 countries, Canada ranks 13th for males and 8th for females.

(see table on page 4)

Information on cancer incidence and mortality for 1983 is available from CANSIM: tables 00050301, 00050303, 00050314, 00050411, 00050412 and 00050511.

For detailed information on cancer incidence, mortality and hospital morbidity, including an analysis of trends for leading sites of cancer, order *Cancer in Canada*, 1983 (82-207, \$35), available now. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Health Division.

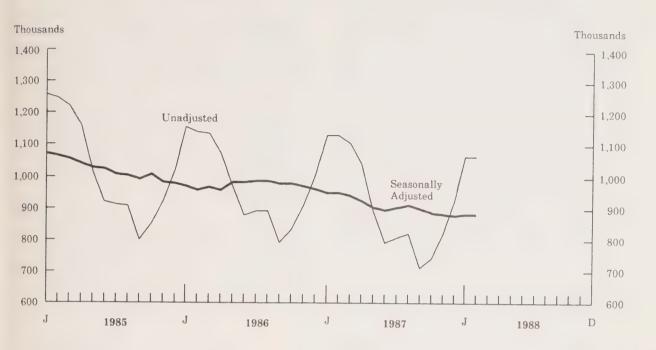
Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1988 is available free from the Canadian Cancer Society, 77 Bloor St. West, Suite 1702, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3A1 (416-961-7223) or contact the local division of the Canadian Cancer Society.

Estimated New Cases and Deaths for Major Sites of Cancer, Canada 1988

| Site | | Number of new cases in 1988 | | | Number of deaths in 1988 | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| All cancers1 | 96,300 | 50,600 | 45,700 | 50,800 | 28,000 | 22,800 | |
| Oral | 2,670 | 1,900 | 770 | 950 | 680 | 270 | |
| Stomach | 3,000 | 1,900 | 1,100 | 1,950 | 1,200 | 750 | |
| Colorectal | 14,000 | 7,100 | 6,900 | 5,700 | 2,900 | 2,800 | |
| Pancreas | 2,700 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 2,600 | 1,400 | 1,200 | |
| Lung | 15,400 | 11,200 | 4,200 | 13,400 | 9,300 | 4,100 | |
| Melanoma | 2,200 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 500 | 290 | 210 | |
| Prostate | 8,400 | 8,400 | - | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | |
| Breast | 11,500 | - | 11,500 | 4,600 | - | 4,600 | |
| Uterine | 4,300 | - | 4,300 | 890 | - | 890 | |
| Ovary | 1,900 | *** | 1,900 | 1,200 | - | 1,200 | |
| Bladder | 4,700 | 3,500 | 1,200 | 1,080 | 760 | 320 | |
| Kidney | 2,190 | 1,400 | 790 | 1,000 | 620 | 380 | |
| Brain | 1,850 | 1,000 | 850 | 1,300 | 720 | 580 | |
| Lymphoma | 5,600 | 3,000 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 1,400 | 1,200 | |
| Leukemia | 3,000 | 1,700 | 1,300 | 1,770 | 1,000 | 770 | |
| All other sites ¹ | 12,890 | 7,100 | 5,790 | 8,260 | 4,730 | 3,530 | |

Excludes non melanoma skin cancer.
 Nil.
 Source: Health Division.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-1988



Unemployment Insurance Statistics February 1988

Seasonally Adjusted Data - Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

For the week ending February 20, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 882,000 - virtually unchanged from the preceding month. The number of beneficiaries has generally been decreasing since August 1986 when it stood at 985,000.

• Between January and February 1988, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits showed little or no change in most provinces. While the number increased 1.8% in Newfoundland, it decreased 3.3% in the Yukon, 1.3% in Alberta, and 1.2% in the Northwest Territories.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

In February 1988, the total number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,208,000 – a decrease of 5.3% from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased to 717,000 (-7.0%), while the number of female beneficiaries declined by 2.8% to 491,000.

(continued on page 6)

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during February 1988 totalled \$1,072 million², up 7.0% from February 1987. For the first two months of 1988, benefit payments amounted to \$2,125 million, increasing by 3.6% from last year. Over the same two-month period, the average weekly payment increased by 6.3% to \$203.79, while the number of benefit weeks decreased 2.5% to 10.4 million.
- A total of 229,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1988, up 3.9% from the same month a year ago. The increase is in part explained by the greater number of days available to process claims in February 1988. For January and February 1988, the number of claims received totalled 538,000 virtually unchanged from 1987.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices are new; they contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Data for the months of December 1987, and January and February 1988 will be published in the February 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of May. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

| | | | | | % char | nge from |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | February 1988 | January 1988 | December 1987 | February 1987 | January 1988 | February 1987 |
| Benefits | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) | 1,072,474 | 1,052,710 | 896,043 | 1,002,135 | 1.9 | 7.0 |
| Weeks of benefit (000) | 5,219 | 5,209 | 4,509 | 5,192 | | 7.0 |
| Average weekly benefit (\$) | 205.48 | 202.09 | 198.70 | 193.03 | 0.2 1.7 | 0.5 6.4 |
| Claims received (000) | 229 | 309 | 362 | 220 | -25.8 | 3.9 |
| Beneficiaries ¹ (000) | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,208 P | 1,195 p | 1,066 r | 1,276 r | 1.1 | -5.3 |
| Regular benefits Regular benefits – | 1,064 p | 1,063 P | 921 r | 1,129 г | 0.0 | -5.8 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 882 p | 881 p | 878 r | 948 г | 0.2 | |
| | January to February | | | | | % Change |
| | 1988 | | 1 | 987 | | 1988/1987 |
| Benefits | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) | 2,125,184 | | 0.050 | 0.04 | | 0.0 |
| Weeks of benefit (000) | 10,428 | | 2,052 | | | 3.6 |
| Average weekly benefit (\$) | 203.79 | | | ,700 1.79 | | -2.5 6.3 |
| Claims received (000) | 538 | | | 538 | | -0.1 |
| Beneficiaries - Year-to-date | | | | | | |
| average ¹ (000) | 1,201 p | | 1, | ,271 r | | -5.5 |

The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for February 1988 showed an estimated 9,830,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 35,000 (+0.4%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This increase occurred at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. Compared to February 1987, industrial aggregate employment increased by 2.2%

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$455.73 for February, little changed from January and 4.4% higher than the February 1987 level (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in February in the goods-producing industries was 0.4% lower than in January. Forestry increased when a decrease is usually observed, while construction declined more than usual. The number of employees in the service-producing industries in February was up 0.6% from January, at a time of year when decreases are generally observed. Trade decreased less than usual for this time of year while finance, insurance and real estate and community, business and personal services increased more than usual.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 213,000 (+2.2%) from February 1987. The year-to-year rate of change was +2.5% in the goods-producing industries. Forestry recorded its second consecutive year-to-year decrease. The annual growth rate was 2.1% in the service-producing industries. Transportation, communication and other utilities increased for the second consecutive month following 20 months of decreases. Community, business and personal services reported an increased year-to-year growth rate for the first time in eight months.

Average Weekly Earnings

Between January and February, average weekly earnings for employees in the goods-producing industries were up 0.5%. Earnings in mines, quarries and oil wells increased more than usual while construction increased less than usual for this time of year. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings increased by 0.3% between January and February. Transportation, communication and other utilities and community, business and personal services increased when decreases are usually noted. Finance, insurance and real estate reported a larger than usual decrease.

Compared to February 1987, average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by \$19.24 (+4.4%). The year-to-year rate of change was +3.7% in the goods-producing industries. Forestry reported its second consecutive year-to-year decrease after reporting increases in each month of 1987. Mines, quarries and oil wells recorded its highest annual growth since 1984. The annual growth was 4.7% in the service-producing industries. Community, business and personal services had its highest year-to-year growth since the beginning of the survey in 1983 while finance, insurance and real estate had its lowest in the last 12 months.

Provincially, average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia increased instead of decreasing as usual between January and February. Alberta had its largest year-to-year percentage increase in average weekly earnings since May 1984.

(continued on page 9)

Estimated employment in Newfoundland increased less than usual between January and February while Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba reported increases when decreases are generally observed. Saskatchewan decreased when an increase is usually observed. Manitoba and Alberta recorded their highest annual growth rates in the last 12 months.

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.4 in February, a slight decrease from January. Average weekly hours were estimated at 38.6 in the goods-producing industries and 27.8 in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.39 in February. Average hourly earnings were estimated at \$13.37 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.99 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 10 and 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The February 1988 issue of *Employment*, *Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours February 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

| | All employees | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|--|
| | - | Number | | Avera | ge weekly ea | rnings | |
| Industry group – Canada | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | Feb. | Jan. | Dec. | |
| (1970 SIC) | 1988P | 1988 | 1987 | 1988P | 1988 ^r | 1987 | |
| | | thousands | | | dollars | | |
| Forestry Mines, quarries and oil wells Manufacturing Durables Non-durables Construction Building | 49.9 | 49.7 | 52.1 | 639.15 | 616.47 | 585.19 | |
| | 153.2 | 153.9 | 154.1 | 773.62 | 760.45 | 733.24 | |
| | 1,873.3 | 1,876.9 | 1.903.2 | 539.88 | 538.35 | 521.20 | |
| | 922.4 | 917.0 | 928.6 | 571.13 | 570.63 | 548.94 | |
| | 950.9 | 959.9 | 974.6 | 509.56 | 507.50 | 494.77 | |
| | 379.3 | 386.4 | 421.7 | 549.17 | 548.35 | 543.13 | |
| | 321.3 | 329.5 | 356.9 | 531.45 | 531.43 | 527.65 | |
| Industrial and heavy Goods-producing industries | 58.1 | 56.8 | 64.8 | 647.21 | 646.48 | 628.41 | |
| | 2,455.8 | 2.166.8 | 2.531.2 | 557.91 | 555.34 | 539.08 | |
| Transportation, communication and other utilities Transportation Storage Communication Electric power, gas and water utilities Trade Wholesale Retail Finance, insurance and real estate | 809.8 | 810.9 | 810.8 | 592.12 | 587.17 | 583.36 | |
| | 447.5 | 448.7 | 450.2 | 547.84 | 540.63 | 540.78 | |
| | 13.6 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 549.34 | 560.41 | 558.46 | |
| | 230.9 | 230.7 | 229.9 | 607.41 | 604.19 | 600.04 | |
| | 117.8 | 118.4 | 117.5 | 735.40 | 733.36 | 716.71 | |
| | 1,783.2 | 1,790.3 | 1,832.0 | 328.98 | 327.92 | 332.37 | |
| | 529.6 | 530.8 | 530.9 | 476.48 | 466.01 | 462.97 | |
| | 1,253.7 | 1,259.4 | 1,301.0 | 266.67 | 269.71 | 279.07 | |
| | 627.8 | 620.0 | 614.1 | 487.85 | 493.06 | 490.32 | |
| Community, business and personal services Public administration | 3,492.8 | 3,447.4 | 3,406.2 | 387.96 | 386.29 | 387.65 | |
| | 660.8 | 660.1 | 659.7 | 578.60 | 577.94 | 577.14 | |
| Service-producing industries | 7,374.5 | 7,328.6 | 7,322.8 | 421.71 | 420.55 | 421.17 | |
| Industrial aggregate | 9,830.3 | 9,795.4 | 9,854.0 | 455.73 | 454.50 | 451.46 | |
| Industrial aggregate - Provinces | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Northwest Territories Canada | 135.1 | 135.0 | 134.0 | 439.04 | 437.68 | 431.28 | |
| | 32.6 | 32.5 | 33.2 | 374.82 | 372.83 | 369.28 | |
| | 265.3 | 268.5 | 267.3 | 412.23 | 410.77 | 408.83 | |
| | 202.2 | 203.2 | 203.2 | 417.09 | 417.74 | 419.43 | |
| | 2.437.2 | 2,434.2 | 2,453.8 | 444.42 | 443.00 | 440.63 | |
| | 4,115.1 | 4,093.9 | 4,125.4 | 473.41 | 472.48 | 466.48 | |
| | 380.3 | 375.6 | 378.2 | 409.26 | 411.76 | 411.95 | |
| | 293.4 | 293.8 | 293.0 | 407.93 | 407.16 | 413.09 | |
| | 910.4 | 901.2 | 909.7 | 460.17 | 456.30 | 452.68 | |
| | 1,030.3 | 1,029.7 | 1,028.6 | 459.22 | 457.97 | 460.91 | |
| | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 543.65 | 544.02 | 543.45 | |
| | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 577.51 | 583.17 | 583.37 | |
| | 9,830.3 | 9,795.4 | 9,854.0 | 455.73 | 454.50 | 451.46 | |

Preliminary estimates.Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded February 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

| | Employees Paid by the Hour | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Average weekly hours | | | Average hourly earnings | | | |
| Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC) | Feb. 1988 ^p | Jan. 1988 ^r | Dec. 1987 | Feb. 1988 ^p | Jan. 1988 ^r | Dec. 1987 | |
| | | hours | | | dollars | | |
| Forestry | 41.5 | 40.2 | 37.0 | 16.45 | 16.27 | 16.02 | |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 40.8 | 41.1 | 39.2 | 16.96 | 16.65 | 16.37 | |
| Manufacturing | 38.8 | 38.9 | 37.8 | 12.69 | 12.64 | 12.48 | |
| Durables | 39.9 | 40.1 | 38.9 | 13.25 | 13.22 | 12.97 | |
| Non-durables | 37.5 | 37.6 | 36.7 | 12.02 | 11.97 | 11.91 | |
| Construction | 37.1 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 15.25 | 15.20 | 14.98 | |
| Building | 36.7 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 14.96 | 14.94 | 14.73 | |
| Industrial and heavy | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.1 | 16.87 | 16.78 | 16.33 | |
| Goods-producing industries | 38.6 | 38.8 | 37.7 | 13.37 | 13.31 | 13.15 | |
| Transportation, communication | | | | | | | |
| and other utilities | 38.7 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 14.17 | 14.14 | 14.15 | |
| Transportation | 38.6 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 13.37 | 13.27 | 13.34 | |
| Storage | 38.6 | 39.6 | 38.6 | 13.54 | 13.90 | 14.23 | |
| Communication | 36.8 | 36.1 | 37.0 | 14.66 | 14.92 | 14.60 | |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 16.82 | 16.87 | 16.76 | |
| Trade | 27.3 | 27.6 | 28.9 | 8.67 | 8.66 | 8.56 | |
| Wholesale | 35.5 | 35.0 | 35.4 | 10.31 | 10.37 | 10.09 | |
| Retail | 25.7 | 26.1 | 27.6 | 8.21 | 8.20 | 8.18 | |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | *** | *** | | *** | *** | | |
| Community, business and personal services | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 9.81 | 9.84 | 9.82 | |
| Public administration | *** | *** | * * * | | *** | *** | |
| Service-producing industries | 27.8 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 9.99 | 9.99 | 9.91 | |
| Industrial aggregate | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 11.39 | 11.38 | 11.25 | |
| Industrial aggregate - Provinces | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 34.9 | 35.4 | 34.5 | 9.92 | 9.82 | 9.64 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 30.4 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 7.80 | 7.79 | 7.65 | |
| Nova Scotia | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 10.02 | 9.98 | 9.86 | |
| New Brunswick | 33.3 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 10.09 | 10.12 | 10.15 | |
| Quebec | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 11.09 | 11.08 | 11.03 | |
| Ontario | 31.9 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 11.66 | 11.64 | 11.46 | |
| Manitoba | 29.5 | 29.7 | 30.4 | 10.23 | 10.24 | 10.12 | |
| Saskatchewan | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 10.41 | 10.39 | 10.37 | |
| Alberta | 30.6 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 10.95 | 10.96 | 10.79 | |
| British Columbia | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.7 | 12.89 | 12.87 | 12.70 | |
| Yukon | 32.4 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 13.21 | 13.18 | 13.16 | |
| Northwest Territories | 31.9 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 14.55 | 14.52 | 14.11 | |
| Canada | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 11.39 | 11.38 | 11.25 | |
| | | | | | | | |

<sup>p Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.</sup>

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology

April 1, 1988

In the fiscal year starting April 1, 1988, the federal government plans to spend \$4.4 billion on scientific and technological activities. This amounts to a 6% increase over 1987-88. Expenditures within the federal government are expected to increase 1% to \$2.7 billion whereas payments to other sectors are expected to gain 14% to \$1.7 billion.

The Vol. 12, No. 4 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, \$6.50/\$65) will be available mid-May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bert Plaus (613-993-6347), Science and Technology Statistics Section, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Livestock Report

April 1, 1988

Total pig numbers in Canada at April 1, 1988, at an estimated 10,585,000 head, were up 5% from a year earlier at 10,053,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,074,900 head, showing an increase of 3% from the previous year's level of 1,043,600.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1988 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60) will be available May 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2509), Agriculture Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending April 23, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 23, 1988 totalled 282 962 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from the preceding week's total of 294 858 tonnes and down 3.4% from the year-earlier level of 293 073 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 4 695 744 tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from 4 708 037 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 13-001 (Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).
- Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 3, Stocks of Canadian Grain, March 31, 1988. Catalogue number 22-002 (Canada: \$7.50/\$52; other Countries: \$8.50/\$58). Available at 3:00 p.m. today.
- *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, November 1987. Catalogue number 32-011 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- The Sugar Situation, February 1988. Catalogue number 32-013 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended December 1987. Catalogue number 32-026 (Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).
- Footwear Statistics, January 1988. Catalogue number 33-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January 1988. Catalogue number 35-002 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, January 1988. Catalogue number 43-010 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- "Asphalt Roofing, February 1988.
 Catalogue number 45-001
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Railway Transport in Canada: General Statistics, 1986. Catalogue number 52-215 (Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).
- Gas Utilities, December 1987.
 Catalogue number 55-002
 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- Cancer in Canada, 1983. Catalogue number 82-207 (Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls. Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.





Statistics Canada

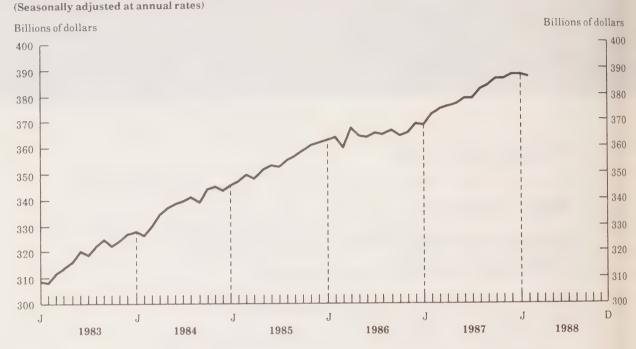
Thursday, April 28, 1988

| Major Releases | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------|
| Real Gross Domestic Product at Fac Industry, February 1988 • Real GDP declined 0.2% from the previous | · | ç 4 |
| Transactions in Outstanding Securi Non-residents, February 1988 Net foreign investment in outstanding Canasharply to \$1 billion. | | Ę |
| Labour Market Activity of Disabled in Canada, 1983-84 Only four in 10 disabled persons of working to almost seven in 10 of those with no disability | age are employed compared | pr (|
| Data Availability Announcem | nents | |
| 1991 Census Content Consultation Report Electric Power Statistics, February 1988 Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1988 Public Libraries, 1986 | RECEIVED | 8 8 8 |
| Publications Released | , | 9 |
| | | 1.0 |
| Regional Reference Centres | | 10 |

Panha whom

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data) February 1988

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at 1981 prices declined 0.2% in February following no growth in January. In 1987, the average monthly growth rate was 0.4%. Output of goods-producing industries fell 0.5% in February, while services-producing industries were unchanged from the January level.

Goods-producing Industries

Most of the decline among goods-producing industries in February occurred in manufacturing where output decreased 1.3%, accounting for the sharpest monthly decline since August 1986.

- Lower production levels were widespread with 18 of the 21 major manufacturing groups recording output decreases. Some individual manufacturing industries which reported particularly marked production declines included manufacturers of motor vehicles, smelting and refining operations, primary steel, power boiler and structural metal, and office, store and business machines.
- The construction industry posted its third consecutive monthly decline, falling 1.1% in February primarily due to a decrease in residential construction.
- Elsewhere, slight output reductions were recorded in both the utilities and agriculture industries.

(continued on page 3)

• The most significant output increase in the month originated in the mining, quarrying and oil well industry where a strong surge in production of crude petroleum accounted for about 85% of the overall mining gain. Domestic refinery demand and export demand for crude petroleum were at relatively high levels throughout January and February.

Services-producing Industries

Following a 0.3% gain in December, the services-producing industries recorded no growth in both January and February. Output increases in finance, insurance and real estate, community, business and personal services, and communication industries were offset by declines in transportation and retail trade.

- Increased activity among real estate agencies and the stock exchanges accounted for most of the growth in the finance, insurance and real estate industry.
- The community, business and personal services industry advanced 0.5% in February, with most of the growth in amusement and recreation services resulting from the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics.

- The output decline in the transportation industry was due almost entirely to a sharp decrease in truck transport.
- The retail trade industry fell 1.0% in February following a similar 1.0% decrease recorded in January. In contrast to the widespread declines reported in January for retail trade, most of the February weakness was due to a sharp drop in sales by new motor vehicle dealers.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

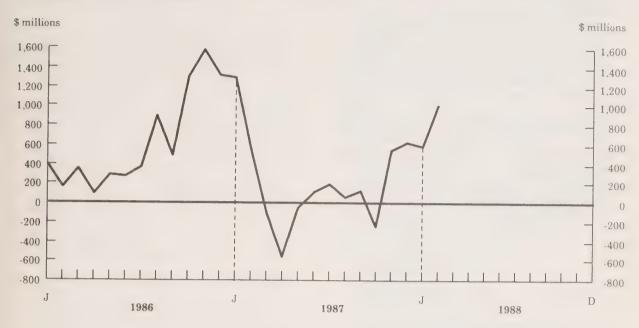
The February 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release late in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates) (\$ millions)

| | 1987 | | | 1988 | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Feb. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | |
| Total economy | 372,259.2 | 386,143.8 | 387,352.8 | 387,249.5 | 386,535.4 | |
| Business sector | | | | | | |
| Agricultural and related services industries | 11.772.6 | 11,769.0 | 11,871.0 | 11,870.4 | 11,790.0 | |
| Fishing and trapping industries | 671.2 | 579.2 | 522.5 | 548.4 | 564.0 | |
| Logging and forestry industry | 2.822.1 | 2,712.1 | 2,788.3 | 2,544.0 | 2,629.2 | |
| Mining, quarrying and oil well industries | 20.923.3 | 22,670.4 | 22,672.4 | 22,551.6 | 23,082.0 | |
| Manufacturing industries | 72,696.4 | 76,906.0 | 77,358.8 | 77,302.8 | 76,315.2 | |
| Construction industries | 26,289.9 | 27,735.3 | 27,678.9 | 27,588.0 | 27,289.2 | |
| Transportation and storage industries | 16,636.1 | 17,130.2 | 17,008.0 | 17,241.6 | 16,928.4 | |
| Communication industries | 10,620.3 | 11,117.8 | 11,172.9 | 11,241.6 | 11,334.0 | |
| Other utility industries | 11,243.5 | 11,232.7 | 11,226.7 | 11,491.2 | 11,450.4 | |
| Wholesale trade industries | 20,024.6 | 21,268.5 | 21,129.3 | 21,189.6 | 21,211.2 | |
| Retail trade industries | 24,473.3 | 26,069.6 | 26,319.6 | 26,053.2 | 25,801.2 | |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 53,167.5 | 54,613.4 | 55,085.1 | 54,968.4 | 55,263.6 | |
| Community, business and personal services | 38,019.7 | 38,930.9 | 39,024.2 | 39,175.1 | 39,374.2 | |
| Community, business and personal services | 50,015.7 | 00,000.0 | 00,021.2 | 00,27072 | | |
| Non-business sector | | | | 22.4 | F F C | |
| Mining industries | 41.9 | 49.1 | 56.3 | 62.4 | 55.2 | |
| Manufacturing industries | 60.8 | 63.2 | 63.2 | 62.4 | 62.4 | |
| Forestry services industry | 247.1 | 250.7 | 253.1 | 255.6 | 256.8 | |
| Transportation industries | 1,442.6 | 1,442.6 | 1,446.2 | 1,443.6 | 1,447.2 | |
| Communication industries | 44.3 | 46.7 | 46.7 | 46.8 | 46.8 | |
| Water systems industry | 538.7 | 545.9 | 543.5 | 546.0 | 548.4 | |
| Insurance and other finance industry | 371.8 | 377.8 | 382.6 | 380.4 | 378.0 | |
| Government service industry | 23,537.2 | 23,750.8 | 23,801.2 | 23,770.8 | 23,763.6 | |
| Community and personal services | 36,614.3 | 36,881.9 | 36,902.3 | 36,915.6 | 36,944.4 | |
| Special aggregations | | | | | | |
| Business sector: | 309,360.5 | 322,735.1 | 323,857.7 | 323,765.9 | 323,032.6 | |
| - goods | 146,419.0 | 153,604.7 | 154,118.6 | 153,896.4 | 153,120.0 | |
| - services | 162,941.5 | 169,130.4 | 169,739.1 | 169,869.5 | 169,912. | |
| Non-business sector | 62,898.7 | 63,408.7 | 63,495.1 | 63,483.6 | 63,502.8 | |
| - goods | 641.4 | 658.2 | 663.0 | 670.8 | 666. | |
| - services | 62,257.3 | 62,750.5 | 62,832.1 | 62,812.8 | 62,836. | |
| Goods-producing industries | 147,060.4 | 154,262.9 | 154,781.6 | 154,567.2 | 153,786.0 | |
| Services-producing industries | 225,198.8 | 231,880.9 | 232,571.2 | 232,682.3 | 232,749. | |
| Industrial production | 105,504.6 | 111,467.3 | 111,920.9 | 112,016.4 | 111,513. | |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 32,767.1 | 33,174.4 | 33,288.3 | 33,254.4 | 32,830.8 | |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 39,929.3 | 43,731.6 | 44,070.5 | 44,048.4 | 43,484. | |

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales +/ Net Purchases -)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents February 1988

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In February, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds increased sharply to \$1 billion, compared to a monthly average of some \$600 million in the previous three months. Foreign investment was strong from most geographical regions, with the exception of Japan, which reduced its holdings of Canadian bonds by a small amount. A sharp increase was also recorded in gross trading activity (sales and purchases) with non-residents, which reached \$7.4 billion, the highest level since October 1986.

In stock trading, however, non-residents reduced their holdings of outstanding Canadian stocks by \$274 million in February, the fifth consecutive monthly reduction. This brought the net decline since last September to \$1.9 billion. In the current month, there were

several sizeable transactions involving the repurchase by Canadian corporations of their own shares in the United States market.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In February, residents invested, on a net basis, nearly \$500 million in outstanding foreign bonds, in contrast to a net disinvestment of \$1 billion a month earlier. This investment was channelled into United States government securities. A small net disinvestment resulted from trading in foreign stocks (\$78 million), similar to that recorded in January.

The February 1988 issue of Security Transactions with Non-residents (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

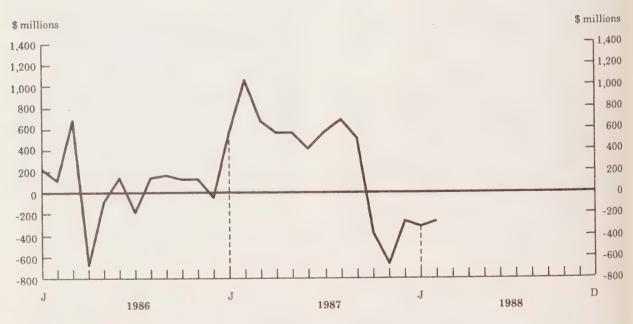
(continued on page 6)

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

February 1988 (\$ millions)

| Type of security | Sales to Non-residents | Purchases from Non-residents | Net Sales (+) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Canadian securities: | 4.215 | 3,202 | +1,013 |
| Bonds | 1,256 | 1,530 | -274 |
| Common and preferred stocks Total – February 1988 | 5,471 | 4,731 | +740 |
| Total – January 1988 | 4,004 | 3,730 | +274 |
| Foreign securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 1,783 | 2,238 | -455 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 1,777 | 1,699 | +78 |
| Total - February 1988 | 3,560 | 3,938 | -377 |
| Total - January 1988 | 4,254 | 3,216 | +1,038 |

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales +/ Net Purchases -)



Labour Market Activity of Disabled Persons in Canada

How likely is it that a disabled person will be active in the labour market? To what extent is this person's participation influenced by

education and by degree of disability?

Labour Market Activity of Disabled Persons in Canada (71-535, No. 1) draws upon data from the Canadian Health and Disability Survey conducted in October 1983 and June 1984 to examine such issues. While the overall findings of the survey were published in July 1986 in the Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, 1983-84 (82-555E), the present study focuses on labour market questions.

Highlights from the study include:

- In 1984, an estimated 2.4 million people or 12.8% of all Canadians aged 15 years and over were to some degree disabled, that is, they were partially or completely unable to perform one or more of the 17 activities of daily living identified in the survey. Nearly 40% of the disabled were age 65 and over.
- People in general are less likely to be employed if their education level is low, but the impact is greater for the disabled. A disabled person with elementary or no education is three times less likely to be employed than someone with similar education who is not disabled. For the disabled and non-disabled with post-secondary education, the gap is noticeably smaller.
- Of the 1.5 million disabled persons aged 15-64, 42% were employed at the time of the survey. In contrast, the employment/population ratio for the non-disabled 15-64 year olds was 67%. The degree of disability had a significant impact on the likelihood of

working. Only 17% of those considered as having a major degree of disability – meaning that they were completely unable to perform at least two of the activities of daily living – had a job. The proportion working rose to 33% for the moderately disabled and to 48% for those with a low level of disability.

- Among persons aged 15-34 years (excluding full-time students), an estimated 11% of all non-disabled persons were unemployed, quite close to the 12% recorded for those with a disability. However, the proportion not in the labour force differed sharply. Of all disabled 15-34 year olds, almost 35% were not in the labour force compared to only 15% of those reporting no disability.
- Only 39% of disabled 35-64 year olds were employed, compared to 72% of their non-disabled peers. Part of the gap could be due to differences in age the disabled tend to be older and family circumstances. However, even if the disabled 35-64 year olds had the same distribution by age and family characteristics as non-disabled persons, their employment/population ratio would still be much lower (estimated at 48% in the study).

Labour Market Activity of Disabled Persons in Canada (71-535, No. 1/\$24) is available today. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact David Gower (613-951-4616), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

1991 Census Content Consultation Report

During 1987, Statistics Canada conducted an extensive series of consultations on the content of the 1991 Census. The results of the consultations are described and analyzed in the 1991 Census Content Consultation Report, released today.

This report provides a detailed topic-bytopic discussion of the comments received on every aspect of the census. Where appropriate, the views of the participants have been summarized as recommendations for the content of the 1991 Census.

Copies of the 1991 Census Content Consultation Report, as well as more information on the 1991 Census and the consultation process, may be obtained from any of our regional reference centres or by contacting G: Goldmann (613-951-5896), 1991 Census Content and Planning, Jean Talon Building, 2 D-9, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Electric Power Statistics February 1988

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in February 1988 increased to 45 937 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 5.7% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 25% to 3 157 gwh, while imports climbed from 130 gwh to 480 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 94 884 gwh, up 4.9% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 6 381 gwh, were down 21.4% while imports, at 1 036 gwh, were up 166.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The February 1988 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80) will be available the second week in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

February 1988

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 749 kilotonnes in February 1988, up 25.5% from the corresponding month last year. Year-to-date production stands at 11 946 kilotonnes, up 26.3% from the corresponding period a year earlier.

Exports in February fell 1.6% from February 1987 to 2406 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 5406 kilotonnes, 31.4% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased 0.4% to stand at 357 kilotonnes in February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1988 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Public Libraries

1986

Preliminary data from the 1986 survey of public libraries in Canada are now available.

Information is available on CANSIM: tables 00600101-00600109.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Donna Owens (613-951-1562), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

- Fur Production, 1986-87. Catalogue number 23-207 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).
- Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
 Production, December 1987.
 Catalogue number 26-006
 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter 1987.
 Catalogue number 31-003
 (Canada: \$22/\$88; Other Countries: \$23/\$92).
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1987. Catalogue number 35-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1988.
 Catalogue number 45-002
 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

- Construction Price Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 62-007 (Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$70).
- Retail Trade, January 1988.
 Catalogue number 63-005
 (Canada: \$16/\$160; Other Countries: \$17/\$170).
- New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1987. Catalogue number 63-007 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- Labour Market Activity of Disabled Persons in Canada, 1983-1984. Catalogue Number 71-535 (Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).
- Quarterly Demographic Statistics, October-December 1987. Catalogue number 91-002 (Canada: \$7/\$28; Other Countries: \$8/\$32).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 3rd floor Viking Building Crosbie Road St. John's, Newfoundland A1R3P2

Local calls: 772-4073

Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services Statistics Canada North American Life Centre 1770 Market Street Halifax, Nova Scotia **B3.I3M3**

Local calls: 426-5331 Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 200 René Lévesque Bld. W. Guy Favreau Complex Suite 412 East Tower Montreal, Quebec H2Z1X4

Local calls: 283-5725

Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

Advisory Services Central Inquiries Statistics Canada R.H. Coats Building Holland Avenue Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116 If outside the local calling area,

please dial the toll free number for

your province.

Ontario

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 10th Floor Arthur Meighen Building 25 St. Clair Avenue East Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586 Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Civic Administration Centre 225 Holditch Street Sturgeon Falls, Ontario P0H 2G0

Local calls: 753-4888 If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number given for Ontario residents.

Manitoba

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 6th Floor General Post Office Building 266 Graham Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020 Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 530 Midtown Centre Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2B6

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest

Territories Advisory Services Statistics Canada 2nd Floor Hys Centre 11010 - 101 Street Edmonton, Alberta **T5H 4C5**

Local calls: (403) 495-3027 Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907 N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services Box 2390, Station M Room 245 220-4th Avenue South East Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717

Zenith 08913

Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon **Advisory Services** Statistics Canada 3rd Floor Federal Building, Sinclair Centre 757 West Hastings Street Suite 440F Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9 Local calls: 666-3691 Toll free service: South and Central B.C. 1-800-663-1551; Yukon and Northern B.C.



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 29, 1988

Major Releases

Crime Statistics, 1987

• The number of violent crimes rose 6.7% over the preceding year.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, March 1988 4

• Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products rose 1.3% over February.

Data Availability Announcements

| Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1988 | 6 |
|---|---|
| Chain Store Stocks, February 1988 | 6 |

| Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1988 | 7 |
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|---|---|

| Rigid Insulating Board, March 1988 | 7 |
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| Gypsum Products, March 1988 | 7 |

| Electric Utilities | Construction Price Indexes, 1987 | 8 |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|

| Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry, 19 | 986 Census of Manufactures 8 |
|---|------------------------------|
|---|------------------------------|

Publications Released

| | 1.6 | |
|------|-----|--|
| | | |
| | 1 | |

| Major Release Dates, May 1988 | 10 |
|-------------------------------|----|

Major Releases

Crime Statistics

1987 (Preliminary Data)

Criminal Code offences reported by police forces in Canada increased by 3.3% to 2,352,403 in 1987 from 2,277,749 the previous year. The number of reported crimes for 1987 was 7.4% higher than the average number for the previous five years.

The crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) was 9,180 in 1987, a rise of 2.2% over 1986 and 4.7% over the average for 1982-86.

Violent Crimes

Violent crimes, which continue to account for approximately 9% of all Criminal Code offences in Canada, rose 6.7% in 1987 over the preceding year. In terms of rates per 100,000 population, there was a 5.6% increase. Yearly increases have been recorded in both the number of violent crimes and rates since 1977-78. The actual number of violent crimes in 1987 showed an increase of 19.5% over the average for the previous five years, while the rate of violent crime was up 16.4%.

Property crimes, which continue to represent approximately two-thirds of Criminal Code offences, increased 0.8% in 1987 over the previous year. There was a larger increase (2.1%) in the number of property crime offences in 1987 when compared to the average for the 1982-86 period. In terms of rates per 100,000 population, there was a 0.2% decrease in 1987 from 1986. The 1987 property crime rate of 5,700 was 0.5% below the 1982-86 five-year average rate of 5,731.

Narcotic/Drug Offences

In 1987, police reported that narcotic/drug offences increased 9.2% from 1986 to a total of 61,406. This also represented an increase of 6.6% from the 1982-86 five-year average. In 1987, the rate of reported drug offences recorded increases of 8.1% from 1986 and 3.9% from the average for the previous five years.

Total offences (including Criminal Code, federal statute, provincial statute and municipal by-law offences) increased 3.0% from 1986 to 1987. Compared with the five-year average (1982-86), the increase was 6.0%.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-6643), or Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

(see table on page 3)

Preliminary Crime Statistics for Canada 1987

| | Number of Actual Offences ¹ | | | Rate of Actual Offences ² | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | 1987 | 1986 | Five-year Average 1982-86 | 1987 | 1986 | Five-year Average 1982-86 |
| Crimes of violence | 218,652 | 204,917 | 183,019 | 853 | 808 | 733 |
| Crimes against property | 1,460,536 | 1,448,550 | 1,431,111 | 5,700 | 5,714 | 5,731 |
| Other crimes | 673,215 | 624,282 | 576,254 | 2,627 | 2,462 | 2,307 |
| Criminal Code (total) | 2,352,403 | 2,277,749 | 2,190,384 | 9,180 | 8,984 | 8,771 |
| Federal statutes on Narcotic/drugs | 61,406 | 56,251 | 57,578 | 240 | 222 | 231 |
| Other federal statutes | 40,309 | 40,251 | 42,009 | 157 | 159 | 168 |
| Provincial statutes | 380,897 | 381,354 | 392,572 | 1,486 | 1,504 | 1,572 |
| Municipal by-laws | 108,414 | 102,600 | 94,240 | 423 | 405 | 377 |
| Canada Total | 2,943,429 | 2,858,205 | 2,776,783 | 11,487 | 11,274 | 11,119 |

Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did

² Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population, using June 1 population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

March 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in Canada in March totalled 7.1 million cubic metres (m³), up 1.3% over February. As a result of the March increase, sales for the first three months of this year were 6.7% above those for the same period last year.
- The March increase was largely due to gains by three of the four main products. Motor gasoline sales rose 4.3%. Diesel fuel sales, up 5.3%, maintained their generally upward trend while light fuel sales, up 13.6%, posted a fourth consecutive increase. Heavy fuel sales, down 4.3%, declined for the first time this year.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products in March rose 6.2% over March 1987, recording a volume of 6.9 million m³ sold. All four of the main products contributed to the March increase. Light fuel sales, up 19.2%, rose for the third time this year. Diesel fuel and motor gasoline maintained their patterns of growth, posting gains of 17.6% and 7.7% respectively. Increased imports led to a rise of 9.9% in heavy fuel sales.
- As a result of the March increase, total sales for the first quarter of this year were up 5.7% over the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 25.0% while diesel fuel and light fuel sales have risen 14.1% and 5.9% respectively. Motor gasoline sales were up 2.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

(see table on page 5)

The March 1988 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

| | Dec. 1987 | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988 ^r | Mar. 1988 ^p | Mar. '88 Feb. '88 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | (thousand | ds of cubic metre | s) | 98 |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | |
| Total, all products | 6 685.8 | 6 583.4 | 7 023.4 | 7 115.6 | 1.3 |
| Main products: | | | | | |
| Motor gasoline | 2 807.4 | 2711.5 | 2918.1 | 3 042.5 | 4.3 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 1 365.9 | 1 361.9 | 1 431.8 | 1 507.6 | 5.3 |
| Light fuel oil | 507.6 | 528.5 | 568.3 | 645.4 | 13.6 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 529.4 | 649.5 | 690.8 | 660.9 | -4.3 |
| | Mar. 1988 | Mar. 1987 | Total JanMar. 1988 | Total JanMar. 1987 | Cum. '88/ Cum. '87 |
| | | (thousand | s of cubic metres | 3) | % |
| Not adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | |
| Total, all products | 6 888.1 | 6 486.4 | 19818.6 | 18 752.7 | 5.7 |
| Main products: | | | | | |
| Motor gasoline | 2 789.6 | 2 588.0 | 7 557.4 | 7 382.9 | 2.4 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 1 327.2 | 1 130.9 | 3 580.4 | 3 138.8 | 14.1 |
| Light fuel oil | 931.9 | 781.7 | 2 895.0 | 2 732.7 | 5.9 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 684.1 | 622.5 | 2 199.2 | 1 759.3 | 25.0 |

Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.5 million tonnes, an increase of 12.2% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.9%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.7% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

| | Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1988 | Year to date |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes | 5 476 562 | 71 645 754 |
| % change from | 100 | 0.77 |
| previous year | 12.2 | 3.7 |
| Cars | 79,207 | 1,040,351 |
| % change from | | |
| previous year | 8.1 | 0.4 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes | 278 084 | 3 948 626 |
| % change from | | |
| previous year | 1.6 | 7.6 |
| Cars | 9,320 | 134,539 |
| % change from | ,,,,, | , |
| previous year | -2.9 | 2.1 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-todate figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Chain Store Stocks

February 1988

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,275
 million at the end of February 1988, an
 increase of 1.1% over the level reached in
 February 1987.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.27:1 in February 1988, up from the average ratios of 1.21:1 observed a year earlier and 1.02:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The February 1988 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

March 1988

Production of process cheese in March 1988 totalled 6 881 520 kilograms, a decrease of 0.9% from February 1988 but an increase of 34.6% from March 1987. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 18 395 854 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1987 amount of 18 197 135 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 298 901 kilograms, a decrease of 17.8% from February 1988 and a decrease of 46.2% from March 1987. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1044 724 kilograms, down from the 1 385 432 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1988 issue of Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder (32-024, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board March 1988

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 043 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1988, a decrease of 16.3% compared to 4 829 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1987.

For January to March 1988, year-to-date shipments amounted to 10 078 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 12 431 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1987, a decrease of 18.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1988 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

March 1988

Manufacturers shipped 26 952 618 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1988, down 6.6% from the 28 859 324 square metres shipped in March 1987 but up 15.5% from the 23 332 593 square metres shipped in February 1988.

Year-to-date shipments were 76 471 627^r (revised figure) square metres, a decrease of 4.9% from the January to March 1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

The March 1988 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45), is scheduled to be released the week of May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1987 (Preliminary) and 1986 (Final)

Final 1986 and preliminary 1987 figures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 118.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$15/\$60) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L.R. Swain (613-951-9614), Prices Division.

Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lubricating oil and grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled \$295.0 million, up 6.2% from \$277.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6867.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 45-250B 3612 (\$4).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Publications Released

- Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 1988. Catalogue number 15-001 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, February 1988. Catalogue number 32-001 (Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).
- Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, March 1988. Catalogue number 32-001 (Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).
- Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds Semi-annual, Semi-annual Period Ended December 1987. Catalogue number 32-004 (Canada: \$6/\$12; Other Countries: \$7/\$14).
- Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 31, 1987. Catalogue number 35-006 (Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).
- Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, December 1987. Catalogue number 41-011 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1988. Catalogue number 43-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1988. Catalogue number 44-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, January 1988. Catalogue number 53-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, January 1988. Catalogue number 63-011 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- Culture Communiqué Service Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 2, Motion Picture Theatres in Canada, 1985-86. Catalogue number 87-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

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Major Release Dates: May 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| May | | |
| 2 | Industrial Product Price Index | March 1988 |
| 2 | Raw Materials Price Index | March 1988 |
| 3-4 | Travel Between Canada and Other Countries | March 1988 |
| 4-5 | Business Conditions Survey - Canadian | A:1 1000 |
| | Manufacturing Industries | April 1988 First Quarter 1988 |
| 6 | Farm Input Price Index | April 1988 |
| 6 | Labour Force Survey | February 1988 |
| 6 | Canadian Composite Leading Indicator | February 1988 |
| 6 | Estimates of Labour Income | March 1988 |
| 9 | New Housing Price Index | March 1988 |
| 10 | Farm Product Price Index | April 1988 |
| 12 | Help-wanted Index | March 1988 |
| 13 | Housing Starts Preliminary Statement of Canadian | |
| 17 | International Trade | March 1988 |
| 177 | New Motor Vehicle Sales | March 1988 |
| 17 | Department Store Sales by Province and | |
| 18 | Metropolitan Area | March 1988 |
| 20 | The Consumer Price Index | April 1988 |
| 20 | International Travel Account - Receipts | |
| | and Payments | First Quarter 1988 |
| 24 | Wholesale Trade | March 1988 |
| 24 | Inventories, Shipments and Orders in | |
| au 1 | Manufacturing Industries | March 1988 |
| 25 | Unemployment Insurance Statistics | March 1988 |
| 26 | Farm Cash Receipts | January-March 1988 |
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| 26 | Crude Oil and Natural Gas | February 1988 |
| 27 | Employment, Earnings and Hours | March 1988 |
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| | of International Payments | First Quarter 1988 |
| 31 | Security Transactions with Non-residents | March 1988 |
| 31 | Industrial Product Price Index | April 1988 |
| 31 | Raw Materials Price Index | April 1988 March 1988 |
| 31-June 2 | Retail Trade | March 1988 |
| 31-June 2 | Department Store Sales and Stocks | June 1988 |
| 31 | Major Release Dates | ounc 1000 |

The June 1988 release schedule will be published on May 31, 1988. Users Note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 2, 1988

| Major | Releases |
|-------|----------|
| | |

Raw Materials Price Index, March 1988

- 2
- The RMPI dropped for a fourth consecutive month, down 0.6% from February.

Industrial Product Price Index, March 1988

3

 The IPPI increased 0.2% from the previous month and 4.6% on a yearover-year basis.

Data Availability Announcements

Production of Biscuits, First Quarter 1988

5

Provincial Government Finance, 1985

5

Publication Released

6

Index to Data Releases, April 1988

Major Releases

Raw Materials Price Index March 1988

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.6% between February and March 1988, reaching a preliminary level of 98.3. With the mineral fuels component excluded, the RMPI rose 0.6% from February. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 2.7%, owing mainly to an estimated 3.3% drop for crude mineral oils.
- Non-ferrous metals, up 2.1%, largely because of a 41.9% increase in nickel prices.
- Wood products, up 0.9%, owing mainly to a 1.9% increase in prices for logs and bolts.

Year-over-year Change

Between March 1987 and March 1988, the RMPI advanced 0.8%. With the mineral fuels component excluded, the year-over-year advance was 8.5%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 9.8% from the previous year, largely owing to a decrease in prices for crude mineral oils.
- Non-ferrous metals, up 31.4%, mainly as a result of increases in copper, nickel, lead and zinc prices.
- Wood products, up 8.5%, largely because of a 14.7% increase in prices for logs and bolts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The March 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)

| | | | % Change | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Relative Importance | Index March '88 ¹ | March '88/ Feb. '88 | March '88/ March '87 |
| Raw materials total | 100 | 98.3 | -0.6 | 0.8 |
| Mineral fuels | 45 | 80.6 | -2.7 | -9.8 |
| Vegetable products | 11 | 86.8 | -0.9 | 4.8 |
| Animal and animal products | 20 | 116.6 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| Wood products | 8 | 129.5 | 0.9 | 8.5 |
| Ferrous materials | 2 | 110.7 | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 11 | 115.6 | 2.1 | 31.4 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 3 | 130.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Total excluding mineral fuels | 55 | 113.0 | 0.6 | 8.5 |

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index March 1988

Preliminary figures for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) showed a rise of 0.2% in March 1988 over February 1988. Since March 1987, the index was up 4.6%, slightly more than the 12-month change recorded last month. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the year-to-year increase was 5.5%.

Highlights

- The primary metal products index rose 3.6% in March, reflecting a very large price increase for nickel products (39.1%), coupled with smaller increases for several other metals. Drops of 3.9% for copper and copper alloy products, 1.6% for gold and 2.1% for silver only partially offset these price rises.
- Newsprint, woodpulp and motor vehicles were down marginally in March, once again reflecting the effects of an increase (0.8%) in the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.
- Preliminary estimates for the index of petroleum and coal products showed a drop of 1.8% from February to March, due largely to decreases registered for motor gasoline.

- The rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products index rose 0.7% in March 1988, mainly attributable to advances of 3.6% in prices for plastic bags and shipping sacks, 1.6% for rubber heels and boots and 6.5% for leather tanneries.
- The chemicals index rose 0.4% in March, reflecting higher prices for organic industrial chemicals, up 1.3% and synthetic resins, up 0.6%.
- Higher prices for concrete building blocks (+2.1%), concrete pipe and fittings (+0.6%) and glass products (+1.1%) resulted in an increase of 0.6% in the index for non-metallic mineral products.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The March 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

| | | | % Change | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Index | Relative Importance ¹ | Index ² March '88 | Mar. '88/ Feb. '88 | Mar. '88/ Mar. '87 |
| Industrial Product Price Index - Total | 100.0 | 125.9 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products ³ | 89.3 | 129.4 | 0.4 | 5.5 |
| Intermediate goods First stage intermediate goods Second stage intermediate goods | 61.6 14.6 47.0 | 123.8 121.3 124.5 | 0.5 2.3 -0.1 | 6.9 16.0 4.0 |
| Finished goods Finished foods and feeds Capital equipment All other finished goods | 38.4 10.3 10.2 17.9 | 129.2 132.9 131.0 126.7 | - 0.2 -0.1 -0.1 -0.4 | 1.2 1.9 0.8 1.0 |
| Aggregation by commodities: | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products | 7.7 7.0 | 125.8 121.6 | 0-0.4 | 2.0 3.3 |
| Beverages Tobacco and tobacco products | 1.9 0.7 | 144.5 152.9 | 0.0 -0.1 | 2.8 |
| Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products Textile products Vaitted products and elething | 2.8 2.4 2.4 | 126.4 116.7 123.7 | 0.7 0.1 0.2 | 6.0 3.8 3.1 |
| Knitted products and clothing Lumber, sawmill, other wood products Furniture and fixtures | 4.3 | 122.9 136.3 | -0.1 0.4 | 2.5 3.4 |
| Paper and paper products Printing and publishing | 8.1 2.4 | 137.0 147.5 | -0.2 0.1 | 10.8 |
| Primary metal products Metal fabricated products Machinery and equipment | 8.8 5.3 4.8 | 129.2 129.4 127.3 | $\begin{array}{c} 3.6 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | 22.2 3.9 1.8 |
| Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment Electrical and communication products | 11.6 5.0 | 131.0 129.1 | -0.3 0.1 | -1.1 3.8 |
| Non-metallic mineral products Petroleum and coal products ³ | 2.5 10.7 | 139.4 97.0 | 0.6 -1.8 | 4.1 |
| Chemical, chemical products Miscellaneous manufactured products Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities | 7.1 2.3 0.8 | 128.1 133.5 104.5 | 0.4 0.4 -0.2 | 9.6 2.9 5.1 |

Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.
 Indexes are preliminary.
 This index is estimated for the current month.

Data Availability Announcements

Production of Biscuits

First Quarter 1988

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 45 160 562 kilograms during the first quarter of 1988, a decrease of 3.7% from the 46 899 568 kilograms produced during the first quarter of 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Production* of *Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$6.25/\$25) is scheduled to be released the week of May 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Provincial Government Finance 1985

Revised data for provincial and territorial government revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1986 are now available. These actual data replace the estimates previously available.

Data users should note that data from 1975 to 1988 have been revised to reflect changes in the treatment of government employee pension plans.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763.

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. Huneault (613-951-1812), Public Institutions.

Publication Released

✓ Department Store Sales and Stocks,
 September 1987. Catalogue number 63-002
 (Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:
 \$14/\$140).

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Statistics Canada

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| Pipe, Steel | February 1988 | April 11, 1988 |
| Plywood, Construction Type | February 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen | April 1988 | April 19, 1988 |
| Powder, Instant Skim Milk | February 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| Power Statistics, Electric | February 1988 | April 28, 1988 |
| Pre-recorded Tapes | February 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| Private Trucking | 1986 | April 8, 1988 |
| Process Cheese | February 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| 1 Tocess Cheese | March 1988 | April 29, 1988 |
| Productivity Measures, Aggregate | 1987 | April 25, 1988 |
| Public Libraries | 1986 | April 28, 1988 |
| Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics | February 1988 | April 8, 1988 |
| Deilway Carlandings | February 1988 | April 5, 1988 |
| Railway Carloadings | Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1988 | |
| | 10-day Period Ending March 31, 1988 | April 14, 1988 |
| | Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| | Seven Day Period Ending April 14, 1988 | April 29, 1988 |
| | Deven Day 1 office Britains riprin 11, 1000 | |

| Subject | Reference Period | Release Date |
|--|---|-----------------|
| | | |
| Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor | | |
| Cost by Industry | February 1988 | April 28, 1988 |
| Records, Phonograph | February 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| Red Meats, Apparent Per Capita | · | 71prii 13, 1300 |
| Consumption | April 5, 1988 | April 22, 1988 |
| Refined Petroleum Products, Sales | March 1988 | April 29, 1988 |
| Regional Distribution of Federal | | 11p111 23, 1300 |
| Extramural Expenditures on Science | | |
| and Technology | 1986-87 | April 7, 1988 |
| Residential Care Facilities | 1985-86 | April 8, 1988 |
| Residential Construction Building | | 119111 0, 1500 |
| Material Price Index | February 1988 | April 7, 1988 |
| Residue, Wood | February 1988 | April 8, 1988 |
| Resins, Synthetic | February 1988 | April 11, 1988 |
| Restaurants | February 1988 | April 15, 1988 |
| Retail Trade | February 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| Rigid Insulating Board | March 1988 | April 29, 1988 |
| Roofing, Asphalt | February 1988 | April 6, 1988 |
| | | 71p111 0, 1500 |
| Sawmills East of the Rockies | February 1988 | April 26, 1988 |
| Sawmills in British Columbia | January 1988 | April 14, 1988 |
| Science and Technology, Federal | 3 | April 14, 1300 |
| Expenditures | April 1, 1988 | April 27, 1988 |
| Science and Technology, Regional | 1 | April 21, 1300 |
| Distribution of Federal Extramural | | |
| Expenditures | 1986-87 | April 7, 1988 |
| Securities, Outstanding Transactions | | 71prii 1, 1300 |
| with Non-residents | February 1988 | April 28, 1988 |
| Sheet, High Pressure Decorative | | 71pril 20, 1300 |
| Laminate | First Quarter 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| Shipments in Manufacturing Industries | February 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| Skim Milk Powder, Instant | February 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| Social Trends, Canadian | Spring 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| Steel Exports | March 1988 | April 15, 1988 |
| Steel Ingots | February 1988 | April 12, 1988 |
| | Week Ending March 26, 1988 | April 5, 1988 |
| | Week Ending April 2, 1988 | April 7, 1988 |
| | Week Ending April 9, 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| | Week Ending April 16, 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| | Week Ending April 23, 1988 | April 27, 1988 |
| Steel Pipe and Tubing | February 1988 | April 11, 1988 |
| Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products | January 1988 | April 26, 1988 |
| reel, Rolled | February 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| Store Stocks, Chain | February 1988 | April 29, 1988 |
| Sugar Sales | March 1988 | April 14, 1988 |
| | March 1900 | 11pm 14, 1300 |

| Subject | Reference Period | Release Date |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| | | |
| Tapes, Pre-recorded | February 1988 | April 13, 1988 |
| Taverns | February 1988 | April 15, 1988 |
| Taxation Statistics, Corporation | 1986 | April 18, 1988 |
| Tobacco Products | March 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| Trade, Preliminary Statement of | | |
| Canadian International | February 1988 | April 19, 1988 |
| Trade, Wholesale | February 1988 | April 22, 1988 |
| Transactions in Outstanding Securities | | |
| with Non-residents | February 1988 | April 28, 1988 |
| Travel Between Canada and Other | | |
| Countries | February 1988 | April 5, 1988 |
| Trucking, Private | 1986 | April 8, 1988 |
| Tubing, Steel | February 1988 | April 11, 1988 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics | February 1988 | April 27, 1988 |
| Union Wage Rate Index, Construction | March 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| Urban Transit Statistics | February 1988 | April 12, 1988 |
| Utilities Construction Price Indexes, | Ť | |
| Electric | 1987 | April 29, 1988 |
| Vehicle Sales, New Motor | February 1988 | April 11, 1988 |
| Waferboard | February 1988 | April 11, 1988 |
| Wage Rate Index, Construction Union | March 1988 | April 21, 1988 |
| Wholesale Trade | February 1988 | April 22, 1988 |
| Wire, Steel and Specified Wire | | , |
| Products | January 1988 | April 26, 1988 |
| Wood Residue Statistics | February 1988 | April 8, 1988 |
| Wool, Mineral | March 1988 | April 26, 1988 |
| , | February 1988 | April 5, 1988 |
| Work Injuries in Canada | 1982-86 | April 21, 1988 |
| Wrappers, Corrugated | February 1988 | April 14, 1988 |
| | March 1988 | April 26, 1988 |



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 3, 1988

Major Release

Family Expenditure in Canada, 1986

2

• Family expenditures on microwave ovens, VCRs and computer equipment and supplies all tripled between 1982 and 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

4

Oilseed Crushings, March 1988

4

Consumption of Poultry and Eggs, 1987

5

Publications Released

6

PARTER

Major Release

Family Expenditure in Canada 1986

Expenditures by Canadian families on microwave ovens, VCRs, and computer equipment and supplies all tripled between 1982 and 1986

The Survey of Family Expenditures for 1986 was conducted in both urban and rural areas of the 10 provinces. Results are based on information provided by nearly 10,400 households. Other highlights from this survey include:

- Expenditure on the purchase of automobiles and trucks nearly doubled between 1982 and 1986. This was the principal reason for the increase in the expenditure share for transportation to 13.2% from 12.1% in 1982.
- There were a few significant changes in percentage share of total expenditure between the two years. The share for food decreased to 14.3% in 1986 (down from 15.3% in 1982) and shelter to 16.1% (from 17.5%).
- Between 1982 and 1986, average total spending by Canadian families and unattached individuals increased by 30%, from \$27,062 to \$35,179 per family.

- In 1986, families and unattached individuals in the highest family income quintile group spent nearly six times as much money as families in the lowest income quintile group. However, the highest income families were larger on average so that spending per person was only 2.6 times that of the lowest income families.
- When personal taxes and security (life insurance premiums, pension plan contributions etc.) are excluded, expenditure per person in the highest income group falls to about 1.9 times that of the lowest income group. Within expenditure categories this ratio ranges from 1.15 times for shelter to more than 3.5 times for transportation, recreation, and education.

Expenditures patterns vary not only by income but by family size, and a myriad of other family characteristics. A selection of tables illustrating this will appear in *Family Expenditure in Canada*, 1986 (62-555), scheduled for release in the fall of 1988. See "How to Order Publications".

A series of detailed tabulations on microfiche and other media is available. For more detailed information on this release contact Tom Greenberg (613-951-4644), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

(see table on page 3)

Summary of Average Expenditures, Canada 1982 and 1986 All Families and Unattached Individuals By Family Income Quintile Groups

| | All Classes | 1986 | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------------|
| | | All | Lowest | Second | Third | Fourth | TT: 1 |
| | | Classes | Quint. | Quint. | Quint. | Quint. | Highes Quintile |
| Family Characteristics: | | | | | | | |
| Family size | 2.72 | 2.72 | 1.60 | 2.31 | 0.05 | | |
| Age of head | 46 | 47 | 57 | | 2.85 | 3.26 | 3.59 |
| Income before tax (\$) | 29.088 | 35,665 | 9,690 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 45 |
| Other money receipts (\$) | 537 | 878 | 784 | 19,683 | 30,956 | 44,073 | 73,922 |
| Net change in assets | 001 | 010 | 104 | 815 | 715 | 931 | 1,147 |
| and liabilities (\$) | 2,416 | 1,489 | 005 | 0.0= | | | |
| Homeowners (31/12/86) (%) | 61.7 | 60.1 | -825 | -927 | -250 | 1,498 | 7,950 |
| 01/12/00/(/0) | 01.7 | 00.1 | 34.1 | 46.9 | 58 .9 . | 74.0 | 86.7 |
| Expenditure Per Family: | | | | (\$) | | | |
| Food | 4,131 | 5,013 | 2,480 | 3,691 | 4,936 | 6.078 | 7,882 |
| Shelter | 4,742 | 5,680 | 3,303 | 4,420 | 5,482 | 6,691 | 8,503 |
| Household operation | 1,177 | 1,525 | 697 | 1,080 | 1,423 | 1.843 | 2,582 |
| Household furnishings | 972 | 1,278 | 391 | 863 | 1.173 | 1,583 | 2,382 |
| Clothing | 1,651 | 2,215 | 629 | 1.311 | 1.931 | 2,709 | 4.495 |
| Transportation | 3,271 | 4,656 | 1,079 | 3,109 | 4,437 | 6,015 | 8,642 |
| Health care | 522 | 648 | 271 | 503 | 648 | 828 | 989 |
| Personal care | 491 | 679 | 296 | 492 | 649 | 842 | 1,117 |
| Recreation | 1,261 | 1,771 | 452 | 1,054 | 1.697 | 2,203 | 3,451 |
| Reading materials | 158 | 205 | 86 | 146 | 193 | 244 | 355 |
| Education | 188 | 296 | 86 | 151 | 198 | 314 | 731 |
| Tobacco products and alcohol | 892 | 1.128 | 509 | 933 | 1.184 | 1,384 | 1,629 |
| Miscellaneous | 796 | 899 | 274 | 544 | 849 | 1.184 | 1,644 |
| Personal taxes | 4,837 | 6,491 | 257 | 1,930 | 4.929 | 8,367 | 16,972 |
| Security | 1,164 | 1.566 | 111 | 714 | 1,407 | 2.199 | 3.396 |
| Gifts and contributions | 809 | 1,129 | 493 | 764 | 1.105 | 1,142 | 2,141 |
| Total expenditure | 27,062 | 35,179 | 11,414 | 21,704 | 32,241 | 43,628 | 66,910 |
| Percentage Distribution: | | | | (%) | | | |
| Food | 15.3 | 14.3 | 21.7 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 13.9 | 11.8 |
| Shelter | 17.5 | 16.1 | 28.9 | 20.4 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 12.7 |
| Household operation | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Household furnishings | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Clothing | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| Transportation | 12.1 | 13.2 | 9.5 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 12.9 |
| Health care | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Personal care | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Recreation | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Reading materials | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Education | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Tobacco products and alcohol | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Personal taxes | 17.9 | 18.5 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 15.3 | 19.2 | 25.4 |
| Security | 4.3 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 25.4 5.1 |
| Gifts and contributions | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Total expenditure | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 |

Data Availability Announcements

Air Carrier Operations in Canada First Quarter 1987

- In the first quarter of 1987, Canadian air carriers continued to show increasing levels of activity. The number of unit toll passengers carried rose 3.6% and charter passengers increased 2.3% from the first quarter of 1986. Total passengers carried increased by 3.3% to 7,597,474 the highest level of the decade.
- Unit toll hours flown, flight departures and passenger-kilometres reported by Canadian air carriers were also at the highest first quarter level of the 1980s.
 Total hours flown increased by 6.0% over the first quarter of 1986, to 494,727 - the highest level since 1981.
- An operating income of \$20.7 million was reported by the Canadian Level I air carriers in the first quarter of 1987. For all reporting levels, an operating income of \$26.8 million was reported. This marks the only time in this decade that either the Level I carriers or the industry as a whole have reported an operating income in the first quarter of the year.
- First quarter operating revenues reported by the Canadian air carriers increased by 5.5% in 1987, the fourth consecutive first quarter increase in this figure. However, operating expenses dropped by 5.9% relative to the same quarter in 1986. First quarter operating expenses have only decreased once in the 1980s (1983), and this was associated with a decrease in operating revenue of similar proportion.

The January-March 1987 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$20/\$88) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Oilseed Crushings

March 1988

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for March 1988 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 147 768 tonnes of crushings, with 59 798 tonnes of oil and 85 113 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 79 618 tonnes of crushings, with 14 037 tonnes of oil and 61 396 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The March 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Consumption of Poultry and Eggs 1987

Preliminary estimates on consumption of poultry in 1987 totalled 27.7 kilograms (kg), up from 26.2 kg in 1986. Consumption of eggs in 1987 reached 17.3 dozen, up from 16.9 dozen a year earlier.

Annual figures for 1987 and intercensal revisions for 1981-86 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 1136, 1137, 1139, 1140 and 1141. Monthly egg production figures for 1981-87 will be available May 6 on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

The 1987 issue of *Production of Poultry and Eggs* (23-202, \$30) is scheduled for release June 8. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Publication Released

- Destination of Shipments of Manufacturers, 1984.
 Catalogue number 31-530
 (Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$46).
- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 3, Pack of Processed Strawberries, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125). Note: This is a corrected edition of the publication released October 28, 1987.
- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 7, Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 14, Pack of Processed Beets, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 17, Pack of Processed Broccoli, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023. (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 18, Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
- Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, February 1988. Catalogue number 32-024 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Footwear Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number 33-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Electric Lamps, March 1988. Catalogue number 43-009 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended March 1988. Catalogue number 47-005 (Canada: \$4.25/\$17; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21).
- Railway Operating Statistics, November 1987. Catalogue number 52-003 (Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator, February 1988

 The leading indicator (1971 = 100) posted a monthly advance of 0.4% to 192.4 in February, following two straight monthly increases of 0.2%, posted in January and December.

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, April 1988

 Canadian manufacturers' opinions regarding production prospects for the April to June quarter showed a small improvement from the January survey.

Publications Released

-7

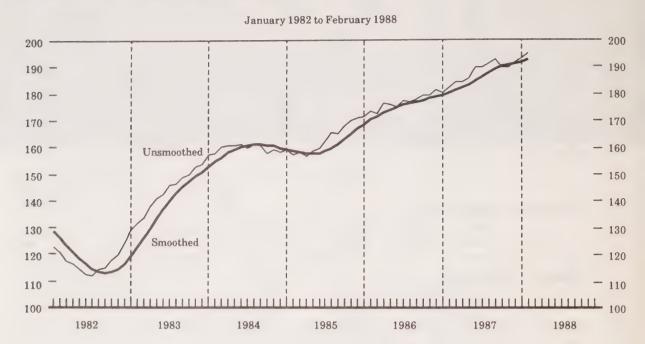
2

5



Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)



Composite Leading Indicator February 1988

The Canadian leading indicator (1971 = 100) posted a monthly advance of 0.4% to 192.4 in February, following consecutive 0.2% increases in January and December. The increases in the manufacturing indicators were accompanied in February by a first slowing in the rate of decrease in the stock exchange index since November. (Without the influence of the stock market, the monthly growth in the overall index varied little following the October crash, averaging 0.7%.) The unsmoothed version of the index jumped 1.1% in February, following increases of 0.6% in January and 1.2% in December.

In February, a further increase in new orders for durable goods was accompanied by a rise in exports of transportation equipment, while shipments by industries connected with business investment increased again. The length of the average workweek remained steady. The ratio of shipments to stocks of

finished goods rose slightly. Indicators of household demand contributed little to the overall advance.

The unsmoothed version of the United States leading indicator jumped 1.3% in February, the strongest gain recorded since December 1986. All of the components connected with household demand advanced, particularly building permits which posted their first appreciable increase in two years.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For further detailed information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627).

For more information on the economy, order the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200). The May issue also includes a feature article on International Travel.

Canadian Leading Indicators

| | | Level | | |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | December | January | February | February |
| Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100) | | | | |
| Smoothed | 0.2 | 0.0 | | |
| Unsmoothed | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 192.4 |
| | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 195.1 |
| Retail Trade | | | | |
| Furniture and appliance sales | 0.1 | 0.0 | | |
| New motor vehicle sales | | -0.2 | -0.1 | 145,4424 |
| ricw motor venicle sales | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 794,8754 |
| Residential construction index1 | -3.2 | 0.0 | | |
| The state of the s | -0.4 | -2.9 | -2.2 | 116.1 |
| Manufacturing | | | | |
| New orders - durable | 1.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Shipment to inventory ratio – | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 3,7615 |
| (finished goods) ² | | | | |
| Average workweek (hours) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 1.79 |
| Porconto as above as in a significant | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.8 |
| Percentage change in price per unit | | | | |
| labour cost ² | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.14 | -0.05 |
| Jnited States | | | | |
| | 0.0 | | | |
| composite leading index (1972 = 100) | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 191.5 |
| SE 300 stock price index (excluding | | | | |
| oil and gas) | 4.0 | | | |
| Manay cumple: (M1) (61071)3 | -4.0 | -4.1 | -3.2 | 3,156 |
| Money supply (M1) (\$1971) ³ | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 11,1075 |

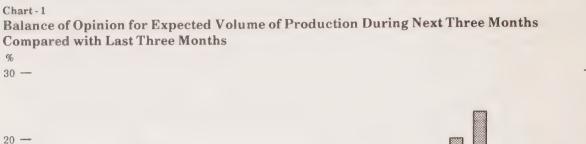
Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

Difference from previous month.

Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

Thousands of 1971 dollars.

Millions of 1971 dollars.



% - 30

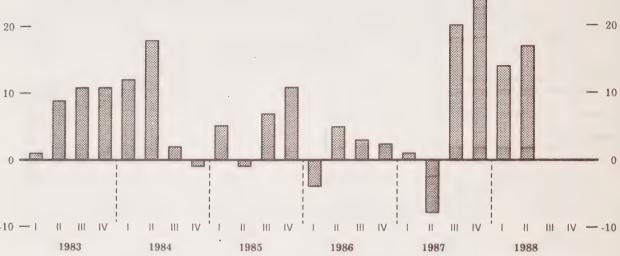
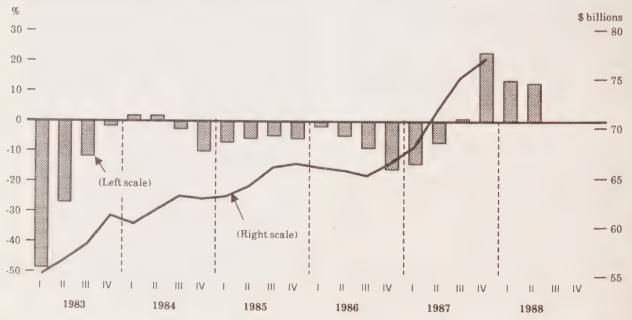


Chart - 2
Comparison Between Balance of Opinion For Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale) and The Gross Domestic Product At 1981 Factor Costs (Right Scale) For All Manufacturing Industries, Adjusted For Seasonal Variation



Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

April 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

There was a small improvement in Canadian manufacturers' opinions about production prospects between the January and April 1988 surveys, despite continuing concern about the level of finished product inventories.

The level of optimism regarding production prospects and orders for the upcoming April to June quarter is somewhat below the peak reached at the beginning of October 1987, but is much above the level one year ago.

Concern about the level of finished product inventories has been increasing over the last four surveys but still remains well below the level recorded in the April 1987 survey.

Highlights

- The balance of manufacturers' opinion about the volume of production over the next three months rose from +14 in January 1988 to +17. (The balance of opinion is calculated by taking the 33% who gave an optimistic "higher" response and subtracting the 16% with a pessimistic "lower" response, to give the +17 result.) This balance was below the peak of +24 recorded at the beginning of October 1987, but was much higher than in April last year, when the balance was negative.
- The balances for orders received and the backlog of unfilled orders declined marginally between the January (revised results) and April 1988 surveys to +12. Both variables were below their October 1987 peaks but were much above negative balances recorded in the April survey last year.

NOTE: Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

• The balance of opinion about the level of finished product inventories became more negative for the fourth consecutive quarterly survey with a reading of -15 in April compared to -10 in January 1988. However, the degree of concern was lower than the -18 registered in the April survey last year.

Unadjusted

• Shortage of working capital was the most significant change for sources of production difficulties. The two percentage point increase to 5% in the April survey is the highest level recorded for shortage of working capital since July 1985. Shortage of skilled labour remained at a historically high level of 8%.

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months.

Data users should note the January 1988 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

(see table on page 6 and charts on page 4)

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Deschambault (613-951-3507), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Industry Division.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries April 1988

| All Manufacturing Industries | Apr. 1987 | July 1987 | Oct. 1987 | Jan. 1987 | Apr. 1988 |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be: | | | | | |
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| About the same | 52 | 48 | 50 | 56 | 51 |
| Higher | 20 | 36 | 37 | 29 | 33 |
| Lower | 28 -8 | 16 20 | 13 24 | 15 14 | 16 |
| Balance Raw | -8 | 20 | 24 . | 1.4 | 1 |
| Balance | 11 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 33 |
| Orders received are: | | | | | |
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| About the same | 53 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 |
| Rising | 23 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 24 |
| Declining | 24 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 12 |
| Balance | -2 | 14 | 22 | 13 | 12 |
| Raw · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 5 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 16 |
| Present backlog of unfilled orders is: | | 10 | 10 | • | |
| | | | | | |
| Seasonally adjusted About normal | 62 | 73 | . 59 | 69 | 68 |
| Higher than normal | 16 | 14 | 32 | 22 | 25 |
| Lower than normal | 22 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Balance | -8 | 1 | 23 | 13 | 15 |
| Raw | | | | | |
| Balance | -5 | 4 | 22 | 10 | 12 |
| Finished product inventory on hand is: | | | | | |
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| About right | 67 | 78 | 69 | 72 | 69 |
| Too low | 8 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 8 |
| Too high ¹ | 25 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 23 |
| Balance Raw | -18 | -7 | -9 | -10 | -18 |
| Balance | -18 | -6 | -7 | -11 | -16 |
| Sources of production difficulties: | | | | | |
| Raw | | | | | |
| Working capital shortage | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Ę |
| Skilled labour shortage | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | } |
| Unskilled labour shortage | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Raw material shortage | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | , |
| Other difficulties | 4 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| No difficulties | 84 | 71 | 77 | 79 | 76 |

No evident seasonality.

Publications Released

Construction Type Plywood, February 1988. Catalogue number 35-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Railway Carloadings, January 1988. Catalogue number 52-001 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Telephone Statistics, 1986. Catalogue number 56-203 (Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).

Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1986. Catalogue number 56-204 (Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25). Electric Power Statistics, January 1988. Catalogue number 57-001 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), January 1988. Catalogue number 65-004 (Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), January 1988. Catalogue number 65-007 (Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 6, 1988

Major Releases Labour Force Survey, April 1988 There was little overall change in labour market conditions. Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges, Fall 1987 Over the last 15 years, post-secondary enrolment at community colleges and related institutions registered an overall gain of 84%. Data Availability Announcements Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1988 6 Cement, March 1988 6 Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March 1988 Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, First Quarter 1988 1986 Census of Manufactures: 7 Business Forms Printing Industry 7 Shipbuilding and Repair Industry **Publications Released** 8 Major Release Dates, May 9-13 9

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey April 1988

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for April 1988 indicate little overall change in the labour market since February. Employment was virtually unchanged in March and April after several months of strong gains. Unemployment declined slightly in April, reflecting a decrease in the labour force, and the unemployment rate fell to 7.7 (-0.1).

Employment

For the week ended April 16, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,295,000 - little changed from March.

- Employment declined by 25,000 among men, particularly those aged 15 to 24 (-18,000). The increase of 20,000 noted for women was concentrated among those aged 25 and over.
- Full-time employment was little changed at 10,384,000 while part-time employment declined slightly to 1,915,000 (-7,000).
- The decreases observed in agriculture (-20,000), construction (-17,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (-15,000) and public administration (-17,000) were partially offset by gains in manufacturing (+30,000) and finance, insurance and real estate (+8,000).
- The estimated level of employment fell by 23,000 in Quebec, while it increased by 8,000 in British Columbia. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined slightly (-11,000) in April 1988, to 1,025,000. The unemployment rate was estimated at 7.7, a drop of 0.1.

- Unemployment decreased by 10,000 among women, particularly those aged 25 and over (-9,000).
- The unemployment rate edged down to 6.5 (-0.2) among persons aged 25 and over, the lowest rate recorded since January 1982. The rate advanced slightly among young people aged 15 to 24, to 12.2.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 5,000 in New Brunswick and 7,000 in Alberta. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.3 in Newfoundland (17.5), 0.2 in Nova Scotia (10.0), 1.4 in New Brunswick (11.6), 0.1 in Ontario (4.8), 0.4 in Saskatchewan (7.5) and 0.5 in Alberta (7.6). It advanced by 0.2 in Prince Edward Island (14.6) and Quebec (9.5), 0.4 in Manitoba (7.8), and 0.3 in British Columbia (10.4).

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The participation rate fell by 0.2, to 66.5, and the employment/population ratio decreased by 0.1, to 61.4.

 The participation rate and the employment/population ratio both declined by 0.3 among men, whereas, for women, the rate remained unchanged and the employment/population ratio went up slightly.

(continued on page 3)

Changes since April 1987 (unadjusted estimates)

- Employment was estimated at 12,080,000 a rise of 439,000 (+3.8%).
- Full-time employment rose by 327,000 (+3.4%), to 10,067,000 and part-time employment increased by 111,000 (+5.8%) to 2,013,000.
- Employment advanced 4.4% in the goods-producing industries, with construction (+7.2%) and manufacturing (+5.7%) posting the strongest gains. Employment rose 3.5% in the service-producing industries, with a 9.5% growth in finance, insurance and real estate and a 5.6% increase in trade.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 186,000 (-14.6%), to 1,085,000.

- The unemployment rate declined by 1.6, to 8.2.
- The participation rate advanced by 0.4, to 65.7, and the employment/population ratio reached 60.3, a rise of 1.4.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

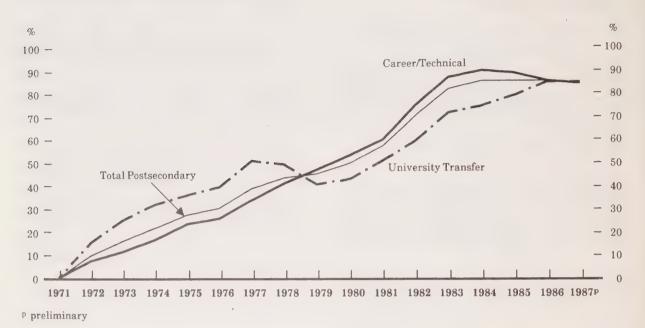
The April 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division. For summary information, available on day of release, order Labour Force Information (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

| | April 1988 | March 1988 | Apri 1987 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | | |
| | | Seasonally Adjusted Data | |
| Labour Force (,000) | 13,320 | 13,336 | 13.057 |
| Employment (,000) | 12,295 | 12,300 | 11,855 |
| Unemployment (,000) | 1,025 | 1,036 | 1,202 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 7.7 | 7.8 | 9.2 |
| Participation Rate (%) | 66.5 | 66.7 | 66.0 |
| Employment/Population Ratio (%) | 61.4 | 61.5 | 60.0 |
| | | Unadjusted Data | |
| Labour Force (,000) | 13,166 | 13,183 | 12,913 |
| Employment (,000) | 12,080 | 12,002 | 11,641 |
| Unemployment (,000) | 1,085 | 1,181 | 1,271 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.8 |
| Participation Rate (%) | 65.7 | 65.9 | 65.3 |
| Employment/Population Ratio (%) | 60.3 | 60.0 | 58.9 |

Percentage Change in Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges By Program Type, Canada, Fall 1971 to 1987



Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges

Fall 1987 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data for the fall of 1987 indicate that full-time enrolment in postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions remained unchanged from the preliminary counts reported for the fall of 1986.

Over the last 15 years, postsecondary enrolment at community colleges and related institutions has registered an overall gain of 84.0%. This growth was fuelled by consecutive increases in enrolment up to 1985. Since then, however, enrolment has declined slightly.

The slight decline since 1985 may be a result of the decreasing number of 17 to 21 year olds – the primary source of community college students – in the population. However, it should be noted that the percentage of individuals in this age group studying in postsecondary programs at community colleges (the participation rate) has actually increased, from 11.4% in 1985 to 11.6% in 1986.

Highlights from the preliminary data for the fall of 1987 include:

- In 1987, postsecondary enrolment remained unchanged. This was the net effect of a small decline in career/technical enrolments (-0.5%) and a 1% gain in university transfer enrolments.
- Since 1971, the overall increase in enrolments recorded by career/technical programs is identical to that of university transfer programs.
- Enrolment in university transfer programs in Quebec decreased by 1.0% from the preliminary count of 1986. This had a major impact on the total for Canada since Quebec accounts for the majority of students in this category.
- Increases in career/technical enrolment in 1987 ranged from 12.0% in the Northwest Territories to 1.0% in Ontario. The largest decline was recorded in Saskatchewan (-4.0%).

(continued on page 5)

Preliminary data on the number of students at community colleges and related institutions by program type are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. The term "community college" refers to postsecondary institutions that do not grant degrees, such as: Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, Institutes of Technology, Agricultural Colleges and Colleges d'enseignement general et professionnel (CEGEP). Students in schools of nursing and other training programs administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools are also included.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T.M. Omiecinski or R. Lortie (613-951-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Preliminary Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges Fall 1987 and Percentage Change from Fall 19861

| Province | Career/ Technical Programs | % Change | University Transfer Programs | % Change | Postsecondary Enrolment ² | % Change |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Newfoundland | 3,100 | 4.0% | | _ | 3,100 | 4.0% |
| Prince Edward Island | 950 | 4.0% | _ | _ | 950 | 4.0% |
| Nova Scotia | 2,400 3 | -1.0%3 | _ | - | 2,400 | -1.0% |
| New Brunswick | 2,350 | -4.0% | *** | _ | 2,350 | -4.0% |
| Quebec | 73,700 | -3.0% | 86,900 | -1.0% | 160,600 | -2.0% |
| Ontario | 96,100 | 1.0% | water | - | 96,100 | 1.0% |
| Manitoba | 3,750 | 5.5% | 100 | 11.0% | 3,850 | 5.5% |
| Saskatchewan | 2,900 | -4.0% | 50 | 2.0% | 2,950 | -4.0% |
| Alberta | 19,450 | -1.5% | 2,700 3 | 3.0% 3 | 22,1503 | -1.0% |
| British Columbia | 13,900 | 3.0% | 11,300 | 14.0% | 25,200 | 8.0% |
| Northwest Territories | 150 | 12.0% | * * | | 150 | 11.0% |
| Yukon ⁴ | 50 | 49.0% | 50 | 207.0% | 100 | 84.0% |
| Canada ² | 218,800 | -0.5% | 101,100 | 1.0% | 319,900 | - |

The 1986 preliminary count has been revised to reflect (a) modifications to program selection in Quebec (b) revised figures for Ontario (c) more recent information on the enrolments of the Northern Institute of Technology, which had previously been estimated (d) program reclassifications in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta.

² Due to rounding, numbers may not add exactly to totals.

Two colleges in Alberta became degree-granting in 1987, and therefore the enrolments (university transfer) of these institutions are now included with the University Student Information System. Programs in one institution in Nova Scotia have been reclassified from postsecondary to trade vocational. The figures and percentage changes presented in the table for fall 1986 and 1987 reflect these changes.

⁴ The magnitude of the percentage change is affected by the small absolute number of enrolments involved.

⁻ Nil or zero

⁻ Amount too small to be expressed in rounded numbers.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending April 21, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.7 million tonnes, an increase of 31.9% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 21.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 17.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.4% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Savan day Pariad Vagrta data

| | Ending April 21, 1988 | rear to date |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 5 622 293 | 77 268 047 |
| previous year | 31.9 | 5.4 |
| Cars % change from | 80,899 | 1,121,250 |
| previous year | 28.0 | 2.0 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes | 282 606 | 4 231 232 |
| % change from | | |
| previous year | 21.2 | 8.4 |
| Cars % change from | 9,478 | 144,017 |
| previous year | 17.2 | 2.9 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Cement

March 1988

Canadian manufacturers shipped 801 323 tonnes of cement in March 1988, an increase of 20.9% from the 662 739 tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 60.2% from the 500 122 tonnes shipped in February 1988.

January to March 1988 shipments reached 1724 701 tonnes, up 13.0% from the 1526 136 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

The March 1988 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of May 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

March 1988

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 95,354 kitchen appliances in March 1988, down 11.2% from the 107,427 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 50,108 in March 1988, an increase of

34.6% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specfied domestic electrical appliances amounted to 279,737 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1987 amounted to 341,526 units.

The March 1988 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P.Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

First Quarter 1988

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$9.9 million for the first quarter of 1988, an increase of 2.1% from the \$9.7r (revised figure) million shipped during the first quarter of 1987.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadianmade solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of

units shipped.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.25/\$17) is scheduled for release the week of May 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

Business Forms Printing Industry 1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business forms printing industry (SIC 2811) totalled \$820.8 million, up 12.3% from \$730.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5497.

This information is to be released later in catalogue 36-251B 2811 (\$4).

For more detailed information, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Shipbuilding and Repair Industry 1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of production for the shipbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3271) totalled \$990.4 million, down 10.2% from \$1,102.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5564.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 42-251B 3271 (\$4).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publication Released

Campus Bookstores, Academic Year 1986-87.
Catalogue number 63-219

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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Major Release Dates: Week of May 9 - 13

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date of release | Title | Reference period |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| May | | |
| 9 | Farm Input Price Index | First Quarter 1988 |
| 9 | Estimates of Labour Income | February 1988 |
| 9 | New Housing Price Index | March 1988 |
| 10 | Farm Product Price Index | March 1988 |
| 12 | Help-wanted Index | April 1988 |
| 13 | Housing Starts | March 1988 |





TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 9, 1988

Major Releases

| Estimates of Labour Income, February 1988 Labour income increased by 6.6% from a year earlier. | 3 |
|--|---|
| Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, March 1988 • The index rose 0.4% from February and 6.4% from a year earlier. | 5 |
| Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, March 1988 • Prices were up 0.2% from February and 5.7% on a year-over-year basis. | 6 |
| Local Government Services Employment, December 1987 • Employment in local government services numbered 302,250 – up 2.6% from 294,667 employees in December 1987. | 7 |

(continued on page 2)

Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code Income Data

This database provides demographic and income characteristics of taxfilers for areas defined by the postal code. Up to 10 tables are available for nearly 7,000 urban FSAs (Forward Sortation Areas) and rural postal codes:

- Number of Taxfilers by Sex
- Number of Taxfilers by Marital Status
- Number of Taxfilers by Age Group
- Number of Taxfilers by Source of Income
- Aggregate Income by Source of Income
- Labour Force by Sex
- Income Range of All Taxfilers by Sex
- Income Range of Males by Age Group
- Income Range of Females by Age Group
- A Summary Table

These tables will prove invaluable to the business sector, analysts, planners, marketers, the academic community — in short, anyone requiring reliable and up-to-date data for small geographical areas.

The first table is sold for \$25, while additional tables are available at \$3 each for each urban FSA or rural postal code selected (on paper).

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre.

This information is also available on magnetic tape or diskette.

| Data Availability Announcements | |
|---|----|
| Government Expenditures on Culture, 1986-87 Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1988 | 9 |
| Publications Released | 10 |
| Regional Reference Centres | 11 |

Major Releases

Estimates of Labour Income

February 1988

The February 1988 preliminary estimate of labour income, which represents approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts was estimated at \$24.2 billion, a gain of 6.6% from February 1987. The February 1988 increase is similar to both the year-to-year change in January 1988 (6.8%) and the 6.6% annual change for 1987.

Seasonally Adjusted

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for February 1988 increased by +0.6% from the previous month. During the past 12 months the month-to-month increases in wages and salaries were between 0.2% (November) and 0.8% (May and October).

In the goods-producing industries, the estimate of wages and salaries increased by 0.7% from January 1988. Mines, quarries and oil wells recorded the largest advance (1.5%), while all other industries within this group increased except for construction (-0.4%) and agriculture, fishing and trapping (-3.2%).

In the service-producing industries, the estimate of wages and salaries increased by 0.6% in February 1988 from the previous month. Increases were noted in the health and welfare services industry (1.5%), trade (1.1%), commercial and personal services (1.0%), and transportation, communications and other utilities (0.8%). The remaining industries showed little change except for finance, insurance and real estate which declined by 1.0%

On a provincial basis, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries showed changes of less than 1.0% in all provinces. Wages and salaries for the Yukon and Northwest Territories (a category which also includes Canadian workers abroad) showed an increase of 1.7%.

Note to Users

With the release of the December 1987 preliminary estimate of labour income, monthly revisions have been made back to July 1987

These revisions affected only the Canada aggregates of labour income, supplementary labour income, and wages and salaries and have not been applied to the industrial or provincial detail. Consequently, small differences exist between the summation of the industries and/or provinces when compared to the Canada totals.

These inconsistencies will be corrected in the upcoming annual revision of the labour income estimates, the results of which will be released in early July 1988.

For further information regarding these revised estimates, please call Ed Bunko (613-951-4048) or Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

On a year-over-year basis, the February 1988 estimate of wages and salaries in the goodsproducing industries rose by 7.2% from February 1987, similar to the 7.4% recorded in January 1988. This increase was mainly due to the strong growth rates in mines, quarries and oil wells (7.3%), and manufacturing (7.5%).

In the service-producing industries, the year-over-year growth rate in wages and salaries was 6.2%, similar to the 6.4% increase noted in January 1988. Commercial and personal services (8.0%) and health and welfare services (8.3%) had the highest growth rates. The remaining industries had similar yearly rates of change in February 1988 compared to January 1988 with the exception of transportation, communications and other utilities and finance, insurance and real estate, which showed a deceleration compared to the previous month.

(continued on page 4)

Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

At the provincial level, the yearly growth rates in wages and salaries showed little change from the previous month except for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, which declined.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1988 issue of *Estimates* of *Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income (millions of dollars)

| 105.5 147.3 567.7 | Unadjusted for 110.2 147.3 | r Seasonal Variat | tion |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 147.3 567.7 | | 153.6 | |
| 567.7 | 147.3 | | 100.9 |
| 567.7 | | 147.1 | 143.4 |
| | 561.6 | 550.2 | 529.3 |
| 4,659.1 | 4,633.0 | 4,646.1 | 4,333.2 |
| 1,084.5 | 1.084.1 | 1,195.2 | 1,015.1 |
| | | | 2,115.3 |
| , | , | , | 2,833.8 |
| | | | 1,657.3 |
| | , | | 2,614.8 |
| | | | 1,899.0 |
| | | | 1,487.8 |
| , | , | | 742.0 |
| | | | 538.0 |
| | | | 445.7 |
| | | | 20,455.5 |
| , | , | , | 2,261.7 |
| 24,221.3 | 24,217.0 | 24,433.2 | 22,717.2 |
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| 185.0 | 191.2 | 195.2 | 178.6 |
| | | 163.6 | 158.3 |
| | 558 4 | 552.8 | 536.6 |
| | | | 4,418.2 |
| , | , | , | 1,232.3 |
| | | | 2,147.6 |
| | , | | 2,915.4 |
| | | | 1,682.7 |
| | | , | 2,716.9 |
| ' | | | 1,833.0 |
| | | | 1,531.2 |
| | , | | 747.3 |
| | | | 552.7 |
| | | | 457.5 |
| | | | 21.150.9 |
| , | | | 2,341.6 |
| , | , | | 23,492.5 |
| | 2,209.8 3,018.4 1,762.1 2,814.1 2,022.3 1,611.7 753.1 556.6 473.6 21,809.5 2,411.8 | 2,209.8 2,214.9 3,018.4 3,051.5 1,762.1 1,794.7 2,814.1 2,813.2 2,022.3 2,000.7 1,611.7 1,587.7 753.1 747.0 556.6 559.9 473.6 476.4 21,809.5 21,805.6 2,411.8 2,411.4 24,221.3 24,217.0 Adjusted for \$1 185.0 191.2 163.6 162.6 566.8 558.4 4,767.6 4,718.2 1,308.3 1,312.8 2,257.0 2,239.1 3,101.9 3,068.1 1,782.8 1,800.3 2,927.7 2,898.0 1,947.1 1,944.7 1,620.7 1,596.8 760.7 765.2 580.0 583.5 485.8 483.7 22,621.7 22,483.1 2,501.6 2,486.3 | 2,209.8 2,214.9 2,198.3 3,018.4 3,051.5 3,142.4 1,762.1 1,794.7 1,741.1 2,814.1 2,813.2 2,832.6 2,022.3 2,000.7 1,963.8 1,611.7 1,587.7 1,592.3 753.1 747.0 760.1 556.6 559.9 562.7 473.6 476.4 488.1 21,809.5 21,805.6 21,997.3 2,411.8 2,411.4 2,436.0 24,221.3 24,217.0 24,433.2 Adjusted for Seasonal Variati 185.0 191.2 195.2 163.6 162.6 163.6 566.8 558.4 552.8 4,767.6 4,718.2 4,729.6 1,308.3 1,312.8 1,323.7 2,257.0 2,239.1 3,101.9 3,068.1 3,048.4 1,782.8 1,800.3 1,763.4 2,927.7 2,898.0 2,893.5 1,947.1 1,944.7 1,927.2 1,620.7 1,596.8 1,596.2 760.7 765.2 768.2 580.0 583.5 577.2 485.8 483.7 485.8 22,621.7 22,483.1 22,327.9 2,501.6 2,486.3 2,469.1 |

Preliminary estimates.

Revised estimates.

Final estimates.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential March 1988

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 137.0 in March, up 0.4% from the revised previous month's index of 136.4. The advance was mainly due to increases in prices for colourless plate and sheet glass, foamed and expanded plastics and concrete bricks and blocks, which more than offset some minor decreases observed for plywood and particleboard.

Between March 1987 and March 1988 the index moved up by 6.4%. Electrical materials increased by 8.1%, largely due to increases in building wires and cables. Mechanical materials were up 6.6%, mainly attributable to elevator and escalator equipment and air

conditioning equipment. Architectural materials rose 6.1%, due principally to increases in prices for metal roofing and siding and polyethylene film sheets. Structural materials increased 6.0%, due to higher concrete and steel product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential March 1988 (1981 = 100)

| | | | | % Change | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Mar. 1988 | Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1987 | Mar. 1988/ Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1988/ Mar. 1987 |
| Total materials | 137.0 | 136.4 | 128.8 | 0.4 | 6.4 |
| Architectural materials | 138.3 | 137.7 | 130.4 | 0.4 | 6.1 |
| Structural materials | 135.4 | 135.0 | 127.7 | 0.3 | 6.0 |
| Mechanical materials | 140.9 | 140.4 | 132.2 | 0.4 | 6.6 |
| Electrical materials | 130.6 | 129.9 | 120.8 | 0.5 | 8.1 |

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential March 1988

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 139.8 in March, up 0.2% from the previous month. The rise mostly reflected increases in prices for concrete bricks and blocks, foamed and expanded plastics, sanitaryware and building wires and cables, which more than offset price decreases observed for plywood, particleboard and copper pipe and fittings.

Between March 1987 and March 1988 the index moved up by 5.7%. Electrical materials rose 8.6%, due principally to increases in building wires and cables. There were also increases in prices for mechanical materials

(7.8%), primarily copper pipe and fittings. Structural materials increased 5.7%, due mainly to increases in concrete bricks and blocks and lumber. Architectural materials were up 5.1%, due principally to increases in metal roofing and siding and gypsum wallboard.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

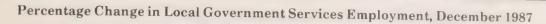
The first quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

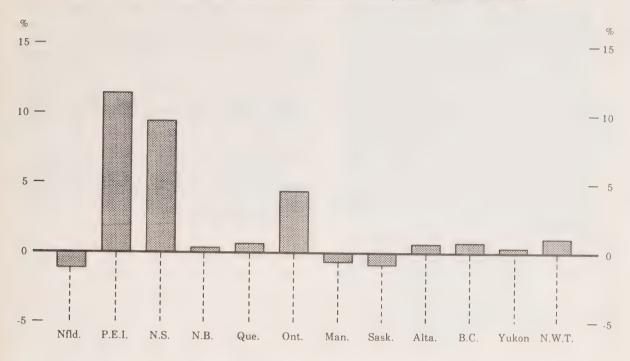
For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential March 1988

March 1988 (1981 = 100)

| | | | | % Change | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Mar. 1988 | Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1987 | Mar. 1988/ Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1988/ Mar. 1987 |
| Total materials | 139.8 | 139.5 | 132.3 | 0.2 | 5.7 |
| Architectural materials | 139.3 | 139.2 | 132.6 | 0.1 | 5.1 |
| Structural materials | 142.6 | 142.1 | 134.9 | 0.4 | 5.7 |
| Mechanical materials | 141.5 | 141.1 | 131.3 | 0.3 | 7.8 |
| Electrical materials | 129.3 | 128.5 | 119.1 | 0.6 | 8.6 |





Local Government Services Employment

December 1987

Highlights

- Employment in local government services increased in December 1987 compared to the same month the previous year. Local government services include municipalities, boards, commissions and conservation authorities, but exclude local schools and hospitals.
- There were 302,250 employees in local government services in December 1987, an increase of 2.6% or 7,583 employees from 294,667 in December 1986.

Significant increases in local government services employment occurred in the following provinces:

| • | Prince Edward Island | 36 | (11.5%) |
|---|----------------------|-------|---------|
| • | Nova Scotia | 602 | (9.5%) |
| | Ontario | 6,236 | (4.5%) |

Provincial Results

- The increase in local government services employment in Prince Edward Island was provincewide.
- The rise in employment in Nova Scotia was also provincewide. However, the major portion of the increase occurred in Halifax, mainly as the result of increased employment in public works for snow and ice control, and in recreation services with the hiring of more instructors in recreational activities.

(continued on page 8)

The rise in Ontario was largely the result of higher employment in the municipalities of Toronto, Ottawa, and St. Catharines. The increase in employment in the Toronto region was due principally to increased hiring of temporary employees for recreation services. The rise in employment in the Ottawa region occurred mainly in water and sanitation services, protection services, social services and recreation services. The higher employment in St. Catharines was mainly due to an increase in the number of firemen, school traffic guards, and building inspectors. There were also more employees in arenas and in public works.

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 are also available from CANSIM.

The October-December 1987 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$11.50/\$46) is to be released in June. Contact M. Fathy (613-951-1843) or C. Doucet (613-951-1846), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Government Expenditures on Culture

1986-87

Preliminary information regarding federal, provincial and municipal government expenditures on culture in 1986-87 is now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1987

Price indexes for the fourth quarter of 1987 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, showed an increase of 1.1% from the third quarter of 1987 and an increase of 4.5% from one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) is scheduled to be released this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Publications Released

- Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, January 1988. Catalogue number 31-001 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- Oils and Fats, December 1987.
 Catalogue number 32-006
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Rigid Insulating Board, January 1988. Catalogue number 36-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Rigid Insulating Board, February 1988. Catalogue number 36-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, March 1988.
 Catalogue number 44-004
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Industry Price Indexes, February 1988. Catalogue number 62-011 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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T5H 4C5

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Toll free service: South and Central
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;
Yukon and Northern B.C.

Zenith 08913





Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 11, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1988 Steel Pipe and Tubing, March 1988

3

(continued on page 2)

Profiles - Federal Electoral Districts - 1987 Representation Order: Part 1 1986 Census

This publication, now available, provides a statistical profile of the 295 new federal electoral districts (FEDs) in Canada as defined by the 1987 Representation Order. Data for Canada, the provinces and territories are also included.

The 1987 Representation Order differs substantially from the 1976 Representation Order used to organize census-taking for the 1986 Census. Profile data for FEDs based on the 1976 Representation Order are found in Federal Electoral Districts, Part 1 (94-125) and Part 2 (94-126).

The profile released today provides demographic, housing and family characteristics collected from all households, including population counts by age group; marital status and mother tongue; home ownership and dwelling information; and data on the size and structure of households and families.

A second profile (Part 2) in this series, containing additional information collected from a 20% sample of households, will present social, cultural, labour and 1985 income data, along with additional information on housing and families. Part 2 of the Profiles for both the new FEDs (1987 Representation Order) and the old FEDs (1976 Representation Order) will become available during the summer of 1988.

For a copy of Profiles – Federal Electoral Districts – 1987 Representation Order: Part 1 (94-133, \$38) or for more information on Census products, please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells

1986-88

Intentions for 1988, preliminary actual 1987 and actual 1986 expenditures on exploration, development and capital expenditures for mining and for petroleum and natural gas wells are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589) or Réjean Saumure (613-951-9334), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

| Data Availability Announcements | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Steel Ingots, March 1988 Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1988 Footwear Statistics, March 1988 Shipments of Rolled Steel, March 1988 Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1988 Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1988 Fruit and Vegetable Production, 1987 Production of Eggs, March 1988 | 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 |
| Publications Released | 6 |
| Regional Reference Centres | 7 |

Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

March 1988

Canadian chemical firms produced 121 253 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March 1988, an increase of 2.9% from the 117 788^r (revised figure) tonnes produced in March 1987.

January to March 1988 production totalled 367 252^r tonnes, up 15.7% from 317 328^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for March 1988, March 1987 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The March 1988 issue of Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins (46-002, \$5/\$50) is scheduled to be released the week of May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing March 1988

Steel pipe and tubing production for March 1988 totalled 169 441 tonnes, an increase of 43.6% from the 118 026^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 463 349 tonnes, up 38.3% from the 335 032r tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The March 1988 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

March 1988

Steel ingot production for March 1988 totalled 1 330 106 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from 1 351 213 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 3 806 587 tonnes, an increase of 2.0% from 3 731 221 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The March 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of June 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue **Statistics**

March 1988

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 753 521 cubic metres in March 1988, a decrease of 4.0% from 3 908 152 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 171 160 cubic metres, up 5.5% from 4903584 cubic metres in March 1987.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 948 413 cubic metres, an increase of 3.6% from the 8 635 340 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 19 458 454 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.1% from 19 479 377 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 11 936 792r cubic metres, a decrease of 7.3% from the 12 872 389 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 0.9% to 13 748 280 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 13 873 846 cubic metres.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 25 789 269r cubic metres was up 2.6% from 25 126 941 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1988 issue of Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics (25-001, \$5/\$50) is scheduled to be released the week of May 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

March 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,424,703 pairs of footwear in March 1988, a decrease of 8.9% from the 3,758,992r (revised figure) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to March 1988 totalled 8,866,815 pairs of footwear, down 11.6% from 10,027,298r pairs produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The March issue of Footwear Statistics (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Carla Mouradian (613--951-3510), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

March 1988

Rolled steel shipments for March 1988 totalled 1 261 887 tonnes, an increase of 19.4% from the preceding month's total of 1 057 058 tonnes and up 13.4% from the year-earlier level of 1 113 187^r(revised figure) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 3 419 942 tonnes, an increase of 8.0% compared to 3 167 980r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1988 issue of Primary Iron and Steel (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of June 6. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based) February 1988

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for February 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719

The February 1988 issue of Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based) (65-004, \$50/\$500) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.L. Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based) February 1988

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for February 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3718 and 3887-3913.

The February 1988 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$50/\$500) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production 1987

Information is now available on the latest 1987 area, production and value of fruits and vegetables. This month's publication also contains a report on quantity and value of vegetables processed in 1987 by Canadian companies. Statistics on fruit processed in 1987 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1407, 5587-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

The May issue of Fruit and Vegetable Production (22-003, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in late May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Production of Eggs

March 1988

Canadian egg production increased by 1.4% to 41.1 million dozen in March 1988 from 40.6 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 0.4% from March 1987 to 1988, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,143 to 2,164.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

The March 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release June 1. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Selected Publications - Statistics Canada, First Quarter 1988.

Catalogue number 11-009E

(Canada: \$4/\$16; Other Countries: \$5/\$20).

Index to the Inventory of Statistics Canada Questionnaires on Microfiche, 1987. Catalogue number 12-205S (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 1988. Catalogue number 22-007 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

The Dairy Review, February 1988. Catalogue number 23-001 (Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 61-003 (Canada: \$50/\$200; Other Countries: \$60/\$240).

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells, Intentions 1988. Catalogue number 61-216 (Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Wholesale Trade, February 1988. Catalogue number 63-008 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Building Permits, December 1987. Catalogue number 64-001 (Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

Causes of Death – Vital Statistics, Volume IV, 1986. Catalogue number 84-203 (Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$42).

Profiles - Federal Electoral Districts - 1987 Representation Order: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 94-133 (Canada: \$38; Other Countries: \$40).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 12, 1988

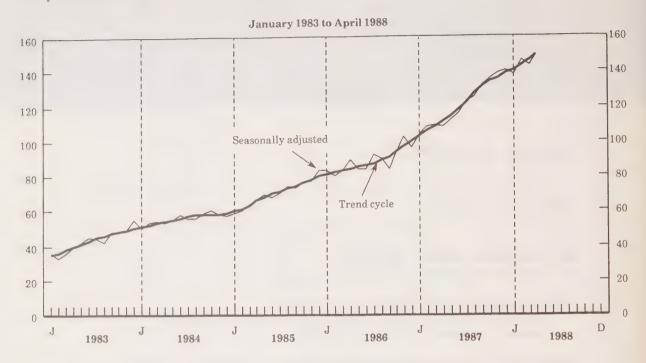
Major Releases Help-wanted Index, April 1988 2 The Help-wanted Index increased to a record level. New Housing Price Index, March 1988 4 New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.9% from February 1988 and 8.1% from a year earlier. Machinery and Equipment Price Index, First Quarter 1988 6 Prices for new machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industries continued their downward trend, dropping 0.8% from the previous quarter and 0.5% on a year-over-year basis. Data Availability Announcements Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, December 1987 Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals, 1985-86 8 Electric Lamps, April 1988 8 Electric Storage Batteries, March 1988 8 Selected Financial Indexes, April 1988

Publications Released

9

Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

April 1988

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

Highlights

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased to 149 from 143 between March and April 1988. This is the highest level recorded since 1962, the first year for which data are available.
- Between March and April 1988, the index increased in all regions except in Quebec where it declined to 155 from 160. The index advanced to record levels in the Atlantic region (to 209 from 172) and in

Ontario (to 201 from 194). It increased in the Prairie region to 70 from 60, and in British Columbia to 60 from 56.

• In April 1988, the Canada trend cycle¹ continued its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart).

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

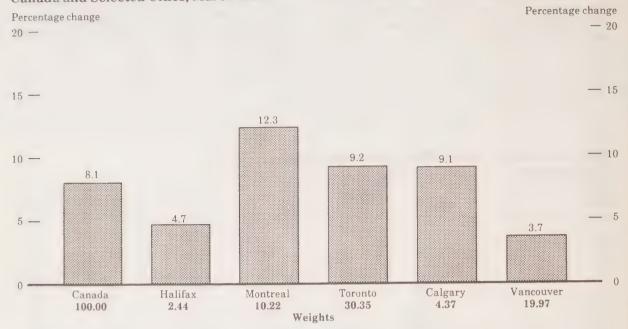
For historical data, covering the period from January 1962 to December 1987, order *Help-wanted Index* (71-204, \$15). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions Seasonally Adjusted

| Year and month | Canada | Atlantic Region | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Region | British Columbia |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1987 | | | | | | |
| April | 100 | 400 | | | | |
| | 108 | 132 | 121 | 146 | 47 | 45 |
| May | 112 | 142 | 122 | 153 | 52 | 48 |
| June | 116 | 137 | 135 | 151 | 54 | 49 |
| July | 123 | 151 | 142 | 169 | 51 | 49 |
| August | 125 | 164 | 131 | 171 | 54 | 53 |
| September | 132 | 171 | 146 | 177 | 60 | 50 |
| October | 136 | 170 | 148 | 185 | 55 | 55 |
| November | 139 | 173 | 154 | 184 | 59 | 57 |
| December | 140 | 164 | 150 | 189 | 58 | 55 |
| 1988 | | | | | | |
| January | 138 | 181 | 144 | 190 | 62 | 58 |
| February | 146 | 154 | 163 | 197 | 58 | 58 |
| March | 143 | 172 | | | | |
| | | | 160 | 194 | 60 | 56 |
| April | 149 | 209 | 155 | 201 | 70 | 60 |

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, March 1988



New Housing Price Index March 1988

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 126.0 in March, up 0.9% from February. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 8.1% higher than the year-earlier level. Between February and March, the estimated house only index increased 0.9%, while the estimated land only index increased 1.0%.

Among the cities surveyed, St. Catharines-Niagara showed the largest monthly increase (1.8%) in new housing prices, followed by Toronto with an increase of 1.6%. Generally speaking, price increases were attributed to higher construction costs, which were passed on to buyers, as builders set their prices for spring.

Southwestern Ontario cities, together with Montreal and Quebec City maintained yearly gains that were higher than those experienced by other Canadian cities. Significant yearly increases were also noted in Calgary and Victoria. In Alberta and British Columbia, despite recent price increases, index levels remained below their 1981 price reference level of 100, with the exception of Calgary, now at 100.5.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Prices Division (613-951-9607).

New Housing Price Indexes 1981 = 100

| | | Weights ¹ March Feb. 1987 1988 1988 | | | % Change | | |
|------------------------|-------|---|-------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | March 1987 | March'88/ Feb. '88 | March'88/ March'87 | |
| Canada Total | 100.0 | 126.0 | 124.9 | 116.6 | 0.9 | 8.1 | |
| Canada (House only) | | 132.4 | 131.2 | 123.7 | 0.9 | 7.0 | |
| Canada (Land only) | | 115.4 | 114.3 | 103.9 | 1.0 | 11.1 | |
| St. John's | 0.87 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 112.4 | | 1.6 | |
| Halifax | 2.44 | 132.3 | 132.0 | 126.4 | 0.2 | 4.7 | |
| Saint John-Moncton | 0.98 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 0.2 | *. (| |
| Quebec City | 2.26 | 154.6 | 152.7 | 141.9 | 1.2 | 8.9 | |
| Montreal | 10.22 | 164.6 | 163.0 | 146.6 | 1.0 | 12.3 | |
| Ottawa-Hull | 5.74 | 143.3 | 143.2 | 133.8 | 0.1 | 7.1 | |
| Toronto | 30.35 | 158.2 | 155.7 | 144.9 | 1.6 | 9.2 | |
| Hamilton | 2.98 | 172.9 | 171.5 | 152.8 | 0.8 | 13.2 | |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 1.30 | 167.0 | 164.0 | 156.6 | 1.8 | 6.6 | |
| Kitchener-Waterloo | 2.08 | 171.6 | 169.6 | 153.7 | 1.2 | 11.6 | |
| London | 1.58 | 152.8 | 152.6 | 143.3 | 0.1 | 6.6 | |
| Windsor | 0.90 | 128.3 | 127.9 | 119.8 | 0.3 | 7.1 | |
| Winnipeg | 3.11 | 135.7 | 136.0 | 133.9 | -0.2 | 1.3 | |
| Regina | 0.90 | 118.4 | 118.2 | 115.3 | 0.2 | 2.7 | |
| Saskatoon | 1.30 | 111.5 | 111.2 | 109.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | |
| Calgary | 4.37 | 100.5 | 100.3 | 92.1 | 0.2 | 9.1 | |
| Edmonton | 4.86 | 92.5 | 91.7 | 88.2 | 0.9 | 4.9 | |
| Vancouver | 19.97 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 76.4 | _ | 3.7 | |
| Victoria | 2.79 | 72.9 | 72.1 | 67.9 | 1.1 | 7.4 | |

Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.

The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

Nil or zero.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

First Quarter 1988

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971=100, MEPI) reached a preliminary level of 307.7 in the first quarter of 1988, down 0.8% from its revised fourth quarter level. This is the fourth decrease in the last five quarters.

The domestic price component rose 0.3% in the latest quarter, but the more heavily weighted imported goods component of the total index fell 1.8%. In the latter case, the higher value of the Canadian dollar versus its U.S. counterpart more than offset a slight increase in the underlying prices.

For the fourth consecutive quarter, the total index showed a year-over-year decline (0.5%). Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment rose 1.7%, but imported goods declined 2.4% under the influence of a generally stronger Canadian dollar.

At the industry division level, price changes in the latest quarter ranged from a drop of 1.0% for new machinery and equipment purchased by the manufacturing and the public administration sectors to a slight increase of 0.1% for those purchased by the agriculture sector. On a year-over-year basis, the agriculture industry led the way with an increase of 3.5% while the mining, quarrying and oil wells, and public administration sectors trailed, each with a decrease of 1.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Graham (613-951-9615), Capital Expenditures Section, Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971 = 100)

| | | | | | % Change | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | Relative Importance ¹ | 1 st Q. 1988* | 4 th Q. 1987* | 1 st Q.'88/ 4 th Q.'87 | 1 st Q.'88/ 1 st Q.'87 | |
| Mac | hinery and Equipment Price | | | | | | |
| | Index: | | | | | | |
| | | 100.0 | 307.7 | 310.1 | -0.8 | -0.5 | |
| SIC | Division: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Agriculture | 10.3 | 306.0 | 305.6 | 0.1 | 3.5 | |
| 2. | Forestry | 0.7 | 324.0 | 325.6 | -0.5 | -0.4 | |
| 3. | Fishing | 0.6 | 330.1 | 331.1 | -0.3 | 0.2 | |
| 4. | Mines, quarries and | | | | | | |
| | oil wells | 6.5 | 353.9 | 356.9 | -0.8 | -1.2 | |
| 5. | Manufacturing | 30.4 | 339.1 | 342.5 | -1.0 | -1.0 | |
| 6. | Construction | 4.1 | 291.9 | 293.6 | -0.6 | -0.9 | |
| 7. | Transportation, communication, | | | | | | |
| | storage and utilities | 25.5 | 296.5 | 299.3 | -0.9 | -0.9 | |
| 8. | Trade | 4.8 | 282.1 | 284.2 | -0.7 | -0.6 | |
| 9. | Finance, insurance and | | | | | | |
| | real estate | 1.5 | 247.2 | 248.2 | -0.4 | 0.3 | |
| 10. | Community, business and | | | | | | |
| | personal services | 9.4 | 240.8 | 242.7 | -0.8 | -0. | |
| 11. | Public administration | 6.2 | 295.5 | 298.5 | -1.0 | -1.2 | |

* These indexes are preliminary.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971).

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

December 1987

- Provincial and territorial general government employment, excluding the Yukon Territory, increased slightly in December 1987 compared to December 1986. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions and government-owned institutions but excludes government-owned enterprises.
- There were 483,264 general government employees in December 1987 compared to 479,403 employees in December 1986, an increase of 0.8% or 3,861 employees.
- Provincial and territorial government enterprise employment decreased by 1.5% or 2,399 employees to 155,345 as compared to December 1986.
- Compared to December 1986, total provincial and territorial government employment rose slightly by 0.2% or 1,462 employees to 638,609.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series 1 to 1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 2 to 2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 to 3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 4 to 4.12.

The October-December 1987 issue of Provincial and Territorial Government Employment (72-007, \$16.50/\$66) is scheduled to be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals

- In 1985-86, community college expenditures reached \$3.1 billion, vocational schools spent \$161 million, and training expenses in hospitals totalled \$76 million. This spending represented 0.7% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product, virtually unchanged from the previous year.
- In comparison to the Consumer Price Index, which rose 4.0% in 1985-86, community college expenditures increased more quickly (5.4%), vocational schools more slowly (2.6%) while hospital training costs showed no percentage change from the previous year.
- Over two-thirds of community college and vocational schools' budgets consistently go to salaries and fringe benefits. More than 86% of hospital training expenses are accounted for by salaries and fringe benefits.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590203-00590205.

The Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 2, Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals, 1985-86 (81-002, \$4.50/\$45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Electric Lamps

April 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20,612,680 light bulbs and tubes in April 1988, an increase of 19.1% from the 17,313,906 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1988 amounted to 88,197,787 light bulbs and tubes, up 14.7% from the 76,883,832 sold during the January-April period in 1987.

The April 1988 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of June 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

March 1988

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 160,446 automotive replacement batteries in March 1988, an increase of 19.4% from the 134,329 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales from January to March 1988 amounted to 543,324 automotive replacement batteries, up 19.8% from 453,552 for the same period in 1987.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The March 1988 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of May 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

April 1988

April 1988 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The second quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1988. Catalogue number 32-024 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended March 1988.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1988. Catalogue number 36-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Gypsum Products, January 1988. Catalogue number 44-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags
Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended
December 31, 1987.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, January 1988.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number 63-011 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 2, Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals, 1985-86.

Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.





Statistics Canada

Friday, May 13, 1988

Major Releases

Construction in Canada, 1986-88

Intended capital expenditures on construction are expected to reach

\$73.5 billion, up 5.5% from the latest estimates for 1987.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, April 1988

• The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades remained unchanged from March.

Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1988

• The farm input price index increased 1.7% from the previous quarter and showed a year-over-year increase of 3.3%.

Data Availability Announcements

Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, March 1988

Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1988

Oil Pipeline Transport, February 1988

9

Sugar Sales, April 1988

Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 7, 1988

The Dairy Review, March 1988

10

Publication Released 11

Major Release Dates, May 16-20

2

5

6

Publication

Major Releases

Construction in Canada

1986-88

Intended capital expenditures on construction in Canada are expected to reach \$73.5 billion in 1988, up 5.5% from the latest estimates for 1987.

Highlights of reported intentions by type of structure for 1988 are as follows:

- Total expenditures on residential and nonresidential building construction are expected to rise by only 1.3% (\$0.7 billion), compared to the 22.5% increase (\$9.2 billion) in 1987.
- Expenditures on residential construction are expected to decrease by 1.3% to a level of \$32.4 billion. This is in sharp contrast to the 1987 increase of 27.3% which saw spending rise to a level of \$32.8 billion.
- In the non-residential sector, notable increases are expected to be posted for construction of retail and wholesale stores (26.7%, \$0.7 billion), warehouses (10.2%, \$93 million) and factories (4.2%, \$91 million).
- Expenditures on highway, street and all other heavy engineering construction are expected to increase by \$3.2 billion, a rise of 16.4% compared to 1987's decrease of 3.5% (\$719 million).
- Oil and gas well construction expenditures are expected to advance 31.2% (\$1.2 billion) in sharp contrast to the 19.0% decline recorded in 1987.

Note to Users

Data for construction, by type of structure, supplement those in *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, Intentions 1988 (61-205) which was released in the *Daily* and on CANSIM on March 9, 1988.

Provincial

- All provinces except Prince Edward Island are expected to experience lower growth in residential and non-residential building construction in 1988. Quebec is expected to show the greatest decline (-2.2%), largely due to an 8.1% drop in spending on residential construction.
- Manitoba expects the most significant recovery in engineering construction with a 27.3% rise in engineering spending. The anticipated rise reflects a 49.4% increase in spending on electric power generating plants and moderate strength in most other structures.

(see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2849, 2850, 2855-2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1986-88 (64-201, \$35) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591), Capital Expenditures Section, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Total Value of Construction Work Purchased - Labour Content and Cost of Materials Used by Province 1986-1988¹,²,³

| Labour | Content | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|--|
| Number | Value | Cost of Ma- terials Used | Value of Wor Purchase | |
| | | (\$'000) | | |
| 705 905 | 01 710 000 | | | |
| | | | 71,700,62 | |
| 870,717 | 24,278,620 25,612,735 | | 80,856,05 85,279,03 | |
| | | ,, | 00,210,00 | |
| 16 464 | 414 519 | 647.040 | 1 011 50 | |
| | | | 1,611,59 | |
| 16,870 | 454,867 | 604,807 | 1,575,62 1,562,94 | |
| | | | -,,- | |
| 4.682 | 90.022 | 111 372 | 293,65 | |
| 4.293 | | | 293,65 295.05 | |
| 4,683 | 99,878 | 122,769 | 328,15 | |
| | | | , | |
| 28 568 | 700 139 | 916 139 | 2,365,48 | |
| 28,964 | | | 2,305,46 | |
| 29,727 | 786,097 | 970,210 | 2,410,23 | |
| | | | | |
| 20.344 | 465 265 | 551 337 | 1,471,39 | |
| | | | 1,643,20 | |
| 21,226 | 538,700 | 644,161 | 1,700,18 | |
| | | | | |
| 168,031 | 4,781,954 | 5,977,741 | 15,579,16 | |
| 182,321 | 5,436,454 | | 18,129,30 | |
| 183,309 | 5,690,432 | 7,107,000 | 18,688,16 | |
| | | | | |
| 286,237 | 7,812,614 | 9,642,861 | 25,304,78 | |
| | 9,064,003 | 11,718,085 | 30,210,43 | |
| 309,792 | 9,484,390 | 12,107,809 | 31,316,71 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | 2,798,19 | |
| | | | 2,934,73 | |
| 34,738 | 1,008,641 | 1,177,296 | 3,188,33 | |
| 00.007 | 000 001 | 1 101 000 | 0.000.10 | |
| | | | 2,960,10 | |
| | | | 3,310,39 | |
| 41,510 | 1,003,405 | 1,301,090 | 3,525,10 | |
| 100 500 | 2 240 010 | A 150 00C | 10.240.01 | |
| | | | 10,349,21 | |
| 111,029 | 2,996,968 3,277,7 44 | 4,169,362 | 10,439,47 11, 94 0,48 | |
| -, | , | | | |
| 97 107 | 2 779 104 | 3 483 503 | 8,967,03 | |
| | | | 9,907,60 | |
| 112,194 | 3,208,581 | 4,070,082 | 10,490,63 | |
| | 795,295 857,390 870,717 16,464 17,358 16,870 4,682 4,293 4,683 28,568 28,964 29,727 20,344 21,248 21,226 168,031 182,321 183,309 286,237 307,860 309,792 32,905 33,341 34,738 38,367 41,400 41,510 102,590 111,029 116,668 | 795,295 21,710,083 857,390 24,278,620 870,717 25,612,735 16,464 414,519 17,358 450,990 16,870 454,867 4,682 90,022 4,293 88,313 4,683 99,878 28,568 700,132 28,964 737,508 29,727 786,097 20,344 465,265 21,248 521,022 21,226 538,700 168,031 4,781,954 182,321 5,436,454 183,309 5,690,432 286,237 7,812,614 307,860 9,064,003 309,792 9,484,390 32,905 890,253 33,341 923,257 34,738 1,008,641 38,367 929,301 41,400 1,015,865 41,510 1,063,405 102,590 2,846,919 111,029 2,996,968 116,668 3,277,744 | Number Value Cost of Materials Used | |

Actual expenditures 1986, preliminary 1987, intentions 1988.

British Columbia includes Northwest Territories and Yukon.
 Number of employees are arrived at by dividing the labour value by average annual salaries and wages. That average was derived in multiplying by 52 the average weekly wages and salaries paid in the construction industry in that year (data obtained from Labour Division).

Total Value of Construction Work Purchased - Type of Structure by New and Repair, Canada 1986-19881,2

| | 1986 1987 | | | 1987 | | | 1988 | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Type of Struct ure | New | Repair | Total | New | Repair | Total | New | Repair | Total |
| | | | | (mi) | llions of doll | ars) | | | |
| Construction - Total | 61,117 | 10,584 | 71,701 | 69,623 | 11,233 | 80,856 | 73,508 | 11,771 | 85,279 |
| Building Con- | | | | | - 100 | ## 000 | FO 000 | 7.450 | 58,277 |
| struction - Total | 40,897 | 6,530 | 47,427 | 50,122 | 7,106 | 57,228 | 50,806 | 7,470 | / |
| Residential | 25,764 | 3,121 | 28,885 | 32,803 | 3,200 | 36,003 | 32,351 | 3,300 | 35,651 |
| Industrial | 2,360 | 841 | 3,201 | 2,326 | 864 | 3,189 | 2,418 | 921 | 3,339 |
| Commercial | 8,567 | 1,552 | 10,119 | 10,376 | 1,692 | 12,068 | 11,274 | 1,823 | 13,097 |
| Institutional | 2,980 | 585 | 3,565 | 3,258 | 914 | 4,172 | 3,238 | 964 | 4,202 |
| Other building | ., | | | | | | | | |
| construction | 1,225 | 431 | 1,656 | 1,359 | 437 | 1,796 | 1,525 | 462 | 1,987 |
| Engineering | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction - | | | | | | | 00 800 | 4.001 | 07.000 |
| Total | 20,220 | 4,053 | 24,274 | 19,501 | 4,127 | 23,628 | 22,702 | 4,301 | 27,002 |
| Marine con- | | | | | | | | 0.4 | 400 |
| struction | 246 | 89 | 335 | 274 | 88 | 361 | 395 | 94 | 489 |
| Road, highway and | | | | | | | | | F 00.4 |
| airport runways | 4,018 | 1,175 | 5,192 | 3,829 | 1,235 | 5,065 | 4,021 | 1,263 | 5,284 |
| Waterworks and | | | | | | | | | |
| sewage systems | 2,118 | 259 | 2,377 | 2,003 | 291 | 2,294 | 2,245 | 308 | 2,553 |
| Dams and irrigation | 212 | 31 | 243 | 216 | 32 | 248 | 253 | 334 | 287 |
| Electric power | | | | | | | | | |
| construction | 2,963 | 407 | 3,370 | 3,228 | 397 | 3,625 | 4,022 | 421 | 4,443 |
| Railway, telephone | ŕ | | | | | | | | |
| and telegraph | 1,665 | 1,088 | 2,753 | 1,932 | 1,023 | 2,954 | 1,961 | 1,063 | 3,024 |
| Gas and oil | , | , | | | | | | | |
| facilities | 6,137 | 591 | 6,728 | 5,285 | 631 | 5,917 | 6,822 | 668 | 7,490 |
| Other engineering | , , , , | | | | | | | | |
| construction | 2,862 | 413 | 3,275 | 2,735 | 429 | 3.164 | 2,982 | 451 | 3,432 |

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Actual expenditures 1986, preliminary actual 1987, intentions 1988. In the Statistics Canada report *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, the total value of construction work purchased is given as \$71,699.2 million for 1986, \$80,855.5 million for 1987 and \$85,276.9 million for 1988.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 1988

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for April 1988 remained unchanged from March 1988's level of 141.1. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city Canada composite index increased by 3.1%.

The following table shows wage rates for bricklayers, plasterers and cement finishers for

selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The second quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates 1 April 1988

| | Trades | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | Bricklayer | | Plast | terer | Cement Finisher | | | | | |
| | В | B&S | В | B&S | В | B&S | | | | |
| | | | (in do | llars) | | | | | | |
| St. John's | 16.34 | 19.31 | 16.34 | 19.31 | 16.34 | 19.31 | | | | |
| Halifax | 18.65 | 21.43 | 15.50 | 16.89 | 15.61 | 16.90 | | | | |
| Saint John | 16.13 | 18.84 | 16.13 | 18.84 | 16.13 | 18.84 | | | | |
| Montreal | 18.33 | 21.45 | 17.64 | 20.69 | 16.75 | 19.71 | | | | |
| Ottawa | 19.89 | 23.18 | 17.73 | 20.87 | 18.02 | 21.21 | | | | |
| Toronto | 20.33 | 24.59 | 17.95 | 22.09 | 18.10 | 22.28 | | | | |
| Thunder Bay | 19.79 | 23.36 | 17.65 | 21.75 | 16.81 | 20.86 | | | | |
| Winnipeg | 17.75 | 20.04 | 17.00 | 18.95 | 15.70 | 17.62 | | | | |
| Regina | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | | | | |
| Edmonton | | ** | ** | ** | ** | | | | | |
| Vancouver | 19.19 | 23.98 | 20.26 | 23.80 | 18.25 | 23.33 | | | | |

Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

[.] Figures not available.

B = Basic rate.

B&S = Basic rate plus selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Farm Input Price Index First Quarter 1988

The Farm Input Price Index (FIPI, 1981 = 100) for the first quarter of 1988 stood at a preliminary level of 112.7, up 1.7% from the previous quarter and an increase of 3.3% from a year earlier. Out of nine major group indexes of the FIPI, eight rose and one declined over the quarter.

Highlights

- The animal production index contributed about 70% of the quarterly increase of the total FIPI. Within this major group, prices rose 6.4% for feeder cattle and 5.0% for feed, while prices for weanling pigs fell 12.7%.
- The crop production index increased due to higher fertilizer prices (4.1%), although prices for seed and pesticides marginally declined.
- In the machinery and motor vehicles major group, a 1.1% rise in machinery replacement was partially offset by lower prices for petroleum products (-1.2%), resulting in a 0.4% increase in the component index.

- The animal production index was also responsible for about half of the year-overyear increase of the total index, as prices for feeder cattle were up by 11.6%; however, a sharp decline of 23.1% was recorded in piglet prices from the same quarter a year ago.
- Regionally, the Eastern Canada FIPI was 114.4 (up 1.8% over the quarter and 4.1% over the year) and the Western Canada index stood at 111.4 (up 1.6% and 2.7%). Higher feeder cattle prices were the main factor in the increases.

Data users should note that in accordance with the revision of this series, some indexes for 1986 and 1987 have been revised. The indexes for 1986 are now final.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Farm Input Price Indexes (62-004, \$11.25/\$45) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes (1981=100)

| | | | | % ch | ange |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1st Quarter 1988 | 4 th Quarter 1987 | 1 st Quarter 1987 | 1st Q 1988/ 4th Q 1987 | Q 1988/ 1st Q 1987 |
| | | | | Ø 1301 | 6 1391 |
| | | | Eastern Canad | a | |
| Total Farm Input ^p | 114.4 | 112.4 | 109.9 | 1.8 | 4.1 |
| Building and fencing | 141.8 | 139.7 | 135.8 | 1.5 | 4.4 |
| Machinery and motor vehicles | 122.0 | 119.6 | 116.8 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| Crop production | 114.5 | 110.6 | 102.5 | 3.5 | 8.8 |
| Animal production | 111.6 | 109.6 | 102.5 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| Supplies and services | 136.5 | 134.7 | 129.4 | 1.3 | 5.5 |
| Hired farm labour | 138.9 | 137.8 | 132.7 | .8 | 4.7 |
| Property taxesp | 117.2 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Interest | 80.4 | 79.9 | 78.6 | .6 | 2.3 |
| Farm rentp | 67.4 | 65.5 | 65.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| | | | Western Canad | a | |
| Total Farm Input ^p | 111.4 | 109.6 | 108.5 | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| Building and fencing | 126.7 | 127.8 | 125.4 | 9 | 1.0 |
| Machinery and motor vehicles | 116.2 | 116.4 | 113.3 | 2 | 2.6 |
| Crop production | 92.7 | 93.0 | 97.6 | 3 | -5.0 |
| Animal production | 124.6 | 118.3 | 117.6 | 5.3 | 6.0 |
| Supplies and services | 126.9 | 125.1 | 123.4 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Hired farm labour | 126.9 | 125.8 | 122.0 | .9 | 4.0 |
| Property taxesp | 152.5 | 146.3 | 146.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| nterestp | 77.0 | 76.6 | 75.3 | .5 | 2.3 |
| Farm rentp | 80.7 | 82.4 | 82.4 | -2.1 | -2.1 |
| | | | Canada | | |
| Total Farm Input | 112.7 | 110.8 | 109.1 | 1.7 | 3,3 |
| Building and fencing | 134.5 | 133.9 | 130.8 | .4 | 2.8 |
| Machinery and motor vehicles | 118.0 | 117.5 | 114.4 | .4 | 3.1 |
| Crop production | 101.2 | 99.9 | 100.5 | 1.3 | .7 |
| Animal production | 118.0 | 113.9 | 113.0 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Supplies and services | 131.3 | 129.5 | 126.1 | 1.4 | 4.1 |
| Hired farm labour | 133.7 | 132.6 | 128.1 | .8 | 4.4 |
| Property taxes | 140.3 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| InterestP | 78.4 | 78.0 | 76.7 | .5 | 2.2 |
| Farm rent ^p | 77.7 | 78.6 | 78.6 | -1.1 | -1.1 |

Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Labour Market Activity Survey

A micro-data tape for the 1986 Labour Market Activity Survey is available at a cost of \$1,000.

For further information contact T.S. Murray (613-951-9476), Household Surveys Division or Richard Veevers (613-951-4617) or Maryanne Webber (613-951-6984), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns March 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,237.9 million for March 1988, an increase of 15.4% over the \$1,072.9 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The March 1988 issue of Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns (63-011, \$5.50/\$55) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Railway Carloadings Nine-day Period ending April 30, 1988

Highlights

 Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.8 million tonnes, an increase of 5.2% from the previous year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 5.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 10.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.4% more than that loaded in the previous year.

| Ni | ne-day Period ending April 30, 1988 | Year to date |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes | 6 768 869 | 84036916 |
| % change from previous year | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Cars % change from | 97,526 | 1,218,776 |
| previous year | -0.5 | 1.8 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 352 211 | 4 583 443 |
| previous year | -5.7 | 7.2 |
| Cars % change from | 11,805 | 155,822 |
| previous year | -10.4 | 1.8 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport February 1988

Highlights

- In February, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 15.3% from the same period last year to 13 984 343 cubic metres(m3). Year-to-date receipts, at 28 251 894 m3, were up 11.4% from 1987.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 27.4% compared to February 1987 while pipeline imports declined 33.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1988 were up 18.7% from 1987 levels, while imports decreased 24.8%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 3.1% from 1987 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 46.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The February 1988 issue of Oil Pipeline Transport (55-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales April 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 72 341 680 kilograms for all types of sugar in April 1988, comprising 68 845 548 kilograms in domestic sales and 3 496 132 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 294 447 537r (revised figure) kilograms, 277 443 063 kilograms in domestic sales and 17 004 474r kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 84 406 000 kilograms in April 1987, of which 80 664 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 3 742 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 313 182 000 kilograms: 293 531 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 19 651 000 export sales.

The April 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of June 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots Week Ending May 7, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending May 7, 1988 totalled 312 680 tonnes, an increase of 2.3% from the preceding week's total of 305 741 tonnes and up 6.3% from the year-earlier level of 294 177 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 5 369 267 tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from 5 307 695 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review March 1988

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 699 tonnes in March 1988, an increase of 5.8% compared to March 1987. The March 1988 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 9 090 tonnes, a decrease of 11.2%

compared to March 1987.

An estimated 576 354 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in February 1988, an increase of approximately 0.8% over February 1987. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1988 to 1 176 949 kilolitres, an increase of 0.5% over the January-February period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5667 and 5673.

The March 1988 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on May 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Publication Released

Security Transactions with Non-residents, February 1988. Catalogue number 67-002 (Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates: Week of May 16 - 20

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date of release | Title | Reference period |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| May | | |
| 17 | Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade | March 1988 |
| 17 | New Motor Vehicle Sales | March 1988 |
| 18 | Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area | March 1988 |
| 20 | The Consumer Price Index | April 1988 |
| 20 | International Travel Account - Receipts and Payments | First Quarter 1988 |



Statistics Canada

Monday, May 16, 1988

Major Release

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Preliminary 1987

 National wealth grew by 8.4%, the largest yearly increase for this aggregate in the economic expansion.

Data Availability Announcements

| The Book Publishing Industry, 1986-87 | 6 |
|--|---|
| Railway Carloadings, March 1988 | 6 |
| Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, March 1988 | 6 |
| Construction Type Plywood, March 1988 | 7 |
| Deliveries of Major Grains, March 1988 | 7 |
| Exports of Major Grains, February 1988 | 7 |
| Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes, First Quarter 1988 | 8 |
| Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes, First Quarter 1988 | 8 |
| | |

Publications Released

9

Census Cartographic Boundary Files

1986

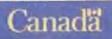
CARTLIB is a cartographic library of computer files designed for mapping. Each CARTLIB file includes geostatistical area boundaries and major hydrographic features. The boundaries are ideal for computer-assisted thematic mapping to support land use and demographic studies, or social, economic, and market research.

1986 CARTLIB files can be used with the 1986 Census of Population and Housing data distributed by the Electronic Data Dissemination Division. Some boundary sets are also available for 1981 and 1976 data. CARTLIB files are available on magnetic tape or diskette in a number of standard data formats suitable for mapping packages such as GIMMS, SAS/GRAPH and ARC/INFO.

Prices for standard format 1986 CARTLIB files are as follows: Federal Electoral Districts \$500; Census Divisions \$700; Census Subdivisions \$150 to \$1,440 per province and \$4,200 for Canada; and Census Consolidated Subdivisions \$150 to \$960 per province and \$2,800 for Canada.

Other data formats such as ATLAS GRAPHICS may be subject to a 30% surcharge for processing.

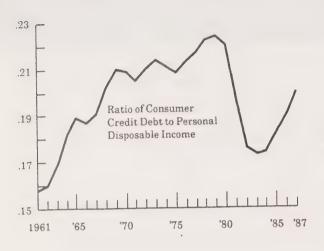
For further information on available formats, sample plots, and prices of individual CARTLIB files, contact Jean Chartrand (613-951-6980), Geocartographics Division.



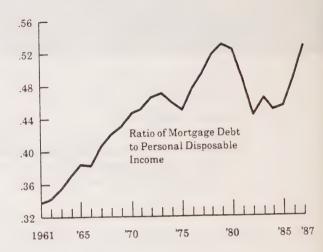
Faulding

Major Release

Relative Growth in Consumer Credit in the Persons and Unincorporated Business Sector



Relative Growth in Mortgage Credit in the Persons and Unincorporated Business Sector



National Balance Sheet Accounts

National wealth totalled \$2,163 billion in 1987, growing by 8.4% from 1986 – the largest yearly increase for this aggregate in the current economic expansion. Housing and consumer durables continued to register significant gains among the wealth components.

In the household sector (persons and unincorporated business), acquisitions of tangible assets were reflected in rising indebtedness. Consumer credit and mortgage debt advanced sharply. Total assets of this sector increased by 10.6% in 1987, with the rise in tangible assets larger than that of financial assets.

Debt of the non-financial corporate sector grew at a somewhat faster pace than in recent years, consistent with the firming of capital expenditure in 1987. Nonetheless, the debt to equity ratio for non-financial private corporations continued to improve, in line with corporate profit results for the year.

Note to Users

These accounts present balance sheets for the sectors in the economy, and for the nation as a whole. National wealth is the economy's tangible assets. For a discussion of the conceptual framework and methodology, please refer to The National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1961-1985 (13-214).

Total liabilities of the government sector increased by 10.2% in 1987, compared to a 7.4% increase in the value of the sector's assets. The federal government's liabilities rose by 11.8% in 1986 and 1987, compared to an annual rate of approximately 20.0% during the 1982 to 1985 period. The growth in provincial governments' liabilities slowed to 6.3%, down sharply from 13.1% in 1986.

(continued on page 3)

The rest of the world sector's net worth indicates that Canada's net foreign liabilities were \$214 billion, an increase of 10.3%, down from 12.6% for 1986 and 13.1% for 1985; relative to national wealth, net foreign liabilities have been trending upward for the past six years. Non-resident sector assets (Canada's liabilities) rose by 6.5%, largely in direct investment and portfolio investment of Canadian stocks. Non-resident sector liabilities (Canada's assets) rose by 2.5%.

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by financial institutions (the financial intermediation ratio) was little changed in 1987, and has remained at about the same level since 1980. Across the financial institutions, the (weighted) average annual increase in financial assets was 9.0% for 1987. The growth of mutual funds was considerably above this average at 34.3%. Sales finance and consumer loan companies' financial assets rose by 21.6%, principally through consumer credit and loans. Near-banks' financial assets rose by 9.0%, in line with strong mortgage demand; chartered banks saw their financial assets rise by only 3.3%, reflecting continued weak demand for loans.

Total assets on the national balance sheet amounted to \$4,736 billion at the end of 1987. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the national balance sheet is Canada's net position with non-residents of \$214 billion. National net worth grew by 8.2%, reaching \$1,949 billion or 3.5 times gross domestic product; the increase in national wealth was to some extent offset by the rise in net foreign liabilities.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775 and 777-794.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Gravel, Patrick O'Hagan or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), Financial Flow Accounts.

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Major Sectors

Year-end 1987

| | Persons and Un- incorp'd Business | Non-fin- ancial Corpo- rations | Financial Institutions | Govern- ments | Rest of the World (5) | Total all Sectors, sum of | National Balance Sheet* sum of (1 to 4) |
|----------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | (1) | (337 | | (billions of do | llarel | | |
| | | | | (BIIIIOIIS OF GC | illats) | | |
| Total assets | 1,770 | 1,307 | 1,111 | 548 | 425 | 5,162 | 4,736 |
| m 13.1 | 858 | 955 | 50 | 300 | _ | 2,163 | 2,163 |
| Tangible assets | 408 | 67 | 4 | 1 | - | 480 | 480 |
| Residential structure | 400 | 406 | 30 | 226 | _ | 702 | 702 |
| Non-residential structures | 29 | 268 | 8 | 19 | _ | 324 | 324 |
| Machinery and equipment | 180 | 200 | - | _ | _ | 180 | 180 |
| Consumer durables | | 91 | _ | _ | _ | 110 | 110 |
| Inventories | 19 | 123 | 8 | 55 | _ | 369 | 369 |
| Land | 183 | 123 | 0 | 00 | | | |
| Financial assets | 912 | 352 | 1,062 | 248 | 425 | 2,998 | 2,573 11 |
| International reserves | - | 100 | 1 | 9 | _ | 11 | 411 |
| Currency and deposits | 297 | 45 | 54 | 15 | 69 | 480 | |
| Consumer credit | | 2 | 73 | - | - | 75 | 75 |
| Trade receivables | - | 96 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 111 | 103 |
| Loans | _ | 8 | 164 | 18 | 21 | 212 | 191 |
| Short-term paper | 26 | 19 | 73 | 8 | 10 | 136 | 126 |
| Mortgages | 12 | 6 | 215 | 4 | 1 | 238 | 237 |
| Bonds | 80 | 3 | 165 | 71 | 146 | 465 | 319 |
| Insurance and pensions | 241 | | | ~ | - | 241 | 241 |
| Claims | _ | 137 | 177 | 97 | 144 | 555 | 411 |
| Shares | 208 | 5 | 82 | 3 | 14 | 312 | 298 |
| Foreign investments | 2 | 1 | 22 | _ | - | 25 | 25 |
| Other financial assets | 45 | 29 | 30 | 20 | 12 | 138 | 125 |
| | 1 880 | 1 007 | 1 111 | 548 | 425 | 5,162 | 4,736 |
| Liabilities net worth | 1,770 | 1,307 | 1,111 | 340 | 420 | 0,104 | , |
| Liabilities | 305 | 923 | 1,095 | 464 | 211 | 2,998 | 2,787 |
| International reserves | _ | - | | | 11 | 11 | 448 |
| Currency and deposits | _ | - | 447 | 1 | 31 | 480 | |
| Consumer credit | 75 | - | - | - | | 75 | 75 |
| Trade payables | 6 | 85 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 111 | 100 |
| Loans | 31 | 115 | 24 | 13 | 29 | 212 | 182 |
| Short-term paper | - | 34 | 15 | 88 | | 136 | 136 |
| Mortgages | 193 | 44 | 1 | _ | ~ | 238 | 238 |
| Bonds | 1 | 126 | 33 | 305 | | 465 | 465 |
| Insurance and pensions | _ | ~ | 240 | 1 | - | 241 | 241 |
| Claims | _ | 139 | 78 | 14 | 97 | 328 | 231 |
| Shares | _ | 336 | 203 | - | _ | 539 | 539 |
| Foreign investments | _ | - | _ | → | 25 | 25 | - |
| Other liabilities | - | 44 | 52 | 35 | 7 | 138 | 131 |
| Net worth: | 1,464 | 384 | 17 | 84 | 214 | 2,163 | 1,949 |

^{*} The tangible assets on the National Balance Sheet are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the National Balance Sheet Accounts is net foreign assets/liabilities (the net worth of the Rest of the World sector with the sign reversed).

- Nil.

All data are in current dollars. Totals may not add due to rounding.

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Major Sectors Year-end 1986

| | Persons and Un- incorp'd Business | Non-fin- ancial Corpo- rations | Finan- cial Insti- tutions | Govern- ments | Rest of the World | Total all Sectors, sum of | National Balance Sheet (NBS)* |
|----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (1 to 5) | sum of (1 to 4) |
| | | | (bil | lions of dollars | 5) | | |
| Total assets | 1,601 | 1,218 | 1,020 | 510 | 400 | 4,749 | 4,349 |
| Tangible assets | 769 | 898 | 46 | 282 | _ | 1.996 | 1.996 |
| Residential structures | 356 | 60 | 3 | 1 | _ | 421 | 421 |
| Non-residential structures | 37 | 384 | 28 | 212 | _ | 661 | 661 |
| Machinery and equipment | 29 | 252 | 7 | 18 | _ | 306 | 306 |
| 2 1 1 | 162 | 202 | - | 10 | _ | 162 | 162 |
| Consumer durables | | 86 | | | - | 105 | 105 |
| Inventories | 18 | | - 8 | 51 | _ | 341 | 341 |
| Land | 167 | 116 | ٥ | 91 | _ | 941 | 941 |
| Financial assets | 832 | 319 | 974 | 229 | 400 | 2,753 | 2,353 |
| International reserves | _ | - | 1 | 4 | - | 6 | 6 |
| Currency and deposits | 281 | 41 | 56 | 13 | 71 | 461 | 391 |
| Consumer credit | | 2 | 63 | - | | 66 | 66 |
| Trade receivables | _ | 89 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 103 | 96 |
| Loans | _ | 8 | 159 | 16 | 19 | 202 | 183 |
| Short-term paper | 20 | 12 | 72 | 8 | 8 | 121 | 113 |
| Mortgages | 12 | 6 | 185 | 4 | 1 | 207 | 206 |
| Bonds | 71 | 3 | 151 | 68 | 139 | 432 | 293 |
| Insurance and pensions | 217 | _ | _ | _ | | 217 | 217 |
| Claims | | 128 | 162 | 89 | 134 | 512 | 378 |
| Shares | 195 | 4 | 73 | 4 | 8 | 284 | 276 |
| Foreign investments | 1 1 | i | 22 | _ | _ | 24 | 24 |
| Other financial assets | 33 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 14 | 118 | 104 |
| Other illiancial assets | 00 | 20 | 20 | | | | |
| Liabilities net worth | 1,601 | 1,218 | 1,020 | 510 | 400 | 4,749 | 4,349 |
| Liabilities | 264 | 856 | 1,005 | 421 | 206 | 2,753 | 2,547 |
| International reserves | - | - | ~= | - | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| Currency and deposits | _ | -40 | 421 | 1 | 39 | 462 | 423 |
| Consumer credit | 66 | | - | - | _ | 66 | 66 |
| Trade payables | 3 | 80 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 103 | 92 |
| Loans | 25 | 113 | 22 | 15 | 26 | 202 | 176 |
| Short-term paper | - | 27 | 12 | 82 | - | 121 | 121 |
| Mortgages | 168 | 38 | 1 | - | - | 207 | 207 |
| Bonds | 1 | 119 | 32 | 280 | - | 432 | 432 |
| Insurance and pensions | _ | - | 216 | 1 | ME | 217 | 217 |
| Claims | | 130 | 71 | 8 | 95 | 304 | 209 |
| Shares | - | 307 | 185 | - | risette. | 492 | 492 |
| Foreign investments | _ | _ | - | - | 24 | 24 | - |
| Other liabilities | - | 42 | 44 | 27 | 5 | 118 | 113 |
| Net worth: | 1.337 | 362 | 15 | 89 | 194 | 1,996 | 1,802 |

The National Balance Sheet is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets liabilities which is also the net worth of the Rest of the World sector with the sign reversed).

All data are in current dollars. The figures may not balance, due to rounding.

Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

The Book Publishing Industry

Book publishers located in Canada reported the publication of 5,600 new titles and a 9% increase in sales revenues of titles published in Canada during 1986-87. Total sales by publishers, which include their own titles as well as those sold for foreign publishers, reached \$725.5 million, while exclusive agents posted \$135.0 million in book sales.

Other data from the survey of book publishers and exclusive agents are available. Book Publishing in Canada (87-210, \$10), to be released in June, will contain details of the survey results. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Michel Frève (613-951-1563), Culture sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Railway Carloadings March 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.1 million tonnes in March 1988, an increase of 4.3% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from United States connections, unchanged from March 1987.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 3.2% from the 1987 period, while receipts from United States connections increased 2.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1988 issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, \$7.50/\$75) is to be released the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, and for seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

March 1988

Canadian firms produced 144 746 cubic metres of waferboard in March 1988, an increase of 4.5% from the 138 484 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production totalled 113 634 cubic metres in March 1988, down 4.2% from 118 671r (revised figure) cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for March 1988 was 3 977 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (42,807 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). The production of hardboard for March 1987 is confidential.

Production of waferboard during the first three months of 1988 totalled 415 625 cubic metres, up 17.3% from the 354 202 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 320 817 cubic metres, up 0.3% from the 319 896r cubic metres in January to March 1987. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 10 858 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (116,870 thousand square feet, basis-1/8 inch). The January to March production for 1987 is confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1988 issue of *Particleboard*, *Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

March 1988

Canadian firms produced 201 407 cubic metres (227,604,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during March 1988, an increase of 1.0% from the 199 356 cubic metres (225,286,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during March 1987.

January to March 1988 production totalled 546 933 cubic metres (618,073,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 2.4% from the 560 617 cubic metres (633,537,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1988 issue of Construction Type Plywood (35-001, \$4.50/\$45) is to be released the week of May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Deliveries of Major Grains

March 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during March 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| • | Wheat (excluding durum) | 1 157.0 |
|---|-------------------------|---------|
| • | Durum wheat | 271.2 |
| • | Total wheat | 1428.2 |
| | Oats | 68.6 |
| • | Barley | 584.0 |
| • | Rye | 26.6 |
| • | Flaxseed | 38.4 |
| • | Canola (rapeseed) | 282.4 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The March 1988 issue of Cereals and Oilseeds Review (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Exports of Major Grains

February 1988

Export clearances of the major grains during February 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| • | Total wheat | 1 305.8 |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| • | Oats | 9.1 |
| • | Barley | 255.7 |
| • | Rye | 16.4 |
| • | Flaxseed | 15.4 |
| • | Canola (rapeseed) | 134.6 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

The February 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

First Quarter 1988

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 133.4 in the first quarter of 1988, up 1.3% from the revised fourth quarter level of 131.7.

The main contributor to this increase, the largest since the second quarter of 1983, was a 2.0% rise in the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component. More moderate gains were recorded for buildings (0.4%), engineering, design and administration (0.6%). The field erection component posted a decrease of -0.2%, attributable to unchanged labour rates and a stronger Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar for imported construction equipment.

Within the machinery and equipment component, larger than average increases were recorded for steel fabricated equipment (4.8%) and process instruments and controls (2.3%). Lesser increases were registered for piping, valves and fittings (1.8%), electric equipment (1.5%), pumps and compressors (1.3%), structural support, paint and insulation (0.9%), process machinery (0.3%) and other utilities equipment (0.1%). Substantial price increases for refined nickel and copper over the last year have accounted, in part, for some of these price increases.

Comparing the first quarter of 1988 with the same quarter of 1987, the total index rose 3.1%. Changes for the major components were: machinery and equipment (3.6%), field erection (2.0%), buildings (4.0%) and engineering, design and administration (2.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Flynn (613-951-2629), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

First Quarter 1988

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 132.8 in the first quarter of 1988, up 1.1% from the revised fourth quarter level of 131.4. This is the largest quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1985.

Helping to soften a rise in the machinery and equipment component (1.7%) were lesser increases for construction labour (0.2%), buildings (0.4%), and engineering, design and administration (0.6%); construction indirects

were unchanged. Within machinery and equipment, large price increases were registered for piping, valves and fittings (2.3%), process instruments and controls (2.3%), electric equipment (2.0%) and fabricated equipment (1.8%). Smaller increases were posted for structural support, paint and insulation (0.9%) and process machinery (0.8%). Large price increases for some primary metals accounted, in part, for these increases.

The increase in construction labour was attributable to increases in Edmonton (0.1%) and Sarnia (0.4%). Increases for indirect labour and temporary facilities were offset by a decrease for construction machinery and equipment, resulting in no change to the construction indirects component.

Comparing the first quarter of 1988 with the corresponding quarter of 1987, the total index climbed 3.3%. Changes for the major components were: machinery and equipment (3.5%), construction labour (3.2%), construction indirects (2.9%), buildings (4.0%) and engineering, design and administration (2.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

The first quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Flynn (613-951-2629), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Publications Released

Oils and Fats, January 1988. Catalogue number 32-006 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February 1988. Catalogue number 43-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, March 1988. Catalogue number 43-010 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Chemical and Chemical Products
Industries - Other Agricultural Chemical
Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 46-250B 3729
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, March 1988. Catalogue number 65-001P (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65). Available May 17th at 7:00 a.m.

International Travel – Advance Information, March 1988. Catalogue number 66-001P (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 3, International Trade in "R&D-intensive" Products, 1978-1987. Catalogue number 88-001 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 17, 1988

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, March 1988

• The reconciled balance of international trade between Canada and the United States was \$4.3 billion in Canada's favour in the first quarter of 1988, a decrease of more than \$200 million from the first quarter of 1987.

Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes, First Quarter 1988

• Non-residential construction prices rose 1.8% in the quarter and 5.4% from the previous year.

Data Availability Announcements

| Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, February 1988 | 10 |
|--|----|
|--|----|

| Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, | February 1988 | (|
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| Steel Exports, April 1988 | 10 |
|---------------------------|----|
|---------------------------|----|

| Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, May 1, 1988 | 11 |
|--|----|
|--|----|

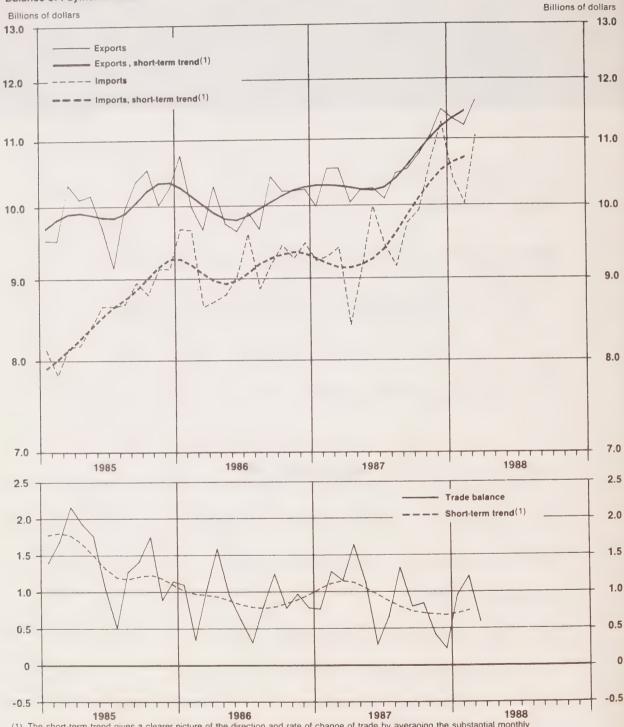
| Export and Import Price Indexes, March 1988 | 1 |
|---|---|
|---|---|

9

Publishing

Major Releases

Imports, Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis March 1988

Month-to-month Overview

Canada's international merchandise trade surplus with all its trading partners in March 1988 was \$578 million – \$614 million lower than the revised level for February. The surplus rose by \$735 million in January and by \$250 million in February. The surplus with the United States alone fell by \$568 million in March to \$1.0 billion. The deterioration of the balance in March was largely the result of an increase in imports that was double the increase in exports.

Following decreases of 1.3% in January and 1.0% in February, exports rose 3.7% in March from the level the month before, reaching \$11.6 billion. The "other energy products" category contributed most to this growth in exports.

Imports picked up again in March, following consecutive decreases in January and February, rising from \$10.0 billion in February to \$11.0 billion in March. Among the commodity categories contributing the most to this increase in imports were miscellaneous consumer goods and industrial and agricultural machinery.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

The monthly movements shown for the shortterm trend may differ from those shown for seasonally adjusted values published in other sections of this report. The short-term trend is the result of a weighted moving average, and it is therefore plausible that the trend of the seasonally adjusted values may not point in the same direction as the short-term trend.

Exports

The short-term trend for exports was up in February for an eighth straight month. The rate of increase was 0.9%, down slightly from 1.2% the month before. Exports of passenger autos, newsprint paper and precious metals posted the largest increases. In the case of passenger auto exports, this was the seventh straight increase. The trend for wheat exports,

Note to Users

With the introduction of the January 1988 trade statistics:

- Collection and compilation of import and export data are henceforth based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. Users should therefore interpret the month-to-month movements in commodity data with caution.
- Revisions to imports for the previous month are greater than usual but these revisions should be much smaller for subsequent months.
- Recording of imports is henceforth based on the date the merchandise is released by customs, instead of the customs-stamp date.
- The import and export totals in table 1 of this release are presented on both a customs and a balance of payments basis.
- The customs-basis import data used to derive the balance of payments data are presented on a consignment basis, as before.
- For the short-term trend, a 13-month weighted moving average method is now used instead of a shorter term trend as calculated before.
- Raw and seasonally adjusted data for the previous periods reflect the above changes where applicable.

For more details, please refer to the text and tables.

which has been up since September 1987, posted a 7.9% gain in February, following a 9.7% increase in January. As far as decreases were concerned, the largest declines were recorded for exports of motor vehicle parts, crude petroleum and "other end products".

(continued on page 4)

Imports

The short-term trend for imports rose for an eleventh straight month, posting a 0.6% rise in February, compared to 1.0% in January. The largest increases were those for imports in the "other industrial machinery", "other equipment and tools" and "miscellaneous end products" groups. Although less significant in terms of value, the increase in the trend for imports of agricultural machinery was still more than 11%; this was the fourth straight month in which the rate of increase for this commodity category was higher than 10%. However, the trend for imports of motor vehicle parts fell 5.3%, compared to decreases of 0.1% in December 1987 and 3.4% in January 1988. Other large declines were noted in the trends for imports of passenger automobiles and petroleum and coal products.

Commodity Highlights

Exports

Exports rose by \$409 million between February and March 1988. This increase followed drops of \$150 million in January and \$111 million in February 1988. Exports of coal increased the most (+\$138 million), followed by exports of passenger automobiles (+\$74 million) and newsprint paper (+\$70 million). Exports of organic chemicals also posted a large increase, climbing by \$52 million to \$173 million. At \$1.6 billion, exports of passenger automobiles were at their highest level since December 1986. The most notable decreases were those for exports of woodpulp (-\$86 million), trucks (-\$74 million) and television and telecommunication equipment (-\$57 million).

Imports

Imports rose by \$1.0 billion in March, reversing the downward movements recorded in January and February. Imports of inedible fabricated materials and "other end products" increased by \$217 million and \$120 million, while imports of office machines and equipment and "other industrial machinery" climbed by \$96 million and \$82 million. Food imports rose to

\$600 million in March; of this total, \$100 million was for cocoa, coffee and tea, \$86 million for fresh fruit and \$55 million for sugar. Imports of office machines and equipment increased to \$542 million. The largest decreases were those for imports of passenger cars (-\$143 million), motor vehicle parts (-\$104 million), aircraft (-\$99 million) and agricultural machinery (-\$25 million).

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

Exports to the United States went up by \$290 million in March, rising to \$8.6 billion. Exports to the U.S. accounted for 74.4% of total exports, a decrease from the figure of 76.3% recorded for all of 1987. Increases were also recorded for exports to "other countries" (+\$98 million), "other EEC countries" (+\$49 million) and Japan (+\$25 million). Decreases were noted for exports to "other OECD countries" (-\$46 million) and the United Kingdom (-\$7 million).

Imports

Imports from the United States totalled \$7.6 billion, a gain of \$858 million from February 1988. Imports from the U.S. comprised 69.3% of total imports in March, up slightly from the figure of 68.7% recorded for all of 1987. Imports from "other countries" (+\$149 million), "other OECD countries" (+\$58 million), the United Kingdom (+\$22 million) and "other EEC countries" (+\$8 million) all increased from the month before. Imports from Japan fell by \$72 million.

Quarter-to-quarter Overview

Exports

Exports totalled \$34.1 billion in the first quarter, \$865 million more than in the fourth quarter of 1987. On a quarterly basis, the largest increases were those for exports of passenger autos (+\$760 million) and agricultural and fish products (+\$272 million). The largest decreases were those for exports of motor vehicle parts and lumber, both of which fell by \$419 million.

(continued on page 5)

Imports

Imports totalled \$31.4 billion in the first quarter, \$410 million less than in the fourth quarter of 1987. This decrease was mainly the result of a drop of more than \$1.6 billion in imports of automotive products, of which \$954 million was for motor vehicle parts alone. Imports of energy products also posted a large decline on a quarterly basis, falling by \$344 million from the previous quarter. The largest increase was that for imports of industrial and agricultural machinery, which rose by \$580 million.

Canada/United States Reconciliation Customs-Basis Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Following reconciliation of the statistics for international merchandise trade between Canada and the United States, the cumulative value of Canadian exports to the United States on a customs basis, corrected for undercoverage of exports, differences in the definition of "trade", "transportation charges" and so on, totalled \$25.6 billion for the first three months of 1988 – up 8.0% from the same period in 1987.

Imports, for their part, totalled \$21.3 billion, 11.0% more than in the first quarter of

1987. As a result of these movements, the reconciled balance of international trade between the two trading partners, as officially recognized by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was \$4.3 billion in Canada's favour, \$205 million less than in the first quarter of 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

(see tables on pages 6 to 8)

The March 1988 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or John Butterill (613-951-4808) (for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement* of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

Table 1 Merchandise Trade of Canada March 1988

| | Custom | is Basis | | Balance of Payments Bas | | | Balance of Payments Basis | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Period | -to-period c | hange ² |
| | Exports ¹ | Imports raw | Exports ¹ raw | Imports raw | Exports ¹ S.A. ³ | Imports S.A. ³ | Balance S.A. ³ | Exports ¹ S.A. ³ | Imports S.A. ³ | Balance S.A. ³ |
| | | | | \$ mill | ions | | | % | % | \$ millions |
| 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 | 84,528 90,610 112,382 119,472 120,519 125,032 | 67,854 75,518 95,458 104,353 112,676 116,422 | 84,393 90,556 111,730 119,566 120,593 125,765 | 110,205 | 84,393 90,556 111,730 119,566 120,593 125,765 | 66,738 73,098 91,492 102,641 110,205 115,424 | 17,654 17,457 20,237 16,926 10,388 10,341 | 0.0 7.3 23.4 7.0 0.9 4.3 | -13.5 9.5 25.2 12.2 7.4 4.7 | 10,362 -197 2,780 -3,312 -6,537 -47 |
| 1985 I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter | 28,784 31,376 27,804 31,508 | 24,168 27,292 25,901 26,993 | 28,728 31,409 27,982 31,447 | 23,676 27,180 25,352 26,433 | 29,355 29,948 29,459 30,805 | 24,106 25,226 26,274 27,034 | 5,249 4,721 3,185 3,770 | 1.6 2.0 -1.6 4.6 | 3.1 4.6 4.2 2.9 | -275 -528 -1,537 586 |
| 1986 I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter | 29,171 31,265 28,415 31,667 | 27,676 29,658 27,351 27,990 | 29,554 31,182 28,558 31,299 | 27,031 28,936 26,769 27,469 | 30,386 29,629 29,956 30,622 | 27,943 26,495 27,630 28,137 | 2,443 3,134 2,326 2,486 | -1.4 -2.5 1.1 2.2 | 3.4 -5.2 4.3 1.8 | -1,328 692 -809 160 |
| 1987 I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter | 29,748 31,704 29,618 33,962 | 27,858 29,657 27,809 31,099 | | 27,484 | 31,036 30,476 31,041 33,212 | 27,886 27,467 28,297 31,773 | 3,008 2,744 | 1.4 -1.8 1.9 7.0 | -0.9 -1.5 3.0 12.3 | 664 -142 -265 -1,305 |
| 1988 I quarter | 33,540 | 33,753 | 33,347 | 31,581 | 34,077 | 31,363 | 2,714 | 2.6 | -1.3 | 1,275 |
| January February March April May June July August September October November December | 9,165 9,901 10,682 10,234 10,668 10,802 9,524 9,361 10,732 11,326 11,472 11,164 | 8,791 9,016 10,051 9,429 9,520 10,708 9,502 8,561 9,746 10,139 10,619 | 10,849 10,327 10,605 10,887 9,553 9,465 10,827 11,245 11,318 | 9,040 9,892 9,344 9,456 10,610 9,486 8,493 9,505 10,082 10,675 | 9,969 10,534 10,533 10,024 10,222 10,230 10,074 10,451 10,516 10,737 11,028 | 9,272 9,396 8,395 9,107 9,965 9,428 9,136 9,733 9,907 10,627 | 1,263 1,137 1,629 1,115 264 6 646 6 1,315 7 83 7 830 7 401 | 0.1 -1.5 3.7 0.6 2.1 2.7 | -2.5 0.6 1.3 -10.6 8.5 9.4 -5.4 -3.1 6.5 1.8 7.3 5.8 | -16 512 -126 492 -514 -850 382 669 -532 48 -429 -194 |
| 1988 January February March | 10,173 11,198 12,170 | 11,895 10,363 11,495 | 10,875 | 10,232 | | 9,993 | 3 1,193 | -1.0 | -7.9 -3.5 10.2 | |
| Year-to-date 1987 1988 | 29,748 33,540 | 27,858 33,753 | | | | | | | -0.2 12.5 | |

Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: - Due to rounding, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data. - The 1986 and 1987 figures do not include the final revisions.

Table 2 Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas March 1988

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

| | | | Р | eriod-to-p | eriod chai | nge | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Feb. | March | Feb. | March | Feb. | March | Year-to- date | | ange over vious year |
| | \$ m | illions | % | % | \$ milli | ions | \$ millions | % | \$ millions |
| Exports to:1 United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 8,339.4 269.7 672.9 524.4 271.4 1,107.9 | 8,629.5 262.7 698.0 572.9 225.6 1,205.9 | -1.7 -15.1 1.8 -6.5 13.7 7.2 | 3.5 -2.6 3.7 9.2 -16.9 8.8 | -145.0 -47.9 11.7 -36.6 32.7 74.5 | 290.1 -7.0 25.1 48.5 -45.8 97.9 | 25,453.4 850.1 2,032.1 1,658.4 735.7 3,347.3 | 7.2 1.4 34.2 5.5 27.9 20.0 | 1,706.6 12.1 518.0 86.2 160.3 557.3 |
| Total | 11,185.8 | 11,594.6 | -1.0 | 3.7 | -110.7 | 408.8 | 34,077.0 | 9.8 | 3,040.5 |
| Imports from:¹ United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 6,771.3 404.3 728.4 897.3 239.6 952.3 | 7,629.0 426.6 656.3 905.3 297.8 1,101.4 | -4.8 4.3 14.7 -4.4 -24.3 -1.2 | 12.7 5.5 -9.9 0.9 24.3 15.7 | -340.8 16.7 93.1 -41.0 -76.7 -11.9 | 857.7 22.4 -72.1 8.0 58.2 149.1 | 21.512.4 1,218.4 2,020.0 2,741.0 853.8 3,017.8 | 12.3 14.9 3.4 18.5 9.4 14.9 | 2,359.2 157.8 67.1 428.1 73.5 391.5 |
| Total | 9,993.2 | 11,016.4 | -3.5 | 10.2 | -360.6 | 1,023.2 | 31,363.3 | 12.5 | 3,477.1 |
| Balance with: United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 1,568.2 -134.5 -55.5 -372.9 31.8 155.7 | 1,000.5 -163.9 41.7 -332.4 -72.2 104.5 | | | 195.9 -64.7 -81.4 4.4 109.4 86.4 | -567.7 -29.4 97.3 40.5 -104.0 -51.2 | -368.3 12.1 -1,082.5 -118.1 | | -652.6 -145.7 450.9 -341.8 86.8 165.8 |
| Total | 1,192.7 | 578.2 | | | 249.9 | -614.4 | 2,713.6 | | -436.6 |

Exports to "Other OECD Countries" and imports from the United Kingdom, "Other OECD Countries" and "Other Countries" do not have seasonality. Consequently, these series are not seasonally adjusted.

Note:

- Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.

⁻ Imports for March 1988 by country of origin from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) amounted to \$7,375.9 million. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.

Table 2A Reconciled merchandise trade between Canada and the United States

| | | January | to March |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Raw Data | | 1987 | 1988 |
| | | \$ mil | llions |
| Exports | Customs Basis United States Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands Published total | 22,954.0 59.6 1.4 23,015.0 | 25,308.6 65.9 3.6 25,378.1 |
| | Reconciliation Adjustments | 688.3 | 223.5 |
| | Reconciled Basis | 23,703.2 | 25,601.6 |
| Other B.O.P. Adjustments | -129.2 | -223.6 | |
| | B.O.P. Basis | 23,574.0 | 25,378.0 |
| Imports | Customs Basis United States Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands Published total | 19,153.2 56.5 6.0 19,215.7 | 21,508.6 58.8 1.0 21,568.4 |
| | Reconciliation Adjustments | -22.1 | -271.1 |
| | Reconciled basis | 19,193.6 | 21,297.3 |
| | Other B.O.P. Adjustments | -249.9 | 549.5 |
| | B.O.P. Basis | 18,943.7 | 21,846.8 |
| Balance | Reconciled Basis | 4,509.6 | 4,304.3 |
| | B.O.P. Basis | 4,630.3 | 3,531.2 |

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Note:} & Non-receipt of export documents accounts for most of the reconciliation adjustment.\\ B.O.P. & Balance of Payments.\\ \end{tabular}$

Non-residential Construction Output Price Index

First Quarter 1988

The price index for non-residential construction at the Canada level (1981 = 100) reached 124.0 in the first quarter of 1988, an increase of 1.8% over the fourth quarter of 1987. The increase of 5.4% over the same quarter one year ago is the smallest yearly increase since the third quarter of 1986. However, this easing of price increases may be short-lived as many union contracts are up for renewal in the second quarter of 1988; additionally, higher steel prices are expected to affect these indexes later on in the year.

Toronto continued to be a very active market with labour and material shortages contributing to a 2.1% rise in non-residential construction prices over the previous quarter. Montreal also remained busy with a jump of 1.3% in prices and the strong possibility of

continued steady growth as a contract with moderate wage increases has already been agreed upon. Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton, while still at less than peak activity levels, showed some growth with quarterly increases of 1.7%, 1.6% and 1.5% respectively. Ottawa, at 1.1%, had the smallest change in prices.

In the electrical and mechanical trades, very large increases in the price of copper (up to 44.0% for some copper wire) had their effect on the overall costs of building construction.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

The first quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Prices Division (613-951-9606).

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction First Quarter 1988 (1981 = 100)

| | Seven Cities and Canada Indexes | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | Halifax | Montreal | Ottawa | Toronto | Calgary | Edmonton | Vancouver | Canada |
| | | | | Quarte | rly Indexes | | | |
| 1987 Q1 | 121.2 | 128.3 | 127.6 | 140.6 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 108.2 | 117.6 |
| 1987 Q2 | 122.0 | 131.9 | 129.0 | 141.8 | 93.4 | 94.3 | 109.2 | 119.0 |
| 1987 Q3 | 122.8 | 132.9 | 130.3 | 144.0 | 93.7 | 95.0 | 110.1 | 120.5 |
| 1987 Q4 | 123.6 | 133.7 | 131.3 | 145.9 | 95.0 r | 95.6 | 111.4 | 121.8 r |
| 1988 Q1 | 125.4 | 135.5 | 132.7 | 149.0 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 113.3 | 124.0 |
| | | | | Percent | age Change | | | |
| Q3'87/Q2'87 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Q4'87/Q3'87 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 r | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 1 |
| Q1'88/Q4'87 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Q1'88/Q1'87 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.4 |

Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

February 1988

Highlights from the February issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for the first two months of 1988 show that passengers carried on major Canadian air carriers increased by 7.4% from the same period in 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Commercial charter traffic to southern destinations continued to record substantial growth. When comparing 1987 figures to 1986, the south region recorded a 33.0% increase (347,659 more passengers) in traffic.
- Local and commuter carrier traffic increased by 30.9% during the second quarter 1987 compared to the second quarter 1986, with a total of 2.2 million outbound and inbound passengers recorded at the Canadian airports.
- The city-pair, Montreal-New York, which ranked second in transborder traffic, recorded 75,600 passengers during the first quarter of 1987, down 21.7% from the first quarter of 1986.
- In 1986, Ontario airports accommodated more than 22 million revenue passengers, representing 37.9% of passengers enplaned and deplaned on unit toll and charter services at all Canadian airports.

The Vol. 20, No. 5 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

February 1988

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 58 705 tonnes in February 1988, an increase of 10.5% from the 53 705 tonnes shipped during the previous month

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 111 847 tonnes in 1988, an increase of 5.8% from the 105 679r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1987.

Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1988 issue of Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products (41-006, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

Steel Exports

April 1988 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for April 1988 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, April 1988 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), scheduled to be released towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products May 1, 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at May 1, 1988 and revised figures for April 1, 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

The March 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on June 1st. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes March 1988

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a 1981 = 100 balance of payments basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from March 1981 to February 1988 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to March 1988 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The March 1988 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001 \$16.50/\$165), will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 18, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

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| Air C Expo | rtment Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, March 1988 harter Statistics, 1987 rts of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, January and February 1988 ograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, March 1988 | 2 3 3 |
| Depa | rtment Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, March 1988 | |



Travel-log, Touriscope

The importance of tourism as a social, environmental and cultural, as well as an economic and geographic phenomenon, is being increasingly recognized. A publication that pulls together the latest supply and demand data on tourism from Statistics Canada sources has been practically non-existent – up until now.

Travel-log is taking a leading role in making tourism data more relevant and focused. This newly redesigned quarterly publication provides data on many diverse aspects of tourism and keeps readers abreast of shifting trends.

The premiere issue of the revamped *Travel-log* features "Mature Canadians Travelling in Canada" – an expanding and lucrative travel market. The remaining articles provide shorter analyses under such classifications as markets, profiles and demographics. Each issue also presents a case study and includes the latest tourism indicators.

Travel-log is now a member of the Touriscope series. The Vol. 7, No.1 issue of Travel-log, Touriscope (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). See "How to Order Publications".



Canadian Economic Observer

May 1988

The May issue of the Canadian Economic Observer, Statistics Canada's new monthly flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The May issue includes a summary of current economic conditions, highlights of economic and statistical events in April, and features an article on international travel to and from Canada. As well, there is a technical note on the importance of tourism to the Canadian economy, using the tourism satellite account. There is also an extensive statistical summary which provides tables and graphs on the major economic time series for Canada, the provinces and the major industrialized nations.

The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$20/\$200) is now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area March 1988

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$937 million in March 1988, up 6.6% from the March 1987 level of \$879 million. Adjusted to remove the effect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department, sales rose 10.3% over the March 1987 level.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to March 1988 totalled \$2,376 million, a modest increase of 0.2% from the corresponding period in 1987. Adjusted sales were up 4.9% over the 1987 period.
- Department store sales during March 1988, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from March 1987 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$10.7 million (13.5%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$5.6 million (13.2%);
- Nova Scotia, \$29.9 million (16.8%);
- New Brunswick, \$20.0 million (18.3%);
- Quebec, \$183.4 million (7.8%);
- Ontario, \$379.1 million (11.8%);
- Manitoba, \$41.5 million (-2.3%);
- Saskatchewan, \$28.5 million (9.1%);
- Alberta, \$108.5 million (-0.9%);
- British Columbia, \$129.8 million (-3.7%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$42.4 million (1.9%);
- Edmonton, \$48.0 million (-0.3%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$16.6 million (13.9%);

- Hamilton, \$28.4 million (19.9%);
- Montreal, \$104.7 million (5.3%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$43.9 million (11.0%);
- Quebec City, \$26.3 million (12.1%);
- Toronto, \$154.4 million (11.2%);
- Vancouver, \$77.4 million (-3.3%);
- Winnipeg, \$37.9 million (-0.5%).

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd. and the inclusion in the department store industry of outlets previously classified as variety stores. The adjusted provincial percentage changes in March were as follows: Alberta (+11.2%) and British Columbia (+11.3%). The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act preclude releasing adjusted movements for Prince Edward Island, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Data users should note that monthly department store sales data for 1987 have been revised to incorporate late responses.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* the week of May 30.

The March 1988 issue of Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area (63-004, \$2.50/\$25) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Air Charter Statistics

1987 (Preliminary)

Domestic charter passenger traffic for 1987 dropped to its lowest level since the survey began in 1978. Wardair began to operate its scheduled domestic services in May 1986 and the airlines' domestic charter traffic dropped from 49,634 passengers (25.4% of the 1986 total) to just 955 passengers (1.5% of the 1987 total).

The top six Canadian charter carriers in 1987 - Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines. Pacific Western, Nationair, Wardair and Worldways - all substantially increased their traffic to southern "hotspots" in 1987 relative to 1986 figures. (It should be noted that data for Canadian Pacific Air Lines and Pacific Western will appear together under Canadian Airlines International as of January 1, 1988.) South American destinations such as Brazil. Columbia, Guyana and Venezuela continued to record unprecedented growth. For example, when comparing 1987 figures to 1986, Columbia recorded a traffic increase of 83.7% and Venezuela, a 33.5% increase.

Charter passengers to/from Europe recorded a decrease of 3.7% in 1987 relative to 1986. Charter traffic to the United Kingdom registered a decrease of 22.3% relative to 1986. Glasgow reported a decline of 59.1% and

Manchester, a drop of 77.2%.

The 1987 edition of Air Charter Statistics (51-207, \$32) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Catherine Walsh (819-997-6173), Transportation Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

January and February 1988

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during January and February 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| | | January | February |
|---|-------------|---------|----------|
| • | Wheat flour | 4.0 | 33.1 |
| | Malt | 11.4 | 14.9 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

The February 1988 issue of Cereals and Oilseeds Review (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications"

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Phonograph Records and **Pre-recorded Tapes**

March 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,505,291 phonograph records in March 1988, up 8.3% from the 3,238,116^r (revised figure) produced a year earlier. Production of tapes decreased to 3,441,225 in March 1988, down 9.0% from 3,783,181^r tapes in March 1987.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 10,107,851 - down 2.6% from the 10,378,340^r records produced during the January to March 1987 period. Cumulative production of tapes decreased 5.0% to 10,304,891 from 10,852,930r tapes during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The March 1988 issue of Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Danielle Cote (613-951-3521), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Economic Observer, May 1988. Catalogue number 11-010 (Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$22.50/\$225).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January 1988. Catalogue number 26-006 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1988. Catalogue number 35-002 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1988. Catalogue number 35-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, February 1988. Catalogue number 47-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1985 and 1986. Catalogue number 50-002 (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Corporation Taxation Statistics: Preliminary Data for Income Taxes and Provincial Allocation of Taxable Income, 1986. Catalogue number 61-208P (Canada: \$11; Other Countries: \$12).

Travel-log, Touriscope, Vol. 7, No. 1 Catalogue number 87-003 (Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 19, 1988

Major Release

Work Absences and Compensation, 1979-1986

• In 1986, nearly one million people were off work for at least two consecutive weeks because of illness, accident or pregnancy.

Data Availability Announcements

| Telephone Statistics, February 1988 | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | |

| | · · |
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| Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 14, | 1988 |

| | 6 |
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| Tobacco Products, April | 1988 |

Publications Released

2

Major Release

Work Absences and Compensation

In 1986, 84% of the nearly one million people who were off work for at least two weeks because of illness, accident or pregnancy received some type of financial compensation for the absence.

"Work Absences and Compensation, 1979-1986", is the feature article in the April issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001). The study reviews data collected by the annual Absence from Work Survey.

Highlights include:

- Almost half of the 955,000 absences of two or more weeks in 1986 were the result of illnesses. Accidents accounted for 32% and pregnancy for 20%.
- The most common form of compensation for absences resulting from an illness or accident was pay from the employer. In 1986, 35% of all workers compensated for their absence received full or partial pay from their employer.
- Workers' compensation was reported by 28% of persons who were compensated for an absence of two weeks or more in 1986; it was received by a much higher proportion of men (39%) than women (11%). In contrast, women were more likely than men to receive unemployment insurance benefits due to illness or accident. Of those compensated in 1986, 18% of the women but only 11% of the men received unemployment insurance.
- About 194,000 women were absent from their job in 1986 because of pregnancy, and 173,000 received some compensation. Unemployment insurance was by far the most common form of compensation: over 90% of all compensated women reported these benefits. Over the eight years under study, pregnancy absences lasting more than 11 weeks were more likely to be compensated (90%) than those lasting two to 11 weeks (69%).

- Among persons who were with the same employer all year, a higher proportion of full-time workers were compensated than part-time workers (93% compared to 64%), based on eight-year averages.
- Quebec experienced the highest proportion of paid workers absent for at least two weeks because of illness or accident: an average of 7.6% in the years 1979-1986, compared to the Canadian average of 6.3%. The likelihood of receiving compensation was also highest in Quebec (88% compared to 82% at the Canada level). The lowest proportion of prolonged absences was in Newfoundland (4.0%) while Alberta had the lowest proportion of workers compensated for their absence (75%).
- In Quebec, group insurance plans were the most common form of compensation for illness or accident of two or more weeks; of those compensated, 34% reported receiving such benefits. In other regions of Canada, pay from the employer was the most common type of compensation.

The April issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Heather Clemenson (613-951-0178) or Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-9732), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Note:

The April issue also has a short article entitled "Women Wanting Work, But Not Looking Due to Child Care Demands". It looks at mothers of children under 16 years who would like to work but feel unable to seek work for reasons related to child care. The information is taken from the Survey of Job Opportunities conducted in March 1988. For further information concerning the article contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

February 1988

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$966.0 million in February 1988, up 9.9% from February 1987.

Operating expenses were \$655.1 million, an increase of 12.6% over February 1987. Net operating revenue was \$311.0 million, an increase of 14.7% over February 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The February 1988 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), is scheduled for release the week of May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1988

In March 1988, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 144,074,009 fare passengers, an increase of 12.3% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$97,822,155 - up 10.0% from February 1988.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,670,525 fare passengers, up 9.9% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$17,328,961 - a 9.0% increase from February 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The March 1988 issue of Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending May 14, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending May 14, 1988 totalled 302 811 tonnes, a decrease of 3.2% from the preceding week's total of 312 680 tonnes but up 4.8% from the year-earlier level of 288 970 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 5 672 078 tonnes, an increase of 1.3% from 5 596 665 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Tobacco Products

April 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,346,297,000 cigarettes in April 1988, a 1.9% decrease from the 4,429,694,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to April 1988 totalled 19,068,625,000 cigarettes, down from 19,271,923,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in April 1988 totalled 3,799,028,000 cigarettes, an increase of 32.8% over the April 1987 amount of 2,861,237,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 15,510,944,000 cigarettes, up 2.7% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 15,105,570,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1988. Catalogue number 25-001 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended March 1988. Catalogue number 25-002 (Canada: \$4.25/\$17; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 13, Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/125).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, January 1988. Catalogue number 36-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, February 1988. Catalogue number 36-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55). Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March 1988. Catalogue number 43-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Financial Institutions – Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 61-006 (Canada: \$40/\$160; Other Countries: \$41.50/\$166).

Consumer Price Index, April 1988. Catalogue number 62-001 (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95). To be released Friday, May 20 at 7:00 a.m.

Exports by Country, January-December 1987. Catalogue number 65-003 (Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

The Labour Force, April 1988. Catalogue number 71-001 (Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries: \$24/\$240).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 20, 1988

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, April 1988

• The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.0%, down slightly from the 4.1% rise observed in March.

International Travel Account, First Quarter 1988

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a
deficit of \$1.8 billion.

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index April 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.4% between March and April to a level of 142.5 (1981 = 100). All seven major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.1% to 0.9%. A rise of 0.5% in the food index accounted for almost 30% of the latest increase in the CPI, while advances in the indexes for clothing (0.8%), housing (0.1%) and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (0.8%) each accounted for approximately 15% of the overall gain.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index increased by 0.3%, down from the rise of

0.5% posted in March.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between April 1987 and April 1988 was 4.0%, down slightly from the 4.1% rise observed in the previous 12-month period ending in March. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the last three-month period, January to April, was also 4.0%. However, this was up from the 3.7% reported for the previous three-month period ending in March.

Food

The food index advanced by 0.5% in April following a decline of 0.3% observed in March. The latest rise resulted from increases of 0.6% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A major part of the 0.6% rise in the index for food purchased from stores resulted from a sharp reversal in the fresh vegetable index. Following an 11.0% decline last month, this index increased 4.2% mainly due to seasonally higher prices for cucumbers, tomatoes, carrots and cabbages. Additionally, higher prices for beef, pork, selected dairy and bakery products, fresh fruit (mostly for apples and pears), concentrated fruit juices and soft drinks were observed. Pork prices have risen, mostly as a

result of reduced supplies and less promotional activity (mainly in Toronto and Vancouver). Part of this overall upward pressure on food prices was offset by a decline in poultry prices due to continuing strong supply, particularly of chicken.

Over the 12-month period, April 1987 to April 1988, the food index rose by 2.3%, up from the 1.8% reported for the 12-month period ending in March. The latest rise has ended the decelerating trend in the 12-month changes in this index observed since July 1987. Increases of 1.7% and 3.9% respectively in the indexes for food purchased from stores and food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest 12-month rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.3% in April, a drop from the 0.7% advance observed in March. Changes in the clothing, housing and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes were the major contributors to the latest change in the all-items excluding food index.

The clothing index increased by 0.8%, with the women's wear index rising by 1.3% and the men's wear index by 0.5%. Higher prices were reported for women's dresses, sportswear, hosiery and footwear as well as for men's jeans, dress shirts and footwear. Prices of men's suits declined largely due to promotional activity. The introduction of a 10% sales tax by Prince Edward Island on all clothing items exceeding \$200 and all footwear exceeding \$75 also played a part in pushing up the clothing index in April.

The housing index rose by a slight 0.1%, reflecting a number of offsetting price movements. The upward pressure resulted mostly from higher charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation. Higher new house prices, particularly in Toronto, Montreal and Quebec City, were the cause of the latest increase in owned accommodation charges,

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

| | | Indexes | Percentage change April 1988 from | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | April 1988 | March 1988 | April 1987 | March 1988 | April 1987 |
| All-items | 142.5 | 142.0 | 137.0 | 0.4 | 4.0 |
| Food | 134.2 | 133.5 | 131.2 | 0.5 | 2.3 |
| All-items excluding food | 144.9 | 144.4 | 138.6 | 0.3 | 4.5 |
| Housing | 142.7 | 142.5 | 137.1 | 0.1 | 4.1 |
| Clothing | 130.2 | 129.2 | 123.0 | 0.8 | 5.9 |
| Transportation | 142.9 | 142.6 | 137.7 | 0.2 | 3.8 |
| Health and personal care | 144.5 | 143.2 | 137.9 | 0.9 | 4.8 |
| Recreation, reading and | 2 2 2 1 0 | 1 10.2 | 101.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| education | 143.0 | 142.5 | 136.0 | 0.4 | 5.1 |
| Tobacco products and | 140.0 | 174.0 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 5.1 |
| alcoholic beverages | 193.7 | 192.2 | 183.4 | 0.0 | = 0 |
| Purchasing power of the | 130.7 | 134.4 | 109.4 | 0.8 | 5.6 |
| consumer dollar expressed | | | | | |
| in cents, compared to 1981 | 70.2 | 70.4 | 73.0 | | |
| All-items Consumer Price Index | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.0 | | |
| converted to 1971 = 100 | 337.6 | | | | |

while the phasing in of summer rates accounted for the rise in the traveller accommodation index. Moderate price increases were also reported for water and electricity rates, child care and pet expenses, and paper, plastic and foil products. Downward pressures resulted from lower prices for selected household furniture, appliances, piped gas, fuel oil and long distance telephone calls.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.8% in April. Provincial tax increases in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia accounted for the bulk of the 0.8% rise in the tobacco products index. A similar 0.8% rise in the alcoholic beverages index was attributable to tax increases introduced by Newfoundland and British Columbia and to higher manufacturers' prices for spirits in New Brunswick and Quebec.

A rise in dental care charges in several cities contributed heavily to the 0.9% increase in the health and personal care index. In addition, higher prices for prescribed medicines, and for selected personal care supplies and equipment were observed.

The transportation index rose by a slight 0.2% as the impact of higher gasoline prices and increased automobile maintenance and repair charges were offset to a considerable extent by lower air fares and new automobile prices. Tax increases introduced by the federal government and the province of Ontario were mainly responsible for the upward movement in gasoline prices. At the same time some small declines in gasoline taxes were put into effect by Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia. The air fares index fell mainly because a larger volume of passengers travelled on discounted "seat sale" prices in April. The fall in automobile prices reflected the net effect of changes to manufacturers' rebate plans.

Most of the 0.4% rise in the recreation, reading and education index resulted from higher prices for summer recreational vehicles and selected home entertainment equipment.

Over the 12-month period, April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.5%, down from the 4.7% reported in the previous 12-month period ending in March.

(continued on page 4)

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.5% in April following the slight 0.1% increase reported in March. By contrast, the services index rose by a slower 0.2% in April following the 1.0% advance noted in March. Over the 12-month period, April 1987 to April 1988, the goods index increased by 3.4% (3.3% in March) while the services index advanced by 4.7% (5.0% in March).

City Highlights

Between March and April, changes in the allitems indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from no change in Saint John to an increase of 0.7% in Winnipeg. Sharp declines in the food and housing indexes, accompanied by a significantly lower than average rise in the health and personal care index, accounted for the unchanged status in Saint John. The above average increase in Winnipeg resulted mostly from the increases in its food, housing, and health and personal care indexes.

Between April 1987 and April 1988, increases in the all-items indexes for cities varied from 2.4% in St. John's to 5.8% in Saskatoon.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index advanced 0.3%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from higher prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores and increased clothing prices (most notably for women's wear). Advances in household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment costs also exerted a notable upward impact. The food index was up overall, as higher prices for dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and coffee were only partly offset by lower prices for beef, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Lower air fares and declines in owned accommodation charges exerted a dampening effect. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for cigarettes and clothing, and increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of household furnishings and equipment and in charges for dental care services. The prices of home-entertainment equipment and newspapers also advanced. The food index declined overall, mainly reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables, coffee, tea and soft drinks. Declines were also noted in gasoline prices, air fares, electricity charges and in the costs of personal care supplies. Since April 1987, the all-items index has advanced 3.7%.

Halifax

Higher clothing prices, increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation, and higher prices for food (most notably for poultry, eggs, apples, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Charges for dental care services also advanced. The transportation index declined overall, as lower prices for new cars and a fall in air fares more than offset higher prices for gasoline, tires and vehicle maintenance and repairs. From April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as declines in the food and housing indexes were completely offset by increases in the other five major component indexes. The food index fell, largely due to lower prices for beef, poultry, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, and fresh fruit. The fall in the housing index mainly reflected declines in owned accommodation charges, fuel oil prices, household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment costs. Among the main factors contributing to a notable upward impact were price increases for cigarettes, gasoline and

(continued on page 5)

men's and women's wear. Costs relating to recreational expenses, dental care and non-prescribed medicines were also up. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

Quebec City

Advances in clothing prices and owned accommodation charges, combined with higher prices for food, notably for dairy products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals, accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Household operating expenses were up, as were the costs of dental care and alcoholic beverages. The transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs were offset by declines in new car prices and air fares. Lower prices for fuel oil and for household furnishings and equipment had a dampening effect as well. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Montreal

Higher prices for clothing and food (most notably for fresh vegetables, dairy products, bakery products and restaurant meals) explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Advances in owned accommodation charges and household operating costs also exerted a considerable upward impact. Other notable increases were observed in the prices of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and home entertainment equipment. Prices of non-prescribed medicines and dental care charges were also up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for fuel oil. household furnishings and equipment, new cars and air travel. From April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items index rose 4.1%.

Ottawa

Higher prices for food, clothing, traveller accommodation and dental care accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals. Advances were also noted in recreational expenses, gasoline prices and in vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Rented

accommodation costs were also up. Moderating these advances were declines in the costs of air travel, new cars and household furnishings. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Toronto

Increased shelter charges, particularly for owned accommodation, and higher food prices, most notably for beef, pork, dairy products, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals, explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Prices for women's wear also advanced, as did the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The transportation index was up marginally, as higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs were mostly offset by declines in air fares and new car prices. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.3%, with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for food, most notably for beef, dairy products, cereal products, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of gasoline, women's wear, nonprescribed medicines, dental care services and cigarettes. Recreational charges were also up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower owned accommodation charges and price declines for household furnishings and equipment and for men's wear. New car prices and air fares also fell. From April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items index has advanced 4.0%.

Winnipeg

Among the main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the all-items index were increased charges for water and electricity, higher household operating expenses and increased furniture prices. Higher food prices also had a notable impact, particularly those for beef and fresh produce. Gasoline prices were higher, as were those for prescribed medicines, dental care and personal care supplies. Air fares declined. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

(continued on page 6)

Regina

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) reflecting several offsetting price movements. The food index advanced, as higher prices for beef, chicken, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals were observed. Other factors contributing an upward impact were higher prices for women's wear, traveller accommodation, cigarettes and dental care. Household operating expenses were also up. Exerting a considerable downward impact were decreased charges relating to owned accommodation, lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, men's wear and personal care supplies. The transportation index declined overall, reflecting lower prices for new cars, gasoline and air travel. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

Saskatoon

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was mainly due to increased prices for cigarettes and higher overall food prices, especially for beef, poultry, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables. Higher prices for women's wear also had a notable upward impact. Charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation advanced as did charges relating to dental care and recreational expenses. Declines in air fares, gasoline prices and household furnishings and equipment costs exerted a considerable downward impact. Prices for new cars and men's wear also declined. From April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items index advanced 5.8%

Edmonton

Higher gasoline prices, increased shelter charges and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef and fresh produce) explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in women's wear prices, dental care charges and in certain recreational expenses. Air fares and furniture prices declined. Between April 1987 and April 1988, the all-items index rose 4.0%.

Calgary

Higher prices for gasoline and women's wear as well as increased rented and owned accommodation charges were among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for dental care and higher prices for personal care supplies were also noted. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, decreased air fares and lower charges for natural gas. The food index also declined overall, as lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, cured meats and bakery products more than offset higher prices for fresh produce, dairy products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, gasoline and food (especially for pork, dairy products, eggs, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) explained most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Higher costs for rented accommodation, women's wear, dental care and personal care supplies were also noted. Exerting a considerable offsetting effect were decreased charges relating to owned accommodation, long-distance telephone calls and household furnishings and equipment. Air fares and new car prices also declined. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Victoria

Higher prices for gasoline, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and food explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for chicken, dairy products, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Advances were also noted in the prices of personal care supplies, dental care services and women's wear. Between April 1987 and April 1988, the all-items index advanced 4.5%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The April 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.

| | All- | | | Clo- | Trans- porta- | Health and per- sonal | Recreation, reading and educa- | Tobacco products and alco holio bev |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | items | Food | Housing | thing | tion | care | tion | erage: |
| | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's | | | | | | | | |
| April 1988 index | 138.1 | 121.9 | 138.7 | 136.8 | 137.6 | 141.6 | 140.4 | 187.8 |
| % change from March 1988 % change fromApril 1987 | $0.3 \\ 2.4$ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | -0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| wellange from April 1987 | 2.4 | -0.4 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Charlottetown/Summerside | | | | | | | | |
| April 1988 index | 135.5 | 124.4 | 132.6 | 126.6 | 132.9 | 147.6 | 147.7 | 194. |
| % change from March 1988 | 0.3 | -0.6 | 0.2 | 2.9 | -1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| % change from April 1987 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 7.9 |
| Halifax | | | | | | | | |
| April 1988 index | 140.5 | 124.6 | 141.1 | 127.1 | 140.5 | 150.7 | 149.6 | 197.8 |
| % change from March 1988 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| % change fromApril 1987 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 3.0 |
| Saint John | | | | | | | | |
| April 1988 index | 139.4 | 126.2 | 142.3 | 126.3 | 136.3 | 138.5 | 148.2 | 203. |
| % change fromMarch 1988 | 0.0 | -2.1 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| % change from April 1987 | 2.7 | -1.9 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 10.1 |
| Quebec City | | | | | | | | |
| April 1988 index | 143.8 | 136.3 | 146.3 | 131.6 | 141.8 | 146.2 | 133.9 | 194.6 |
| % change fromMarch 1988 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| % change fromApril 1987 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Montreal | | | | | | | | |
| April 1988 index | 144.8 | 137.3 | 146.9 | 129.9 | 146.3 | 143.9 | 138.5 | 196.1 |
| % change from March 1988 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| % change from April 1987 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Ottawa | | | | | | | | |
| April 1988 index | 142.9 | 128.3 | 146.6 | 131.9 | 146.1 | 147.2 | 143.2 | 186.2 |
| % change from March 1988 % change from April 1987 | 0.2 3.6 | 0.4 -0.6 | 0.0 3.6 | 1.0 6.4 | -0.3 4.9 | 1.4 5.2 | 0.4 6.2 | 0.0 5.3 |
| o change from April 1907 | 3.0 | -0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Toronto | | | | | | | | |
| April 1988 index | 147.0 | 138.4 | 150.6 | 134.1 | 146.7 | 148.0 | 143.8 | 188.0 |
| % change from March 1988 % change from April 1987 | 0.5 4.5 | 0.7 2.5 | 0.7 5.1 | 0.7 6.9 | $\frac{0.1}{3.7}$ | 1.4 5.2 | 0.1 5.3 | 0.1 4.9 |
| o change from April 1967 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| hunder Bay | | | | | | | | 400 |
| April 1988 index | 141.0 | 132.3 | 139.4 | 128.0 | 145.6 | 145.3 | 141.4 0.6 | 182.7 0.4 |
| 6 change from March 1988 6 change from April 1987 | 0.3 4.0 | 0.8 1.7 | -0.3 3.3 | 0.0 5.7 | 0.4 6.7 | 1.0 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| change from April 1987 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 48.6 | 48.0 | ₩.0 |
| Vinnipeg | | | | | | 4.40.6 | | 202 |
| April 1988 index | 141.3 | 127.0 | 142.8 | 129.3 | 140.1 | 140.9 | 147.7 | 209.8 |
| 6 change from March 1988 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 6.9 | 0.3 5.9 | 2.3 5.5 | $0.3 \\ 6.4$ | 0.1 9.8 |
| 6 change from April 1987 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |

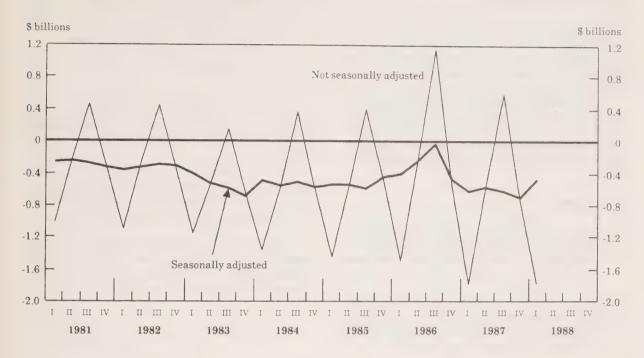
Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

| | All- items | Food | Housing | Clo- thing | Trans- porta- tion | Health and per- sonal care | Recreation, reading and education | Tobacco products and alco- holic bev- erages |
|--|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Regina | 100 5 | 125.1 | 141.5 | 127.0 | 132.6 | 166.2 | 144.9 | 192.4 |
| April 1988 index | 139.5 | 0.7 | -0.3 | 0.4 | -0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| % change from March 1988 % change from April 1987 | 0.1 5.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 18.0 | 7.6 | 9.2 |
| Saskatoon | | | 4.44.0 | 100 5 | 105 1 | 172.1 | 146.4 | 187.5 |
| April 1988 index | 141.2 | 126.9 | 141.8 | 130.5 | 135.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| % change from March 1988 | 0.2 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.4 | -0.9 | 25.4 | 6.5 | 8.4 |
| % change from April 1987 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Edmonton | 4070 | 1070 | 107.1 | 128.2 | 141.7 | 144.7 | 142.3 | 213.2 |
| April 1988 index | 137.3 | 135.3 | 127.1 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| % change from March 1988 | 0.6 | 0.6 3.8 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 4.7 |
| % change from April 1987 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2,3 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -a, 1 |
| Calgary | 1000 | 133.0 | 126.5 | 124.6 | 142.9 | 149.7 | 142.2 | 206.6 |
| April 1988 index | 136.3 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| % change from March 1988 | 0.3 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 4.2 |
| % change from April 1987 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 0,2 | 0.0 | |
| Vancouver | 107.4 | 1040 | 100.0 | 128.4 | 143.6 | 136.8 | 148.7 | 187.9 |
| April 1988 index | 137.4 | 134.3 | 129.2 | 0.2 | -0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| % change from March 1988 | 0.3 | 1.2 | -0.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 9.9 |
| % change from April 1987 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 4,2 | 0,0 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Victoria ² | 440 | | 100.0 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 1107 | 117.7 | 137.0 |
| April 1988 index | 110.1 | 111.6 | 103.3 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 110.7 | | 4.1 |
| % change from March 1988 | 0.6 | 1.4 | -0.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 10.1 |
| % change from April 1987 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 10.1 |

 $For inter-city indexes \ of \ retail \ price \ differentials, refer to \ Table \ 22 \ of \ Consumer \ Prices \ and \ Price \ Indexes \ (62-010, 100).$ \$16.50/\$66.00). December 1984 = 100.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1981-1988



International Travel Account First Quarter 1988 (Preliminary Estimates)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account recorded a deficit of \$1,786 million during the first quarter of 1988. Canada's travel account traditionally registers its largest quarterly deficit during the first quarter of the year, when many Canadians travel to warmer climates.

Highlights

 At \$522 million, receipts from the United States were up 10% from the first quarter of 1987, a second quarterly increase after the declines witnessed in the second and third quarters of 1987.

- Receipts from visitors from countries other than the U.S. reached \$297 million, up 36% over the first quarter of 1987, a rate comparable to the ones experienced during Expo 86.
- Total payments by Canadian residents increased during the first quarter of the year, but at a markedly slower rate than in 1987. Travel payments to the United States were up by 4% to \$1,572 million while payments to all other countries rose by 7% to \$1,033 million.

(continued on page 10)

Seasonally Adjusted

International travel, like most other human activities, is affected by seasonality. The adjustment of data to minimize the seasonal impact gives clearer definition to the long-term historical trends of tourism activity.

Seasonally adjusted, Canada's travel deficit stood at \$480 million in the first quarter of 1988, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1986. Deficits on the travel account had been increasing in the third and fourth quarters of 1987.

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted receipts from the United States reached \$1,147 million in the first quarter, the highest level recorded since the third quarter of 1986.
- Receipts from all other countries totalled \$627 million during the first quarter, up 11% from the previous quarter, following a 2% drop in the fourth quarter of 1987.

 Payments to both the United States and all other countries were down compared to the previous quarter, after having recorded increases in the previous five quarters.

(see tables on page 11)

See the accompanying chart for the quarterly trend in the seasonally adjusted travel account balance between Canada and all countries in the world for the years 1981-1988.

The January-March issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140) will be available in the middle of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | | 1987 | | | | 1988 ^p |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | QI | QII | QIII | QIV | 1987 | QI |
| | | | (millions | of \$) | | |
| United States | | | | | | |
| Receipts Payments Balance | 474 1,511 -1,037 | 1,049 1,386 -337 | 1,944 1,281 663 | 693 996 -303 | 4,160 5,174 -1,014 | 522 1,572 -1,050 |
| All other countries | | | | | | |
| Receipts Payments Balance | 219 962 -743 | 591 844 -253 | 987 1,055 -68 | 342 793 -451 | 2,139 3,654 -1,515 | 297 1,033 -736 |
| Total all countries | | | | | | |
| Receipts Payments Balance | 693 2,473 -1,780 | 1,640 2,230 -590 | 2,931 2,336 595 | 1,035 1,789 -754 | 6,299 8,828 -2,529 | 819 2,605 -1,786 |

Preliminary figures.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Seasonally Adjusted *

| | | 1987 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | QI | QII | QIII | QIV | 1987 | QI | |
| | | | (millions | s of \$) | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | |
| Receipts Payments Balance | 1,0 4 2 1,252 -210 | 1,049 1,272 -223 | 995 1,291 -296 | 1,075 1,360 -285 | 4,160 5,174 -1,014 | 1,147 1,307 -160 | |
| All other countries | | | | | | | |
| Receipts Payments Balance | 470 881 -411 | 528 88 4 -356 | 575 901 -326 | 566 988 -422 | 2,139 3,654 -1,515 | 627 947 -320 | |
| Total all countries | | | | | | | |
| Receipts Payments Balance | 1,512 2,133 -621 | 1,577 2,156 -579 | 1,569 2,192 -623 | 1,641 2,348 -707 | 6,299 8,828 -2,529 | 1,774 2,254 -480 | |

^{*} Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Research and Development Spending Estimates 1988

The results of the latest survey of industrial research and development (R&D) show that Canadian firms plan to increase R&D spending by only 6% in 1988, down from the 9% growth the year before.

The Vol. 12, No. 5 issue of Science Statistics (88-001, \$6.50/\$65) will be available in early June and Industrial Research and Development Statistics, 1986 (88-202, \$40) will be available by the beginning of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Private Sector, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division

Consolidated Government Assets and Liabilities

1984

At December 31, 1984, the total financial assets of the federal, provincial and local governments after consolidation stood at \$144 billion while the liabilities stood at \$345 billion.

Consolidated balance sheets for the three levels of government as well as consolidated provincial/local assets, liabilities and net debt by province as at December 31, 1983 and 1984 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 3254-3266.

For more detailed information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.5 million tonnes, an increase of 9.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 10.9% from the same period. The number of cars loaded increased 1.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

| | Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1988 | Year to date |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | .5 467 412 | 89 504 328 |
| previous year | 9.6 | 5.6 |
| Cars % change from | 78,305 | 1,297,081 |
| previous year | 6.0 | 2.1 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 280 287 | 4 863 730 |
| previous year | 10.9 | 7.4 |
| Cars % change from | 9,438 | 165,260 |
| previous year | 1.6 | 1.8 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-todate figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

May 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of May 1 amounted to 32 958 tonnes, up from 32 276 tonnes the previous month and 32 097 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

The May issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release the week of June 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Plastic Bag Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled \$604.0 million, up 10.4% from \$546.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5417.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 33-250B 1691 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled \$985.5 million, down 19.0% from \$1,216.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 41-250B 2921 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Adhesives Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled \$188.7 million, up 44.9% from \$130.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 46-250B 3792 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Livestock Report Pigs, April 1, 1988. Catalogue number 23-008 (Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).
- Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 32-251 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).
- Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 36-251 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number 45-002 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

- Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 5. Catalogue number 51-004 (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1988. Catalogue number 61-205 (Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$29).
- Profiles Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, Provinces and Territories: Part I, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 94-129 (Canada: \$33; Other Countries: \$34.50).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: May 24 - 27

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | |
| May | | |
| 24 | Wholesale Trade | March 1988 |
| 25 | Unemployment Insurance Statistics | March 1988 |
| 26 | Farm Cash Receipts | January-March 1988 |
| 26 | Net Farm Income | 1987 |
| 26 | Crude Oil and Natural Gas | February 1988 |
| 26-27 | New Motor Vehicle Sales | March 1988 |
| 27 | Employment, Earnings and Hours | March 1988 |
| | | |

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

| Tuesday, May 24, 1988 | |
|--|---|
| Major Releases | |
| Wholesale Trade, March 1988 Wholesale merchants' sales increased 16.1% over March 1987. | 2 |
| Sales of Natural Gas, March 1988 Sales of natural gas in Canada totalled 5 541.3 million cubic metres, up 4.3% from a year earlier. | 4 |
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Major Releases

Wholesale Trade

1988

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for March 1988 were 16.1% above those of March 1987. In the first three months of 1988, cumulative sales were up 13.3% compared to the corresponding period in 1987.
- In March 1988, all major trade groups within wholesale trade registered increased sales over a year earlier. The three largest trade groups recorded the following increases over March 1987: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+23.4%); wholesalers of food (+4.2%); and other wholesalers (+24.4%).
- Wholesale trade increases between March 1987 and March 1988 were posted in all regions, ranging from 24.0% in the Prairies to 10.3% in British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Inventories

• Inventory levels in March 1988 were 12.0% higher than those reported in March 1987. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of March 1988 stood at 1.66:1, down slightly from 1.69:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

The March 1988 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.50/\$55) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for March 1988/1987

| Major Trade | | Sales | | Inve | entories | Stocks/Sales Ratios | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|--|
| Groups - Regions | Feb. 1988/87 ^r | March 1988/87 ^p | JanMar. 1988/87p | Feb. 1988/87 ^r | Mar. 1988/87P | March 1987 | March 1988 | |
| Total all trades | 11.9 | 16.1 | 13.3 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 1.69 | 1.66 | |
| Food | 3.5 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.77 | 0.75 | |
| Tobacco, drugs and | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2,3 | 4.1 | 0.11 | 0.73 | |
| toilet preparations | 3.8 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.97 | 0.92 | |
| Apparel, dry goods, furniture | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.4 | *** | 0.01 | 0.02 | |
| and general merchandise | -5.3 | 1.6 | -1.7 | 12.4 | 15:8 | 1.71 | 2.14 | |
| Motor vehicles and | | | | | 20.0 | 2.11 | | |
| accessories | 2.2 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 2.15 | 2.23 | |
| Farm machinery, equipment | | | | | | | | |
| and supplies | 17.1 | 33.3 | 16.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.33 | 3.62 | |
| Other machinery, equipment | | | | | | | | |
| and supplies1 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 20.8 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 1.79 | 1.57 | |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing | | | | | | | | |
| and heating equipment | 23.0 | 28.8 | 23.9 | 12.7 | 16.1 | 1.81 | 1.69 | |
| Lumber and building materials | 8.5 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 29.3 | 28.1 | 1.79 | 2.06 | |
| Other wholesalers ² | 12.2 | 24.4 | 19.4 | 13.8 | 17.4 | 1.76 | 1.75 | |
| Regions | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic provinces | 13.3 | 19.1 | 15.4 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 1.61 | 1.60 | |
| Quebec | 14.2 | 16.9 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 1.62 | 1.64 | |
| Ontario | 7.2 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 1.61 | 1.62 | |
| Prairie provinces | 23.9 | 24.0 | 20.4 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 2.37 | 2.06 | |
| B.C., Yukon and Northwest | | | | | | | | |
| Territories | 9.5 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 1.41 | 1.66 | |

Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.
Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Revised estimates.
Preliminary estimates.

Sales of Natural Gas

March 1988

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during March 1988 totalled 5 541.3 million cubic metres, a 4.3% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in March 1988 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from March 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 1684.2 million cubic metres (+8.2%); commercial sales, 1399.9 million cubic metres (+7.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2457.3 million cubic metres (+0.2%).

Year-to-date figures for the first three months of 1988 indicate that sales of natural gas in Canada amounted to 18 173.0 million cubic metres, a 9.6% increase from the level recorded during the same period of 1987.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 5 702.2 million cubic metres (+11.7%); commercial sales, 4 708.6 million cubic metres (+11.8%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 7 762.2 million cubic metres (+6.8%).

The March 1988 issue of Gas Utilities (55-002, \$11.50/\$115) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas March 1988 (Preliminary Data)

| | Rate structure | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------|--|--|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Direct | Total | | |
| | | (thous: | ands of cubic me | tres) | | | |
| New Brunswick | _ | _ | | - | _ | | |
| Quebec | 102 091 | 181 389 | 316 647 | 7 940 | 608 067 | | |
| Ontario | 889 308 | 650 450 | 870 689 | 109 136 | 2 519 583 | | |
| Manitoba | 89 812 | 87 907 | 43 078 | _ | 220 797 | | |
| Saskatchewan | 100 637 | 83 703 | 30 000 | 55 000 | 269 340 | | |
| Alberta | 334 980 | 255 753 | 818 161 | | 1 408 894 | | |
| British Columbia | 167 358 | 140 655 | 149 704 | 56 900 | 514 617 | | |
| March 1988 - Canada | 1 684 186 | 1 399 857 | 2 228 279 | 228 976 | 5 541 298 | | |
| March 1987 - Canada | 1 556 119 | 1 304 902 | 2 299 396 | 153 027 | 5 313 444 | | |
| % change | 8.2 | 7.3 | | 0.2 | 4.3 | | |
| Year to date 1988 - Canada | 5 702 150 | 4 708 637 | 6 960 514 | 801 710 | 18 173 011 | | |
| Year to date 1987 - Canada | 5 104 602 | 4 210 921 | 6 843 226 | 422 766 | 16 581 515 | | |
| % change | 11.7 | 11.8 | | 6.8 | 9.6 | | |

- Nil.

Note: Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

Data Availability Announcement

Plastic Film and Bags

First Quarter 1988

Figures for the first quarter of 1988 on shipments of plastic film and bags are now available. Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, \$6.25/\$25) will be available in June 1988. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 1988. Catalogue number 15-001 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, February 1988. Catalogue number 31-001 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1987. Catalogue number 32-217 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Furniture and Fixtures Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 35-251 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 43-250 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50). Gas Utilities, January 1988. Catalogue number 55-002 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Telephone Statistics, January 1988. Catalogue number 56-002 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Electric Power Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number 57-001 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-industries, Intentions 1988. Catalogue number 61-214 (Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Major Release

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March 1988

Benefits paid during the first quarter of 1988 totalled \$3,307 million, up
 4.3% from the same period in 1987.

Data Availability Announcements

| Mineral Wool, April 1988 | | (7) |
|--------------------------|--|-----|
|--------------------------|--|-----|

| Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, April 1988 | 5 |
|---|---|
|---|---|

Publications Released 6

Human Resources for Science and Technology

One of the most important resources that a country has is its human capital. In what is often referred to as the third industrial revolution, that of micro-electronics and computers, highly qualified personnel will become the key component of all economic development strategies. The extent to which this factor will contribute to the growth of Canada's well-being depends primarily on the quality and training of present and future human resources. It is therefore important both to document the current status of human resources and to construct an analytical framework capable of identifying requirements for highly qualified personnel.

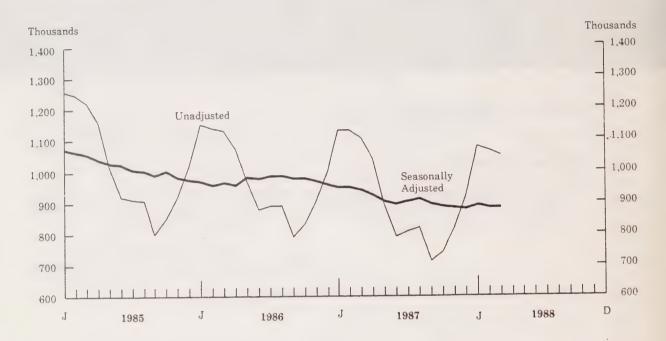
Human Resources for Science and Technology describes problems involved in creating, analysing and using human resource indicators in science and technology policy formulation. The most widely accepted definitions and methods and the sources (using a national perspective) are also discussed.

Human Resources for Science and Technology (88-508E, \$36) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Louis Marc Ducharme (613-951-9921), Science and Technology Statistics.

Major Release

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-88



Unemployment Insurance Statistics March 1988

Seasonally Adjusted Data - Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

• For the week ending March 19, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 881,000 - virtually unchanged from the preceding month. The number of beneficiaries has generally been decreasing since August 1986 when it stood at 985,000. • Between February and March 1988, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits showed little or no change in most provinces. The number decreased 2.1% in the Yukon, 1.5% in the Northwest Territories, 1.4% in Saskatchewan and 1.2% in Newfoundland.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

• In March 1988, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,191,000 - a decrease of 4.8% from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased to 703,000 (-6.4%), while the number of female beneficiaries declined by 2.5% to 488,000.

(continued on page 3)

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during March 1988 totalled \$1,182 million², up 5.8% from March 1987. For the first quarter of 1988, benefit payments amounted to \$3,307 million, increasing by 4.3% from last year. The year-to-date change resulted from a 6.2% increase in the average weekly benefit to \$204.17, which was partially offset by a 1.8% decrease in the number of weeks paid to 16.2 million.
- A total of 248,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in March 1988, up 3.1% from the same month a year ago. The increase is explained by the greater number of days available to process claims in March 1988. During the first quarter of 1988, the number of claims received totalled 786,000 an increase of 0.9% from the same period a year earlier.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices are new; they contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Data for the months of January, February and March 1988 will be published in the March 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of June. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further detailed information on this release contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

| | | | | | % chang | ge from |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | March 1988 | February 1988 | January 1988 | March 1987 | February 1988 | March 1987 |
| Benefits | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) Weeks of benefit (000) Average weekly benefit (\$) | 1,181,733 5,769 204.85 | 1,072,474 5,219 205.48 | 1,052,710 5,209 202.09 | 1,117,258 5,791 192.92 | 10.2 10.5 -0.3 | 5.8 -0.4 6.2 |
| Claims received (000) | 248 | 229 | 309 | 241 | 8.3 | 3.1 |
| Beneficiaries ¹ (000) | | | | | | |
| PPM . S | 1,191 p | 1,208 p | 1.213 r | 1,251 г | -1.4 | -4.8 |
| Total Regular benefits | 1,047 P | 1,064 P | 1,076 r | 1,106 r | -1.6 | -5.4 |
| Regular benefits - | 2,0 27 | -, | -,. | | | |
| Seasonally adjusted | 881 p | 883 p | 890 r | 939 г | -0.3 | |
| | ę | January to Ma | rch | | | % Change |
| | 1988 | | | 1987 | | 1988/1987 |
| Benefits | | | | | | |
| A A 13 (@000) | 3,306,918 | | 2 1 | 69,339 | | 4.3 |
| Amount paid (\$000) Weeks of benefit (000) | 16.197 | | 0,1 | 16,491 | | -1.8 |
| Average weekly benefit (\$) | 204.17 | | | 192.19 | | 6.2 |
| Claims received (000) | 786 | | | 779 | | 0.9 |
| Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average ¹ (000) | 1,204 P | | | 1,265 ^r | | -4.8 |

The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

P Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Mineral Wool

April 1988

Manufacturers shipped 2 188 303 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April 1988, down 17.5% from the 2 653 164 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 43.5% from the 3 870 758 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of April 1988 were 13 140 044 square metres, an increase of 2.3% from the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The April 1988 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers April 1988

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 187 963 thousand square metres in April 1988, an increase of 5.0% from the 179 014 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to April 1988 domestic shipments totalled 766 324 thousand square metres, up 8.5% from the 706 582r (revised figure) thousand square metres for the same period in 1987

The April 1988 issue of *Corrugated Boxes* and *Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/\$45) is to be released the week of June 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact: Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Farm Product Price Index, March 1988. Catalogue number 62-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

Human Resources for Science and Technology, 1971-1984. Catalogue number 88-508E (Canada: \$36; Other Countries: \$37).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 26, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

| List of Residential Care Facilities, 1987 | |
|---|-------------|
| Oils and Fats, March 1988 | A1 01 100 - |
| Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption, 1986 and 1987 | |

Regional Reference Centres

4

Profile: Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, Provinces and Territories, Part 1 1986 Census

For the first time, a wide variety of census data describing the characteristics of Canada's urban and rural populations is being presented in a profile publication.

This publication groups Canada's population into three broad geographic categories: the population living within census metropolitan areas (large urban centres), within census agglomerations (small urban centres) and those living in the remainder of the country (which contains both rural and small urban areas). In the latter category, the urban population is differentiated by different size categories and the rural population is split into farm and non-farm populations. Users are able to study the characteristics of the population living within each of these three broad size categories. Data are included for Canada, the provinces and territories.

This profile provides demographic, housing and family characteristics collected from all households, including population counts by age group, marital status and mother tongue; home ownership and dwelling information; and data on the size and structure of households and families

A second profile (part 2) in this series, containing additional information collected from a 20% sample of households, will present social, cultural, labour and 1985 income data, along with additional information on housing and families. Part 2 of the Profile for Urban and Rural Areas will become available during the fourth quarter of 1988.

For a copy of the *Profile: Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, the Provinces and Territories: Part 1* (94-129, \$33), now available, or for more information about census products, please contact your nearest regional reference centre.

Data Availability Announcements

List of Residential Care Facilities

The names and addresses of over 6,000 residential care facilities with a total of nearly a quarter of a million beds are listed in this report by province as well as alphabetically

according to municipality.

Each facility is categorized by the predominant group of its residents. These include facilities for the aging population, physically and mentally handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed children, treatment centres for alcohol and drug problems, homes for delinquents, transients and "other" facilities (includes homes for unmarried mothers and shelters for families in crisis).

List of Residential Care Facilities, 1987 (83-221, \$31) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, call Peter Paddon (613-951-8782), Health Division.

Oils and Fats

March 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in March 1988 totalled 50 362 tonnes, a decrease of 6.7% from the 53 958 tonnes produced in February 1988. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 150 984 tonnes, an increase of 3.7% from the corresponding 1987 figure of 145 623r (revised figure) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 335 tonnes in March 1988, up from the 8 258 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 26 304 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 21 553 tonnes in 1987.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 756 tonnes in March 1988 from 6 121 tonnes in February 1988. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 totalled 17 991 tonnes, down from sales of 19 949 tonnes for January to March 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1988 issue of Oils and Fats (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of May 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1986 and 1987

Estimates of 1986 and 1987 apparent per capita consumption in Canada are now available for cereals, sugars and syrups, pulses and nuts, beverages, dairy products and by-products, poultry, eggs and meats.

Available on CANSIM cross-classified data base, tables: 00190101-00190103, 00190109-00190111, 00190113 and 00190114.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part I, 1987 (32-229, \$25) will be available in early June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 27, 1988

Major Release

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1988

• Average weekly hours for all employees were estimated at \$459.40 – up 5.2% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

| Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1988 | 6 |
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|---|---|

| | 9 , | | _ | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----|--|---|
| Air Passenger (| Origin and | Destination S | Statistics - | | | |
| Canada/Un | ited States | Report, Firs | t Quarter 1 | 987 | | (|

| Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1988 | |
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| Major Appliances, April 1988 | |
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| Oilseed Crushings April 1988 | 7 |

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| Asphalt Roofing, April 1988 | The state of the s | 8 |

| Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 21, 1988 | , 8 | M. T. Wash | 8 |
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| 1986 Census of Manufactures: | | 704 | |

| 36 Census of Manufactures: | | | |
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| Paperboard Industry | | FLANT - 1000 | 8 |
| Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industrie | es | * L 17.12** | 8 |

Publications Released 9

Major Release

Employment, Earnings and Hours

March 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was estimated at \$459.40 for March, an increase of 0.7% from February. This increase is larger than usual for this time of year. Compared to March 1987, average weekly earnings increased by 5.2% (not adjusted for inflation), the highest year-to-year increase since the beginning of the survey in 1983

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,858,000 – an increase of 65,000 (+0.7%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This increase is similar to that observed in previous years. Compared to March 1987, industrial aggregate employment increased by 1.6%.

Average Weekly Earnings

Between February and March, average weekly earnings for employees in the goods-producing industries were up 0.7%, a larger than usual increase for this time of year. Earnings in construction increased when a decrease is usually observed. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings also rose 0.7% between February and March, a larger than usual increase. Both trade and finance, insurance and real estate reported larger than usual increases.

Compared to March 1987, average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by \$22.75 (+5.2%). The year-to-year rate of change was +4.6% in the goods-producing industries. The annual growth was 5.4% in the service-producing industries, the highest since the beginning of the survey. Trade had its highest year-to-year growth (+3.4%) since January 1987 while community, business and personal services had its highest year-to-year growth (+7.2%) since the beginning of the survey.

Average weekly earnings in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta increased more than usual between February and March. Newfoundland had its largest year-to-year percentage increase in average weekly earnings in the last 12 months. Nova Scotia had its highest annual growth rate since July 1985 while Quebec and Ontario recorded their highest annual growth rates since the survey began.

Employment

Estimated employment in March in the goodsproducing industries was 1.0% higher than in February. Forestry decreased less than usual for this time of year. The number of employees in the service-producing industries was up 0.6% from February, a usual increase for this time of year. Community, business and personal services increased less than usual.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 159,000 (+1.6%) from March 1987. The year-to-year rate of change was +2.1% in the goods-producing industries. The year-to-year employment growth rate in manufacturing decelerated for the fourth consecutive month. The annual growth rate was 1.5% in the service-producing industries. Transportation, communication and other utilities increased for the third consecutive month, following 20 months of decreases. Finance, insurance and real estate had its highest year-to-year growth since the beginning of the survey in 1983, while community, business and personal services registered its lowest.

Estimated employment in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Alberta increased between February and March, a time of year when decreases are usually observed. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba recorded smaller increases than usual for this time of year. Saskatchewan reported a decrease, at a time when an increase is usually observed. New Brunswick recorded its first increase in the last 12 months. Saskatchewan and Alberta reported their highest annual growth rates in more than two years.

(continued on page 3)

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.8 in March, a slight increase from February. Average weekly hours were estimated at 38.8 in the goods-producing industries and 28.1 in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.45 in March, \$13.44 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.04 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The March 1988 issue of *Employment*, *Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours March 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

| | Allemployees | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Number | | | Average weekly earnings | | |
| Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC) | Mar. 1988 ^p | Feb. 1988 ^r | Jan. 1988 | Mar. 1988 ^p | Feb. 1988 ^r | Jan. 1988 |
| | | thousands | 5 | | dollars | |
| Forestry | 46.4 | 49.5 | 49.7 | 641.74 | 650.36 | 616.47 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 154.0 | 153.4 | 153.9 | 770.94 | 775.43 | 760.45 |
| Manufacturing | 1,877.2 | 1,865.6 | 1,876.9 | 543.75 | 539.01 | 538.35 |
| Durables | 930.3 | 918.2 | 917.0 | 574.47 | 570.81 | 570.63 |
| Non-durables | 946.8 | 947.5 | 959.9 | 513.57 | 508.19 | 507.50 |
| Construction | 392.4 | 377.5 | 386.4 | 555.71 | 551.14 | 548.35 |
| Building | 329.0 | 319.5 | 329.5 | 538.10 | 533.23 | 531.43 |
| Industrial and heavy | 63.4 | 58.0 | 56.8 | 647.12 | 649.79 | 646.48 |
| Goods-producing industries | 2,469.9 | 2,445.9 | 2,466.8 | 561.66 | 557.96 | 555.34 |
| Transportation, communication | | | | | | |
| and other utilities | 813.1 | 811.4 | 810.9 | 588.80 | 588.29 | 587.17 |
| Transportation | 450.4 | 449.7 | 448.7 | 545.34 | 545.49 | 540.63 |
| Storage | 14.6 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 532.10 | 523.69 | 560.41 |
| Communication | 229.9 | 229.5 | 230.7 | 602.89 | 601.61 | 604.19 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 118.1 | 118.1 | 118.4 | 734.09 | 733.08 | 733.36 |
| Trade | 1,784.9 | 1,771.5 | 1,790.3 | 333.71 | 327.00 | 327.92 |
| Wholesale | 525.8 | 524.6 | 530.8 | 472.19 | 467.99 | 466.01 |
| Retail | 1,259.2 | 1,246.9 | 1,259.4 | 275.89 | 267.69 | 269.71 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 637.3 | 626.2 | 620.0 | 497.80 | 484.90 | 493.06 |
| Community, business and personal services | 3,491.1 | 3,481.1 | 3,447.4 | 389.05 | 388.60 | 386.29 |
| Public administration | 661.6 | 656.5 | 660.1 | 592.00 | 593.35 | 577.94 |
| Service-producing industries | 7,387.9 | 7,346.8 | 7,328.6 | 425.22 | 422.31 | 420.55 |
| Industrial aggregate | 9,857.9 | 9,792.7 | 9,795.4 | 459.40 | 456.19 | 454.50 |
| Industrial aggregate - Provinces | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 136.0 | 135.4 | 135.0 | 442.94 | 440.43 | 437.68 |
| Prince Edward Island | 32.6 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 377.80 | 373.51 | 372.83 |
| Nova Scotia | 266.8 | 265.2 | 268.5 | 414.09 | 412.81 | 410.7 |
| New Brunswick | 203.7 | 202.5 | 203.2 | 420.98 | 416.28 | 417.7 |
| Quebec | 2,455.5 | 2,437.5 | 2,434.2 | 449.97 | 446.64 | 443.00 |
| Ontario | 4,105.4 | 4,086.3 | 4,093.9 | 476.78 | 473.20 | 472.48 |
| Manitoba | 379.2 | 377.7 | 375.6 | 411.07 | 407.70 | 411.70 |
| Saskatchewan | 292.0 | 292.7 | 293.8 | 408.12 | 405.65 | 407.1 |
| Alberta | 905.5 | 903.5 | 901.2 | 460.51 | 460.61 | 456.3 |
| British Columbia | 1,051.7 | 1,030.9 | 1,029.7 | 464.35 | 459.92 | 457.9 |
| Yukon | 10.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 556.74 | 563.79 | 544.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 19.3 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 601.75 | 583.31 | 583.1 |
| Canada | 9,857.9 | 9,792.7 | 9,795.4 | 459.40 | 456.19 | 454.5 |

P Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours March 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

| | Employees paid by the hour | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Average weekly hours | | | Average hourly earnings | | |
| Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC) | Mar. 1988 ^p | . Feb. 1988 ^r | Jan. 1988 | Mar. 1988 ^p | Feb. 1988 ^r | Jan. 1988 |
| | | hours | | | dollars | |
| Forestry | 39.6 | 41.6 | 40.2 | 16.69 | 16.57 | 16.27 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 17.00 | 17.07 | 16.65 |
| Manufacturing | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 12.75 | 12.66 | 12.64 |
| Durables | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 13.31 | 13.24 | 13.22 |
| Non-durables | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 12.07 | 11.98 | 11.97 |
| Construction | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 15.35 | 15.33 | 15.20 |
| Building | 37.2 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 15.07 | 15.08 | 14.94 |
| Industrial and heavy | 39.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 16.83 | 16.75 | 16.78 |
| Goods-producing industries | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 13.44 | 13.36 | 13.31 |
| Transportation, communication | | | | | | |
| and other utilities | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 14.18 | 14.19 | 14.14 |
| Transportation | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 13.38 | 13.45 | 13.27 |
| Storage | 38.8 | 37.8 | 39.6 | 12.52 | 12.35 | 13.90 |
| Communication | 36.3 | 37.0 | 36.1 | 14.97 | 14.65 | 14.92 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 16.76 | 16.77 | 16.87 |
| Trade | 27.9 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 8.73 | 8.70 | 8.66 10.37 |
| Wholesale | 36.0 | 35.6 | 35.0 | 10.26 | 10.29 | 8.20 |
| Retail | 26.2 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 8.31 | 8.25 | |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | ••• | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Community, business and personal services | 26.8 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 9.90 | 9.88 | 9.84 |
| Public administration | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Service-producing industries | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 10.04 | 10.04 | 9.99 |
| Industrial aggregate | 31.8 | 31.5 | 31.6 | 11.45 | 11.42 | 11.38 |
| Industrial aggregate - Provinces | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 34.7 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 10.09 | 10.03 | 9.82 |
| Prince Edward Island | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 7.93 | 7.79 | 7.79 |
| Nova Scotia | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 9.99 | 9.95 | 9.98 |
| New Brunswick | 33.5 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 10.15 | 10.09 | 10.12 |
| Quebec | 32.7 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 11.18 | 11.11 | 11.08 11.64 |
| Ontario | 32.3 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 11.71 | 11.70 | 10.24 |
| Manitoba | 29.8 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 10.21 | 10.20 10.42 | 10.29 |
| Saskatchewan | 28.2 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 10.51 10.97 | 10.42 | 10.33 |
| Alberta | 30.4 | 30.6 | 30.4 29.3 | 10.97 | 12.94 | 12.87 |
| British Columbia | 29.8 | 29.2 | 33.3 | 13.33 | 13.67 | 13.18 |
| Yukon | 33.1 | 33.1 | 32.3 | 15.55 | 14.60 | 14.52 |
| Northwest Territories | 32.4 | 32.6 31.5 | 31.6 | 11.45 | 11.42 | 11.38 |
| Canada | 31.8 | 31.3 | 01.0 | 11.10 | | |

P Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.4% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

| | Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1988 | Year to date |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|
| Carload Traffic | 5 192 850 | 94697178 |
| % change from | 2.1 | 5.4 |
| previous year Cars | 75,011 | 1,372,092 |
| % change from previous year | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 266 075 | 5 129 805 |
| previous year | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| Cars | 8,907 | 174,167 |
| % change from previous year | -0.1 | 1.7 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Canada-United States Report

First Quarter 1987

Air passenger origin and destination statistics indicate that 1,709,960 passengers travelled between Canada and the United States during the first quarter of 1987, down 1.4% compared to the first quarter of 1986.

The number one ranked city-pair for passenger traffic volume, Toronto-New York, recorded 145,747 passengers for the first quarter of 1987, a 6.1% decrease from the first quarter of 1986. The city-pair Montreal-New York, second in importance, recorded a 21.7% reduction in traffic and was down 75,600 passengers during the first quarter of 1987 compared to the same period the previous year. This substantial decrease resulted partly from the cessation in September 1986 of People Express service in that market.

The Vol. 20, No. 5 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Transportation Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies March 1988

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 1.5% to 2 157 544 cubic metres (914,316,000 feet board measure) in March 1988 from 2 190 248 cubic metres (928,175,000 feet board measure) after revisions in March 1987.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1988 totalled 2 600 251 cubic metres (1.102.423.000 feet board measure), an increase of 16.3% compared to 2 236 963 cubic metres (947,971,000 feet board measure) in March 1987.

Year-to-date production in 1988 amounted to 5 912 447 cubic metres (2.505.553.000 feet board measure) after revisions, a decrease of 1.2% compared to 5 986 854 cubic metres (2,537,086,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2 and 2.2) and 122 (series 2).

The March 1988 issue of Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Major Appliances

April 1988

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 177,589 units in April 1988, down 6.7% from 190,252r units (revised figure) in March 1988 and down 6.1% from the 189.176 units sold in the same month of 1987.

Year-to-date domestic sales to April 1988 amounted to 692,321r units compared to 665,296 units for the same period of 1987, or a 4.1% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The April 1988 issue of Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances (43-010, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings **April** 1988

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for April 1988 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 135 437 tonnes of crushings, with 55 150 tonnes of oil and 77 153 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 83 346 tonnes of crushings, with 14802 tonnes of oil and 65 429 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1988 issue of Cereals and Oilseeds Review (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Asphalt Roofing

April 1988

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2837328 bundles in April 1988, a decrease of 5.9% from the 3015923 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to April 1988 shipments amounted to 11 160 998 bundles, down 5.3% from the 11 782 504r bundles (revised figure) shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The April 1988 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending May 21, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending May 21, 1988 totalled 306 796 tonnes, an increase of 1.3% from the preceding week's total of 302 811 tonnes and up 4.2% from the year-earlier level of 294 358 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 5 978 874 tonnes, an increase of 1.5% from 5 891 023 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Paperboard Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled \$1,470.0 million, up 10.9% from \$1,325.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5485.

This information is to be released in catalogue 36-250B 2713 (\$4).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other combined publishing and printing industries (SIC 2849) totalled \$126.8 million, up 42.8% from \$88.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5503.

This information is to be released in catalogue 36-251B 2849 (\$4).

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, April 1988. Catalogue number 32-001 (Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).
- Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, April 1988. Catalogue number 32-022 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter ended December 1987. Catalogue number 32-025 (Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).
- Footwear Statistics, March 1988. Catalogue number 33-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, March 1988. Catalogue number 36-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January 1988. Catalogue number 43-005 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1988. Catalogue number 43-005 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Electric Lamps, April 1988. Catalogue number 43-009 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- -Cement, February 1988. Catalogue number 44-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- .Gypsum Products, February 1988. Catalogue number 44-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Gypsum Products, March 1988. Catalogue number 44-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1988. Catalogue number 46-002 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1988.
 Catalogue number 53-003
 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 30, 1988

| Major Releas | ses |
|---------------------|-----|
|---------------------|-----|

Inter-corporate Ownership, 1987

2

• The Edward and Peter Bronfman group is now the largest Canadian enterprise with more than 152 companies under its control.

Survey of Volunteer Activity, November 1986-October 1987

4

• During this period, over 5 million adult Canadians volunteered their time and skills to groups and organizations across the country – these people accounted for 27% of the population aged 15 and over.

Data Availability Announcements

| Housing | Starts, | March | 1988 |
|---------|---------|-------|------|
|---------|---------|-------|------|

5

Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals, 1986
Telephone Statistics, March 1988

5 6

Publications Released

7

Regional Reference Centres

8



Inter-corporate Ownership

Inter-corporate Ownership, a hardcover publication of about 900 pages, tracks the ownership of the largest Canadian corporations and covers every major takeover or other substantial change up to the end of 1987.

This unique Statistics Canada directory of "who owns what" among Canadian businesses is intended to serve as an essential reference tool for corporate executives, bankers, financiers, marketing managers, investors, researchers and the general publicall of whom desire the latest detailed information on the corporate structure of Canadian society.

Inter-corporate Ownership (61-517, \$295) is now available. Copies can be obtained from Publication Sales (613-951-7276 – see "How to Order Publications") or from any of the Bureau's regional reference centres. For further details on "who owns what", see page two of today's Daily.

Major Releases

Inter-corporate Ownership

This unique Statistic Canada directory of "who owns what" reports that the Edward and Peter Bronfman group is the largest Canadian enterprise with more than 152 companies under its control. These include Trizec Corporation Ltd., Bramalea Limited, Brascade Resources Inc. and Norcen International Ltd. In addition, the Bronfman group has a significant minority position in Noranda Inc., John Labatt Limited, and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.

Particularly important in the context of U.S.-Canada free trade, this publication highlights the Canadian corporate activity of all major United States-controlled enterprises:

- The oil industry giant Exxon Corp. controls Imperial Oil Limited, Esso of Canada Limited, Imperial Pipe Line Co. Ltd. and Mr. Lube Ltd.
- Chrysler Corporation controls Chrysler Canada Ltd., American Motors (Canada) Inc. and Jeep Canada Ltd.
- The electronic and communications specialist General Telephone and Electronics Corp. controls Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co., British Columbia Telephone Co., Microtel Limited and GTE Sylvania Canada Ltd.
- United Technologies Corporation, a world leader in high technology and military applications, controls Pratt & Whitney Canada Inc., Sikorsky Aircraft of Canada Limited, Carrier Canada Limited and Otis Canada Inc.
- The conglomerate Dart & Kraft Inc. controls Duracell Inc., Kraft Limited, National Dairy Products Corporation of Canada Ltd. and Sealtest (Canada) Limited.

In addition, the wide ranging investments of many other major Canadian-controlled enterprises are shown:

- The Desmarais group controls 128 corporations including Power Corporation of Canada, Consolidated-Bathurst Inc., Domglas Inc., The Great-West Life Assurance Company, Montreal Trustco Inc. and Investors Group Inc.
- The Irvings control 124 corporations. Their diversified portfolio includes Irving Oil Limited, Ste Anne Forest Products Ltd, Irving Pulp & Paper Limited, Saint John Pulp & Paper Ltd. and Saint John Shipbuilding Limited.
- The Weston Group numbers 120 corporations, including George Weston Ltd., Eddy Paper Co. Ltd., Loblaws Companies Ltd., Kelly Douglas of Canada Ltd., Westfair Foods Ltd., and British Columbia Packers Limited.
- The Reichmann Family controls Olympia & York Developments Limited, Block Bros. Industries Ltd, Abitibi-Price Inc., Gulf Canada Limited, The Consumer's Gas Company Ltd. and Hiram Walker Resources Ltd.
- Canadian Pacific Limited heads an enterprise consisting of such corporations as Canadian Pacific Enterprises Ltd., Dominion Bridge Inc., Marathon Realty Company Limited, The Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, CIP Inc., Canadian Pacific Express & Transport Ltd, and PanCanadian Petroleum Limited.

(continued on page 3)

All other major foreign-controlled enterprises are included in this publication:

- The British-controlled conglomerate B.A.T. Industries PLC numbers 105 corporations, including Imasco Limited, Canada Trustco Mortgage Company, The Canada Trust Company, Genstar Corporation and Shoppers Drug Mart Limited.
- Elders I X L Limited of Australia now controls Carling O'Keefe Ltd. and its subsidiaries, including Le Club de Hockey les Nordiques Inc. and the Argonaut Football Club Inc.
- The Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of the Netherlands controls Shell Canada Limited, Beaver Service Centres Limited, Crows Nest Resources Limited and Alsands Energy Ltd.
- Tengelmann Warenhandel A.G. of West Germany controls The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company Limited and A & P Drug Mart Limited.
- Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Great Britain controls C-I-L Inc., Alchem Inc. and Stauffer Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd.

Of the over 71,000 corporations included in the report, 74.0% are Canadian controlled, 14.1% United States controlled, 3.3% United Kingdom controlled, 1.9% Federal Republic of Germany controlled, 1.0% France controlled and 0.6% Japan controlled.

In *Inter-corporate Ownership*, control is determined through a study of holdings by individual and corporate shareholders, the effects of options, insider holdings, convertible shares and interlocking directorships. It includes numerous cases of minority control by the largest voting equity blocks.

The directory presents information in an easy-to-read tiered format, showing at a glance the hierarchy of subsidiaries within each enterprise structure. Entries for each corporation provide country of control, country of residence and percentage of voting rights held. In addition, the inclusion of a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and province of residence for each active Canadian corporation permits study by industrial sector.

The information is based on nonconfidential returns filed by Canadian corporations under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA) and extensive research of many public sources.

Inter-corporate Ownership (61-517, \$295) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, call Ron Vanasse (613-951-3469), Corporations Section, Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Subdivision, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Survey of Volunteer Activity November 1986-October 1987

Between November 1, 1986 and October 31, 1987, over 5 million adult Canadians volunteered their time and skills to groups and organizations across the country. These people accounted for 27% of the total population aged 15 and over.

The Survey of Volunteer Activity was conducted last October by Statistics Canada on behalf of the Secretary of State. The purpose of this survey was to profile the characteristics of individual volunteers.

Highlights of the survey include:

- Albertans were the most likely of all Canadians to perform volunteer work. During the reference year, four out of 10 persons in this province volunteered their services through an organization (706,000 persons out of an adult population of 1.8 million).
- Over half of all volunteers in Canada were women (55%). In the November 1986-October 1987 period, 2.9 million Canadian women and 2.4 million men performed volunteer work.
- The volunteer rate was slightly higher for women than for men. Nationally, 29% of all women aged 15 and over volunteered at least once during the reference year. The comparable figure for men was 25%.
- Volunteers were somewhat more likely to be married than non-volunteers.
- Survey results show that the rate of volunteering initially increased with age, from a low of 20% for youths aged 15 to 24 years, to a peak of 37% for 35 to 44 year olds. It then declined with advancing age to trough at 20% for persons aged 65 and over.
- A direct relationship exists between the participation rate of volunteers and their educational attainment. The rate ranged from a low of 14% for those with 0 to 8 years of education (primary school only) to a high of 45% for those with a university degree. (This relationship holds for both men and women.)

- The likelihood of any one person volunteering rises with household income. Only 18% of persons with a household income under \$10,000 volunteered (including households with no income), while 39% of persons whose with household incomes of \$60,000 volunteered.
- The labour force status of an individual describes his or her involvement in the labour market, that is, an individual can be employed, unemployed or not in the labour force. In the week preceding the survey, two out of three volunteer workers were employed (67%), almost three out of 10 were not in the labour force (29%) and only 4% were unemployed.

The survey consisted of two questionnaires:

- A "screening" questionnaire, administered to approximately 70,000 individuals 15 years of age and over, which served to identify persons who volunteered "formally" through an organization and "informally" on their own (not through an organization) in the 12-month period spanning November 1986 to October 1987;
- A "follow-up" questionnaire, which was used to obtain more detailed information about the experiences and activities of formal volunteers with up to three organizations served during the reference year.

Data are now available from the screening questionnaire, which allows for the cross-classification of a wide range of demographic and other characteristics of both formal and informal volunteers – such as age, sex, marital status, education, labour force status, income, and type of activities engaged in.

These preliminary data are being released in the form of "highlights" sheets. Users requiring more detailed information from the screening document should contact Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893) or Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data from the follow-up questionnaire are scheduled for release this summer, at which time Statistics Canada will release an overview publication and public-use microdata files.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts March 1988

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 215,000 dwelling units were started in March, an increase of 10.8% from the revised level of 194,000 in February.
- This increase is totally attributable to the single-dwelling sector.
- However, housing starts decreased 14.2% during the first quarter of 1988 from the same period a year earlier. Both the singleand multiple-dwelling sectors were responsible for this decline.

Urban Centres (10,000 population and over)

- Starts of single dwellings increased 30.9% in March while multiple dwellings declined 4.3%.
- On a regional basis, increases were reported in all regions except in the Prairies and Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23-25, 29, 988, 4091 and 4092.

The March 1988 issue of *Housing Starts* and *Completions* (64-002, \$16.50/\$165) is scheduled for release the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Lavigne (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals

Microdata tapes containing information on the 1986 income of households, economic families, census families and individuals are now available. A new file called the "key file" is also available which allows the user greater flexibility in the creation of analytical variables and units of analysis. Each file costs \$700.

In addition to income by source such as earnings, investment income and government transfer payments, the files contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status. The household file includes information on housing characteristics and household facilities and equipment.

The income data were collected as part of the 1987 Survey of Consumer Finances. The housing, facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1987 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. Both surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. The household file contains approximately 30,000 records, the economic file about 32,000 records, the census family 34,000 records, the individual file 66,000 records and the key file 86,000 records. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Telephone Statistics

March 1988

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,016.6 million in March 1988, up 10.9% from March 1987.

Operating expenses were \$745.4 million, an increase of 14.4% over March 1987. Net operating revenue was \$271.3 million, up 2.1% over March 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1988 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled for release the week of June 13. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Publications Released

Construction Type Plywood, March 1988. Catalogue number 35-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Inter-corporate Ownership, 1987. Catalogue number 61-517

(Canada: \$295; Other Countries: \$317.50).

Retail Trade, February 1988. Catalogue number 63-005 (Canada: \$16/\$165; Other Countries: \$17/\$170).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 31, 1988

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, March 1988

• Real GDP increased 0.9% from February.

System of National Accounts Release Scheduled for June 20

On June 20, the first quarter 1988 estimates for the National Income and Expenditure Accounts and the quarterly estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments will be released. At the same time, the historical estimates for the years 1984-87 will be revised and the input-output accounts for 1984 (revised) and 1985 (preliminary) will be published. Following the normal practice, the Financial Flow Accounts estimates will be released one week later, in the week of June 27.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, March 1988

 Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong at \$608 million.

Raw Materials Price Index, April 1988

• The RMPI fell for a fifth straight month, down 0.4% from March.

(continued on page 2)

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New Disability Data, 1986-87

This special addendum attached to today's *Daily* provides preliminary data from a 1986-87 Health and Activity Limitation Survey concerning disabled Canadians. Some of the highlights from this survey are as follows:

- Over 3,300,000 Canadians, 13.2% of the population, reported some level of disability.
- Disability rates increased with age, from 5.2% for children aged 0 to 14 to 45.5% for adults aged 65 and over.
- Almost 120,000 disabled children aged 5 to 14 attended classes with non-disabled children; over 40,000 others attended some regular classes and some special classes.
- Just under 40% of the disabled adults aged 15 to 64 were employed during the fall of 1986, compared to approximately 70% of non-disabled persons in this age group.
- Sixteen percent of disabled seniors aged 65 and older resided in institutions or homes for senior citizens. This rate increased from 4.5% of the population aged 65-69 to 42.7% of the population aged 85 and older.

More detailed tables are available from the regional reference centres; as well, publications and analytical reports on this subject will be published throughout the year.

Major Releases - Concluded 9 Industrial Product Price Index, April 1988 • The IPPI increased 0.2% from the previous month. Note to users The bullet for Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1988 that appeared in the May 27 Daily should have read as follows: Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$459.40 up 5.2% from a year earlier. Data Availability Announcements 11 Telecommunications Statistics, First Quarter 1988 11 Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1988 Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1988 11 Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, January-April 1988 12 Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending April 9, 1988 12 **Publications Released** 13 Major Release Dates, June 1988 14 Regional Reference Centres 15

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data) March 1988

Overview

Gross domestic product at factor cost at 1981 prices increased 0.9% in March following a decrease of 0.2% in February and a 0.1% gain in January. About 75% of the March output gain originated among the services-producing industries which advanced 1.2%; output of goods-producing industries increased 0.6%.

For the first quarter as a whole, output increased 0.5%. This compares to steady growth of about 1.4% per quarter in 1987.

Services-producing Industries

The March increase among services-producing industries was the largest monthly gain since February 1987. Particularly strong growth was

recorded in retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate services, wholesale trade and transportation and storage industries.

- Output of retail trade increased 3.1% mostly due to a substantial gain by new motor vehicle dealers.
- Finance, insurance and real estate industries reported an output increase of 1.3% in March, with most of the growth occurring in real estate agencies, and the insurance industry.
- Wholesale trade advanced 2.6%, the result of output gains by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and automobile parts, metal products, and petroleum products.

(continued on page 4)

- Transportation services increased 2.3% with most of the gain due to truck transport.
- Elsewhere, moderate growth was recorded in community, business and personal services and communication industries.

Goods-producing Industries

Following a 0.4% decline in output during February, goods-producing industries reported growth of 0.6% in March. Most of the increase occurred among the mining, construction and manufacturing industries.

- Mining output advanced 1.4% following a 2.9% gain the previous month. As in February, most of the mining growth stemmed from increased production of crude petroleum and natural gas. Exports of natural gas rose substantially in March. Metal mines reported a significant output advance.
- Following three consecutive monthly declines, output of the construction industry increased 1.1%. The gain resulted

- from a 2.1% increase in residential construction activity and a 1.2% gain in non-residential building construction.
- Manufacturing output rose 0.4%, with about two-thirds of the advance originating among manufacturers of durable goods. Significant production increases were recorded by manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and accessories, primary metals, wood products, and machinery.
- Output decreases were recorded in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

(see table on page 5)

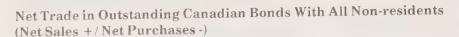
Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

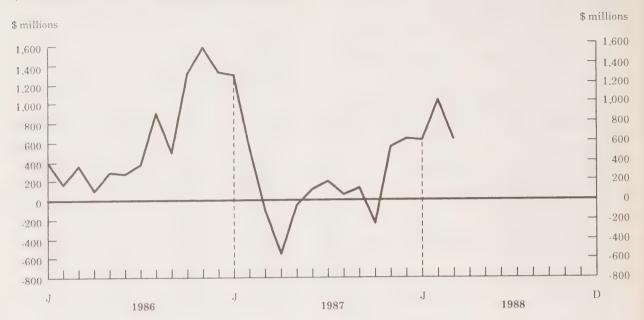
The March 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release late in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

| | | 1987 | | 1988 | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Mar. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
| Total Economy | 374,170.9 | 387,302.7 | 387,655.1 | 386,931.4 | 390,599.4 |
| Business Sector | | | | | |
| Agricultural and related services industries | 11,795.4 | 11,845.8 | 11,864.4 | 11,853.6 | 11,757.6 |
| Fishing and trapping industries | 721.9 | 522.5 | 548.4 | 564.0 | 536.4 |
| Logging and forestry industry | 2,874.1 | 2,790.7 | 2,560.8 | 2,640.0 | 2,616.0 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil well industries | 20,954.5 | 22,739.7 | 22,562.4 | 23,222.4 | 23,556.0 |
| Manufacturing industries | 73,254.6 | 77,386.2 | 77,356.8 | 76,330.8 | 76,653.9 |
| Construction industries | 26,655.5 | 27,665.7 | 27,606.0 | 27,286.8 | 27,588.0 |
| Transportation and storage industries | 16,471.2 | 17,013.0 | 17,419.2 | 17,115.6 | 17,517.6 |
| Communication industries | 10,698.7 | 11,164.5 | 11,239.2 | 11,341.2 | 11,445.6 |
| Other utility industries | 11,198.0 | 11,212.3 | 11,492.4 | 11,448.0 | 11,518.8 |
| Wholesale trade industries | 19,915.4 | 21,156.9 | 21,225.6 | 21,028.8 | 21,582.0 |
| Retail trade industries | 24,597.1 | 26,319.6 | 26,053.2 | 25,801.2 | 26,595.2 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 53,813.7 | 54,935.4 | 55,114.8 | 55.387.2 | 56,031.6 |
| Community, business and personal services | 38,186.5 | 39,066.1 | 39,117.5 | 39,418.6 | 39,579.1 |
| Non-business sector | | | | | |
| Mining industries | 37.1 | 56.3 | 62.4 | 55.2 | 50.4 |
| Manufacturing industries | 63.2 | 63.2 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 62.4 |
| Forestry services industry | 245.9 | 253.1 | 254.4 | 254.4 | 256.8 |
| Transportation industries | 1,442.6 | 1,446.2 | 1,447.2 | 1,450.8 | 1,460.4 |
| Communication industries | 46.7 | 46.7 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 46.8 |
| Water systems industry | 539.9 | 543.5 | 546.0 | 548.4 | 550.8 |
| Insurance and other finance industry | 374.2 | 381.4 | 381.6 | 379.2 | 391.2 |
| Government service industries | 23,611.6 | 23,791.6 | 23,780.4 | 23,761.2 | 23,832.0 |
| Community and personal services | 36,673.1 | 36,902.3 | 36,913.2 | 36,934.8 | 36,970.8 |
| Special aggregations | | | | | |
| Business sector: | 311,136.6 | 323,818.4 | 324,160.7 | 323,438.2 | 326,977.8 |
| -goods | 147,454.0 | 154,162.9 | 153,991.2 | 153,345.6 | 154,226.7 |
| -services | 163,682.6 | 169,655.5 | 170,169.5 | 170,092.6 | 172,751.1 |
| Non-business sector | 63,034.3 | 63,484.3 | 63,494.4 | 63,493.2 | 63,621.6 |
| -goods | 640.2 | 663.0 | 670.8 | 666.0 | 663.6 |
| -services | 62,394.1 | 62,821.3 | 62,823.6 | 62,827.2 | 62,958.0 |
| Goods-producing industries | 148,094.2 | 154,825.9 | 154,662.0 | 154,011.6 | 154,890.3 |
| Services-producing industries | 226,076.7 | 232,476.8 | 232,993.1 | 232,919.8 | 235,709.1 |
| Industrial production | 106,047.3 | 112,001.2 | 112,082.4 | 111,667.2 | 112,367.9 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 33,118.1 | 33,299.1 | 33,242.4 | 32,846.4 | 32,939.4 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 40,136.5 | 44,087.1 | 44,114.4 | 43,484.4 | 43,714.5 |





Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents March 1988

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In March, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds amounted to \$608 million, continuing the strong investment trend which began in November 1987. Over this five-month period, non-residents invested, on a net basis, nearly \$3.5 billion in outstanding Canadian bonds. The gross value of trading activity (sales and purchases) with non-residents totalled a record \$10 billion in the current month, with trading with Japan increasing sharply.

In stock trading, however, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by a further \$147 million in March, bringing the cumulative reduction since October 1987 to \$2 billion. The net disinvestment in the current month largely resulted from trading with Europe.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In March, residents increased their holdings of foreign stocks by \$128 million, in contrast to a small decline in the previous two months. The net investment in the current month was widely distributed geographically.

(continued on page 7)

The March 1988 issue of Security Transactions with Non-residents (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in late June. See "How to Order Publications".

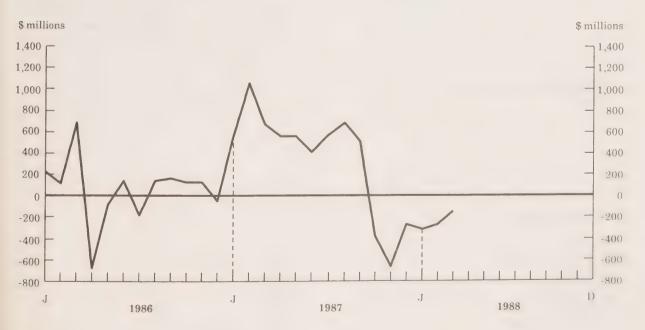
For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

March 1988 (\$ millions)

| Type of security | Sales to Non-residents | Purchases from Non-residents | Net Sales |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Canadian securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 5,242 | 4.634 | +608 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 1,563 | 1,710 | -147 |
| Total -March 1988 | 6,804 | 6,344 | + 460 |
| Total -February 1988 | 5,475 | 4,742 | +734 |
| Foreign securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 1,648 | 1,544 | +104 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 1,912 | 2,040 | -128 |
| Total -March 1988 | 3,559 | 3,584 | -24 |
| Total -February 1988 | 3,562 | 3,944 | -381 |

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales +/ Net Purchases -)



Raw Materials Price Index

April 1988

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) fell 0.4% between March and April 1988, reaching a preliminary level of 97.9. However, with the mineral fuels component excluded, the RMPI rose 1.0%. The components that contributed most to the monthly movement were:

- Mineral fuels, down 2.9%, mainly because of an estimated 3.5% drop for crude mineral oils.
- Wood products, up 2.8%, mainly as a result of a 3.0% increase in prices for logs and bolts and a 2.3% increase in pulpwood prices.
- Animals and animal products, up 0.9%, owing mainly to the combined effect of a 5.3% increase in prices for cattle for slaughter and a 5.5% decrease in hog prices.

Year-over-year Change

From April 1987 to April 1988, the RMPI fell 1.2%. With the mineral fuels component excluded, there was an annual advance of 7.8%. The components that contributed most to the yearly movement were:

- Mineral fuels, down 13.9% from last year as a result of a 15.9% decrease in prices for crude mineral oils and a 9.7% decrease in prices for thermal coal.
- Non-ferrous metals, up 26.7%, mainly as a result of price increases for copper, nickel, lead and zinc, and despite price decreases for precious metals.
- Wood products, up 12.0%, largely owing to a price rise for logs and bolts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The April 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)

| | | | % (| Change |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Relative Importance | Index April '88¹ | April '88/ Mar. '88 | April '88/ April '87 |
| Raw materials total | 100 | 97.9 | -0.4 | -1.2 |
| Mineral fuels | 45 | 78.3 | -2.9 | -13.9 |
| Vegetable products | 11 | 87.3 | 0.3 | 5.6 |
| Animal and animal products | 20 | 117.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Wood products | 8 | 133.1 | 2.8 | 12.0 |
| Ferrous materials | 2 | 110.5 | -0.6 | 3.2 |
| Non-ferrous metals | . 11 | 115.8 | 0.2 | 26.7 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 3 | 130.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Total excluding mineral fuels | 55 | 114.1 | 1.0 | 7.8 |

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index April 1988

Preliminary indexes for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) showed an increase of 0.2% from March 1988 to April 1988 to a level of 126.3. Over the last 12 months the index rose 4.2% – the lowest year-to-year change since November 1987. The yearly change excluding the petroleum and coal products component was 5.4%.

Highlights

- Primary metal products, up 4.0% between March and April, reflected another marked price increase for nickel products (up in April by 39.9%), as well as an increase of 1.2% for iron and steel products. Counter to the upward movement of most metals, copper and copper alloy products dropped 5.9%, the third consecutive monthly decline for this commodity group.
- Paper and paper products rose 0.5% in April 1988. Higher prices recorded for pulp (2.6%) were more than enough to offset the effect of a 1.8% drop in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar.
- Lumber, sawmill, other wood products rose 0.7% this month despite moderating exchange rate effects. Significant jumps in softwood lumber prices were the main contributors to the monthly increase.

- Automobiles, trucks and other transportation equipment showed a decrease of 1.1% in April from March. Various promotional incentives offered by the motor vehicle manufacturers as well as the exchange rate effect contributed to this decline.
- According to preliminary estimates the petroleum and coal products index fell 2.2%, mainly as a result of lower prices registered for fuels oils.
- Other components showed slight increases, ranging from 0.2% for metal fabricated products to 1.0% for tobacco and tobacco products. In all, 14 components registered price rises, five showed decreases and two remained unchanged.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The April 1988 issue of *Industry Selling Price Index* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes (1981 = 100)

| | | | % C | hange |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Index | Relative Importance ¹ | Index Apr. '88 ² | Apr.'88/ Mar. '88 | Apr.'88 Apr.'8' |
| Industrial Product Price Index -Total | 100.0 | 126.3 | 0.2 | 4.: |
| Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal Products ³ | 89.3 | 130.2 | 0.5 | 5.4 |
| Intermediate goods | 61.6 | 124.6 124.6 | 0.6 2.8 | 6. 16. |
| First stage intermediate goods Second stage intermediate goods | 14.6 47.0 | 124.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Finished goods | 38.4 | 128.9 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Finished foods and feeds | 10.3 | 133.2 | 0.2 | 1. |
| Capital equipment | 10.2 | 130.5 | -0.5 | 0. |
| All other finished goods | 17.9 | 126.2 | -0.5 | 0. |
| Aggregation by commodities: | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous | 7.7 | 126.1 | 0.3 | 2. |
| food products | 7.0 | 122.1 | 0.3 | 4. |
| Beverages | 1.9 | 144.5 | 0.0 | 1. |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 0.7 | 154.4 | 1.0 | 1. |
| Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products | 2.8 | 127.6 | 0.4 | 6. |
| Textile products | 2.4 | 117.1 | 0.3 | 3. |
| Knitted products and clothing | 2.4 | 123.9 | 0.0 | 2. |
| Lumber, sawmill, other wood products | 4.3 | 123.8 | 0.7 | 3. |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1.5 | 136.4 138.1 | -0.1 0.5 | 10 |
| Paper and paper products | 8.1 2.4 | 148.1 | 0.3 | 5. |
| Printing and publishing Primary metal products | 8.8 | 133.7 | 4.0 | 24 |
| Metal fabricated products | 5.3 | 129.7 | 0.2 | 3 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4.8 | 127.3 | -0.1 | 1 |
| Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment | 11.6 | 129.6 | -1.1 | -2. |
| Electrical and communication products | 5.0 | 130.0 | 0.3 | 4 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 2.5 | 139.9 | 0.3 | 4. |
| Petroleum and coal products ³ | 10.7 | 94.3 | -2.2 | -7 |
| Chemicals, chemical products | 7.1 | 129.6 | 0.6 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 2.3 | 134.7 | 0.2 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities | 0.8 | 103.7 | -0.8 | 3 |

Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.
 Indexes are preliminary.
 This index is estimated for the current month.

Data Availability Announcements

Telecommunications Statistics

First Quarter 1988

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported revenues of \$144.2 million in the first quarter of 1988, down 6.7% from the first quarter of 1987. Operating expenses were \$108.9 million, an increase of 3.6% over the same period in 1987. Net operating revenue was \$35.3 million, compared with \$49.3 million in the first quarter of 1987.

The Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics, First Quarter 1988 (56-001, \$7.50/\$45) is scheduled for release the week of June 13. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

April 1988

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 74,161 kitchen appliances in April 1988, down 13.7% from the 85,906 appliances produced a year earlier. Year-to-date production of specfied domestic electrical appliances amounted to 353,898 units, down from 427,432 units for January to April 1987.

Production of home comfort products totalled 32,454 in April 1988, an increase of

84.6% from the previous year.

The April 1988 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

April 1988

Production of process cheese in April 1988 totalled 5 423 123 kilograms, a decrease of 21.2% from March 1988 and a decrease of 9.4% from April 1987. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 23 818 977 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1987 amount of 24 184 066 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 553 050 kilograms, an increase of 85.0% from March 1988 and an increase of 57.0% from April 1987. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 597 774 kilograms, down from 1 737 681 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The April 1988 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of June 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

January-April 1988

Electric power selling price indexes (1981=100) are now available for the period January 1988 to April 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

The April 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary Four-week Period Ending April 9, 1988

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending April 9, 1988 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-991-1746), Health Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Publications Released

Telephone Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number 56-002 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1987. Catalogue number 63-002 (Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1988. Catalogue number 72-002 (Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$405).

Quarterly Hospital Information System – Hospital Indicators, April 1987– September 1987. Catalogue number 83-002 (Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: June 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of | Title | Reference period |
|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| release | Title | itelerence periou |
| June | | |
| 1-3 | Retail Trade | March 1988 |
| 1-8 | Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries | March 1988 |
| 2-3 | Department Store Sales and Stocks | March 1988 |
| 2-3 | Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics | First Quarter 1988 |
| 6 | Travel Between Canada and Other Countries | April 1988 |
| 6-10 | Canadian Composite Leading Indicator | March 1988 |
| 9 | Help-wanted Index | May 1988 |
| 9 10 | New Housing Price Index | April 1988 |
| 10 | Farm Product Price Index | April 1988 |
| 10 | New Motor Vehicle Sales | April 1988 |
| 10 | Labour Force Survey | May 1988 |
| 13 | Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area | April 1988 |
| 14 | Housing Starts | April 1988 |
| 15 | Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade | April 1988 |
| 16 | Capacity Utilization Rates in Manufacturing Industries | First Quarter 1988 |
| 17 | The Consumer Price Index | May 1988 |
| 17 | Building Permits | February 1988 |
| 20 | National Income and | First Quarter 1988 |
| | Expenditure Accounts (GDP) | 11121 4000 |
| 20 | Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments | First Quarter 1988 |
| 21 | Retail Trade | April 1988 |
| 21 | Department Store Sales and Stocks | April 1988 |
| 21 24 | Inventories, Shipments and | April 1988 |
| | Orders in Manufacturing Industries | 11p111 1000 |
| 24 | Wholesale Trade | April 1988 |
| 27 | Crude Oil and Natural Gas | March 1988 |
| 28 | Employment, Earnings and Hours | April 1988 |
| 28-30 | Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry | April 1988 |
| 28-30 | Financial Flow Accounts | First Quarter 1988 |
| 28 30 | Estimates of Labour Income | March 1988 |
| 29 | Unemployment Insurance Statistics | April 1988 |
| 30 | Security Transactions with Non-residents | April 1988 |
| 30 | Industrial Product Price Index | May 1988 |
| 30 | Raw Materials Price Index | May 1988 |
| 30 | Major Release Dates | July 1988 |

The July 1988 release schedule will be published on June 30, 1988. Users Note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information

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Advisory Services Statistics Canada North American Life Centre 1770 Market Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Advisory Services Statistics Canada 10th Floor Arthur Meighen Building 25 St. Clair Avenue East Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M4

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Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Civic Administration Centre 225 Holditch Street Sturgeon Falls, Ontario POH 2G0

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Manitoba

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Hys Centre
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Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5

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Southern Alberta

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Room 245
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Local calls: 780-5405

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ADDENDUM TO THE DAILY

Disabled Canadians

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 3,300,000 Canadians, 13.2% of the population, reported some level of disability.
- Disability rates increased with age, from 5.2% for children aged 0 to 14 to 45.5% for adults aged 65 and over.
- Almost 120,000 disabled children aged 5 to 14 attended classes with non-disabled children; over 40,000 others attended some regular classes and some special classes.
- Just under 40% of the disabled adults aged 15 to 64 were employed during the fall of 1986, compared to approximately 70% of non-disabled persons in this age group.
- Sixteen percent of disabled seniors aged 65 and older resided in institutions or homes for senior citizens. This rate increased from 4.5% in the population aged 65-69 to 42.7% in the population aged 85 and older.

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey

This addendum to the Statistics Canada DAILY provides preliminary data from a comprehensive survey concerning disabled persons conducted in 1986 and 1987. Today's release highlights only some of the data collected on disabled Canadians; it focuses primarily on some of the barriers which disabled children, adults and seniors face in the conduct of their everyday activities. Other data from the survey include barriers to transportation and accommodation, support networks, aids used and needed, income and disability-related expenses and selected 1986 Census information. Publications and analytical reports on these topics will be published throughout the year.

Tables providing provincial/territorial detail for the data contained in the DAILY are available from Statistics Canada Regional Offices or at 951-8116 in Ottawa.

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey was designed to collect information on the nature and severity of disability experienced by Canadians and the barriers that disabled persons face in the conduct of their everyday lives.

Information is available for disabled persons of all ages residing in households in the ten provinces and two territories, and those who reside in special care institutions and homes for senior Canadians. Results exclude disabled persons residing in penal and correctional institutions, jails, young offenders facilities, merchant, coastguard and naval vessels, and Indian Reserves not enumerated in the 1986 Census of Population.

Disability defined

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey uses the World Health Organization's definition of disability, which is

".... any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

Adults aged 15 and older were asked a number of questions about activities which most persons carry out daily. Persons who indicated some difficulty in performing any of the 17 activities, such as "Do you have any trouble walking up and down a flight of stairs?" or "Are you limited in the kind or amount of activity you can do because of a long-term emotional, psychological or mental health condition" were considered disabled.

For children under the age of 15, the survey inquired into the existence of general limitations, chronic conditions and the use of technical aids. A positive response in any one of these three categories was taken as an indication of the presence of a disability.

In total, an estimated 3,316,870 Canadians experienced some level of disability; this represents 13.2% of the 1986 Canadian population. Of these, 247,275 were residing in health-related institutions and homes for senior citizens.

Disability rates increase with age. While the survey showed that 5.2% of children aged 0 to 14 had a disabling condition, in the population aged 15 to 64, 10.7% reported a disability. The prevalence increased to 45.5% for the population aged 65 and older.

Disability rates in the Canadian population, 1986 and 1987

| Sex and age | Disability rate | Population* | Estimated number of disabled persons |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Both sexes | 13.2 | 25,061,270 | 3,316,870 |
| Dotti Sexes | 13.2 | 25,001,270 | 3,310,070 |
| 0 - 14 | 5.2 | 5,325,190 | 277,445 |
| 15 - 34 | 5.7 | 8,570,150 | 486,930 |
| 35 - 64 | 15.7 | 8,481,270 | 1,330,500 |
| 65 + | 45.5 | 2,684,660 | 1,221,995 |
| Males | 12.7 | 12,346,440 | 1,568,420 |
| 0 - 14 | 5.7 | 2,730,585 | 156,190 |
| 15 - 34 | 5.9 | 4,275,840 | 253,005 |
| 35 - 64 | 15.8 | 4,209,575 | 664,885 |
| 65 + | 43.7 | 1,130,440 | 494,340 |
| Females | 13.8 | 12,714,830 | 1,748,450 |
| 0 - 14 | 4.7 | 2,594,605 | 121,255 |
| 15 - 34 | 5.4 | 4,294,310 | 233,925 |
| 35 - 64 | 15.6 | 4,271,695 | 665,615 |
| 65 + | 46.8 | 1,554,220 | 727,655 |

^{*} Estimate of population covered by the survey. The 1986 Census of Population showed a total population of 25,309,330.

Nova Scotia, Manitoba and New Brunswick recorded the highest disability rates, at 16.9%, 15.7% and 15.5%, respectively. The lowest rates were recorded by Yukon and the Northwest Territories, at 8.8% and 8.9% respectively. The lower rates in the territories are consistent with the younger age of their total population; in the 1986 Census, the population aged 65 and older was 3.7% and 2.8% in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories respectively, compared to 10.7% in all of Canada for the same age group.

Disabled persons residing in special care institutions and homes for senior Canadians accounted for 7.5% of the disabled population. The highest rate was reported by Quebec at 8.9%; the lowest was Nova Scotia at 4.1%.

| Disabled persons in households and health-related institutions, |
|---|
| for Canada, provinces and territories |

| | | Disabled Persons | | | |
|--------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| | Disability rate | Total | In households | In institutions | |
| | | | | | |
| CANADA | 13.2 | 3,316,870 | 3,069,595 | 247,275 | |
| Nfld. | 13.1 | 73,105 | 69,605 | 3,500 | |
| P.E.I. | 14.7 | 18,450 | 17,490 | 960 | |
| N.S. | 16.9 | 145,720 | 139,675 | 6,045 | |
| N.B. | 15.5 | 109,105 | 103,265 | 5,840 | |
| Oue. | 11.3 | 727,740 | 663,245 | 64,495 | |
| Ont. | 13.9 | 1,263,220 | 1,167,400 | 95,820 | |
| Man. | 15.7 | 160,865 | 150,855 | 10,010 | |
| Sask. | 13.9 | 137,515 | 127,015 | 10,500 | |
| Alta. | 11.9 | 279,425 | 258,780 | 20,645 | |
| B.C. | 13.8 | 395,115 | 365,790 | 29,325 | |
| Yukon | 8.8 | 2,040 | 1,990 | 50 | |
| N.W.T. | 8.9 | 4,570 | 4,485 | 85 | |

Disabled children, aged 0 to 14

There were 277,445 children under the age of 15 for whom a disabling condition was reported. This represented 5.2% of the Canadian population in this age group. The prevalence rate rose from 3.4% of those aged 0 to 4 to 6.4% among those aged 10 to 14.

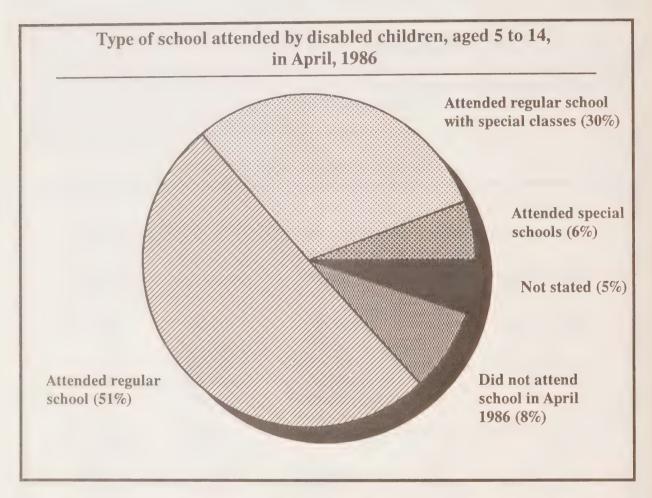
Over 99% of the children with disabilities lived in private households. Approximately 2,400 disabled children (0.9%) resided in health-related institutions. The majority (65.7%) of the children in institutions were 10 to 14 years of age.

| Disabled | children. | aged | 0 to 14 | ŀ |
|----------|-----------|------|---------|---|
|----------|-----------|------|---------|---|

| | | | Disabled children | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sex and age | Disability rate | Total | In households | In institutions |
| Both sexes | 5.2 | 277,445 | 275,055 | 2,390 |
| 0 - 4 5 - 9 10 - 14 | 3.4 5.8 6.4 | 61,165 103,040 113,240 | 61,020 102,365 111,670 | 675 1,570 |
| Boys | 5.7 | 156,190 | 154,830 | 1,360 |
| 0 - 4 5 - 9 10 - 14 | 3.2 7.3 6.8 | 29,155 64,960 62,075 | 29,075 64,635 61,120 | 325 955 |
| Girls | 4.7 | 121,255 | 120,225 | 1,030 |
| 0 - 4 5 - 9 10 - 14 | 3.7 4.3 6.0 | 32,010 38,080 51,165 | 31,945 37,730 50,550 | 350 615 |

⁻⁻ Small estimate subject to relatively large sampling error..

Of the 214,035 disabled children aged 5 to 14 residing in households, 17,450 were not attending school in April, 1986. There were 108,260 or 50.6% of these disabled children attending a regular school. An additional 12,195 attended a special school for children with conditions or health problems, and 65,185 attended a regular school with special classes for such children.



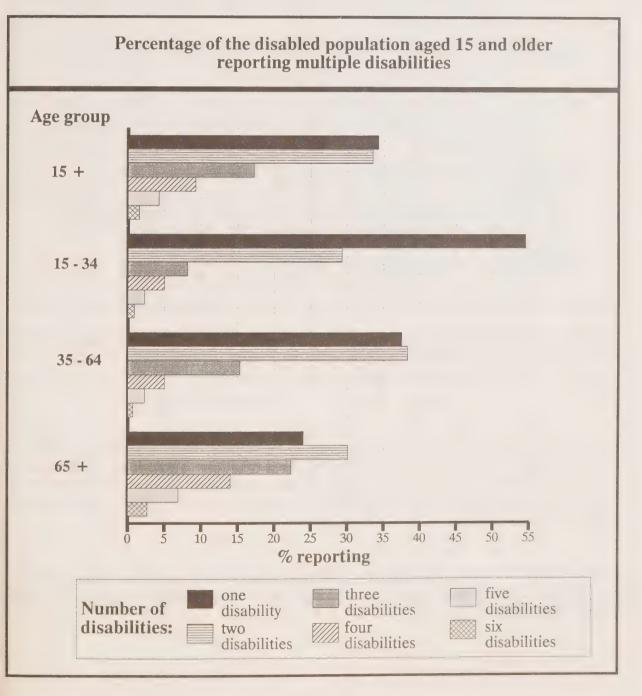
For those children who went to a regular school or a regular school with special classes (173,445 children), 13,010 attended classes only for children with conditions or health problems, while 41,635 attended some regular classes and some special classes. There were 118,770 children who attended only regular classes.

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Participation in leisure time activities, such as bicycling, swimming, and baseball, is a major activity of children. For 33,020 disabled children aged 10 to 14, their condition or health problem completely prevented them from participating in such activities.

Disabled adult population, aged 15 and older

Two thirds of the disabled population aged 15 and older reported having more than one type of disability. Not surprisingly, the prevalence of multiple disabilities increased with age; in the disabled population aged 15 to 34, 45.5% reported having more than one disability, increasing to 76.0% in the population aged 65 and older.



Nature of disability defined

Mobility: limited in ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an ob-

ject for 10 metres, or stand for long periods

Agility: limited in ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in and out

of bed, cut toenails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach,

or cut own food

Seeing: limited in ability to read ordinary newsprint or to see someone

from 4 metres, even when wearing glasses

Hearing: limited in ability to hear what is being said in conversation with

one other person or two or more persons, even when wearing a

hearing aid

Speaking: limited in ability to speak and be understood

Other: limited because of a learning disability or emotional or

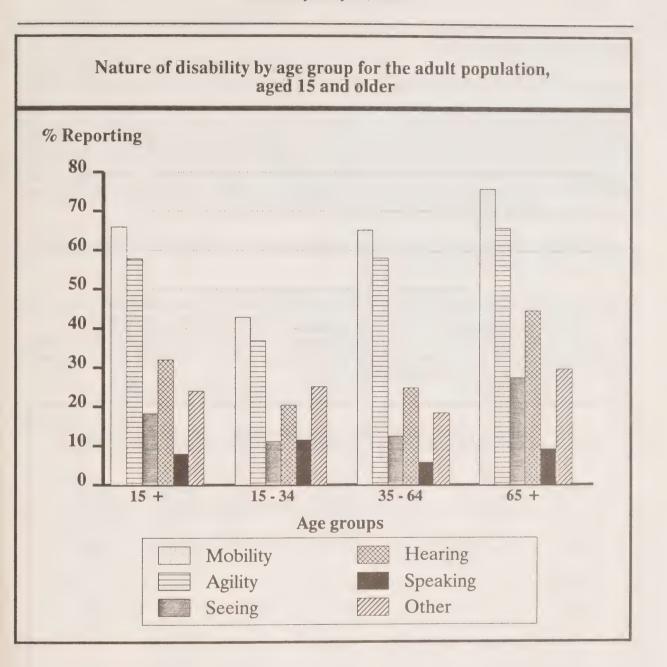
psychiatric disability, or because of developmental delay

Unknown: limited but nature not specified

Mobility disabilities were reported by 2,002,430 persons or just under two thirds of the disabled population aged 15 and older. Just under 43% of the disabled persons aged 15 to 34 reported a mobility disability, compared to over 75% among disabled seniors aged 65 and older.

Eighteen percent of the disabled population aged 15 and older (552,580 persons) reported a seeing disability. This type of disability also increased rapidly with age. Eleven out of every 100 disabled Canadians aged 15 to 34 reported a seeing disability. This number more than doubled in the population aged 65 and older, where 27 out of every 100 disabled seniors reported a seeing disability.

Hearing disabilities were reported by 973,830 individuals aged 15 and older, with 20 out of every 100 disabled Canadians aged 15 to 34 and 45 out of every 100 seniors aged 65 and older reporting such a disability.



Disabled adults, aged 15-64

Employment provides one indication of the level of social and economic status of disabled adults.

Among the 1,817,430 disabled persons aged 15 to 64 living in private households, 39.2% or 711,560 were employed during the time period August to October 1986. In contrast, approximately 70% of non-disabled persons in this age group were employed. Among disabled persons who were employed, more than half (378,875) reported a limitation in the kind or amount of work they could do because of their condition or health problem.

During this same time period, 128,405 disabled persons reported being unemployed. Of those, 91,890 reported a work-related limitation.

There were 895,985 individuals (49.3% of the total) who reported their labour force status as "not in the labour force". This included 167,180 persons who had never worked. For those who indicated some work history, 505,370 indicated that their condition or health problem completely prevented them from working and a further 105,445 indicated that they were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do.

| | Total | Employed | Unemployed | Not in labour force | Not stated |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Total | 1,817,430 | 711,560 | 128,405 | 895,985 | 81,480 |
| Limited | | | | | |
| at work | 1,111,420 | 378,875 | 91,890 | 635,500 | 5,155 |
| • Completely unable | 505,370 | *** | *** | 505,370 | ••• |
| • Some limitation | 454,225 | 271,780 | 77,000 | 105,445 | ••• |
| • Degree unknown | 151,825 | 107,095 | 14,890 | 24,685 | 5, 155 |
| Not limited | | | | | |
| at work | 427,755 | 330,410 | 32,750 | 64,595 | • • • |
| Never | | | | | |
| worked | 170,285 | *** | 3,105 | 167,180 | *** |
| Not stated | 107,970 | 2,275 | 660 | 28,710 | 76,325 |

Disabled persons, aged 65 and older

Just over 45% of the population aged 65 and older reported some form of disability. Of the 1,221,995 disabled Canadian seniors, 1,026,915 resided in private households and 195,080 lived in institutions or homes for senior citizens.

Twelve out of every 100 disabled males aged 65 and older resided in institutions or homes for senior citizens, compared to 19 out of every 100 females in the same age group.

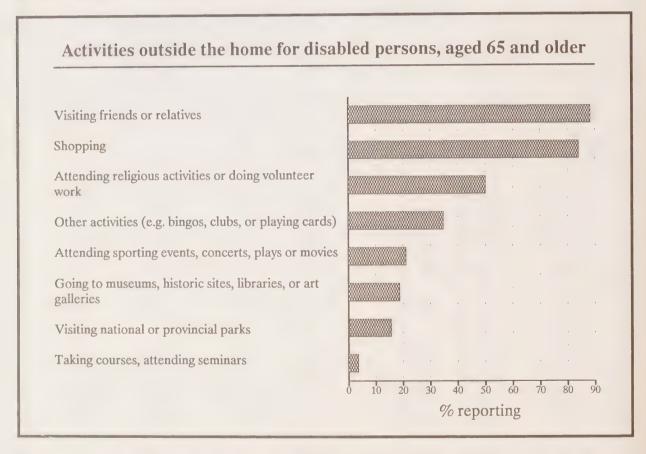
| Sex and | Total | | Residing in households | | Residing in institutions | |
|------------|-----------|-------|------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| age | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Both | | | | | | |
| Sexes | 1,221,995 | 100.0 | 1, 026,915 | 84.0 | 195,080 | 16.0 |
| 65-69 | 305,315 | 100.0 | 291,710 | 95.5 | 13,605 | 4.5 |
| 70-74 | 298,780 | 100.0 | 276,875 | 92.7 | 21,905 | 7.3 |
| 75-79 | 250,375 | 100.0 | 214,335 | 85.6 | 36,040 | 14.4 |
| 80-84 | 190,450 | 100.0 | 142,540 | 74.8 | 47,910 | 25.2 |
| 85 + | 177,075 | 100.0 | 101,455 | 57.3 | 75,620 | 42.7 |
| Males | 494,340 | 100.0 | 437,620 | 88.5 | 56,720 | 11.5 |
| 65-69 | 153,940 | 100.0 | 147,060 | 95.5 | 6,880 | 4.5 |
| 70-74 | 139,250 | 100.0 | 130,225 | 93.5 | 9,025 | 6.5 |
| 75-79 | 88,800 | 100.0 | 78,735 | 88.7 | 10,065 | 11.3 |
| 80-84 | 64,430 | 100.0 | 50,130 | 77.8 | 14,300 | 22.2 |
| 85+ | 47,920 | 100.0 | 31,470 | 65.7 | 16,450 | 34.3 |
| Females | 727,655 | 100.0 | 589,295 | 81.0 | 138,360 | 19.0 |
| 65-69 | 151,375 | 100.0 | 144,650 | 95.6 | 6,725 | 4.4 |
| 70-74 | 159,530 | 100.0 | 146,650 | 91.9 | 12,880 | 8.1 |
| 75-79 | 161,575 | 100.0 | 135,600 | 83.9 | 25,975 | 16.1 |
| 80-84 | 126,020 | 100.0 | 92,410 | 73.3 | 33,610 | 26.7 |
| 85+ | 129,155 | 100.0 | 69,985 | 54.2 | 59,170 | 45.8 |

The percentage of disabled seniors residing in households decreased as age increased. The survey showed that in the age group 65 to 69, 96 out of every 100 disabled seniors lived in households; by the age of 85 and older, this number fell to 57.

Male disabled seniors aged 85 and older were more likely to remain in a household: 66 out of every 100 males compared to 54 out of every 100 females.

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Over 8% of disabled seniors residing in households reported never participating in activities outside their home. Of those who did, 88.2% visited friends and 84.0% went shopping at least once a month. Attending religious activities or doing volunteer work was the third most frequent category with 50.1% of the disabled reporting these activities.



Almost 25% of disabled seniors residing in households indicated that they were not satisfied with the amount of activity they participated in outside their residence. Of those, 172,295 reported that they were physically unable to do more while 49,240 stated that they could do more if they had someone's help. High costs, location too far, and inadequate transportation were other reasons given for not being able to do more activities outside the home.

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases May 1988

| ıbject | Reference Period | Release Date |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | |
| ccounts, National Balance Sheets | 1987 | May 16, 1988 |
| dhesives Industry | 1986 Census of Manufactures | May 20, 1988 |
| ir Carrier Operations in Canada | First Quarter 1987 | May 3, 1988 |
| ir Charter Statistics | 1987 | May 18, 1988 |
| ir Passenger Origin and Destination | | , |
| Statistics - Canada-United States | | |
| Report | First Quarter 1987 | May 27, 1988 |
| ppliances, Major | March 1988 | May 5, 1988 |
| p price in the second s | April 1988 | May 27, 1988 |
| ppliances, Specified Domestic | | , |
| Electrical | March 1988 | May 6, 1988 |
| | April 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| sphalt Roofing | March 1988 | May 5, 1988 |
| Spring 1 | April 1988 | May 27, 1988 |
| ssets and Liabilities, Consolidated | 1 | |
| Government | 1984 | May 20, 1988 |
| viation Statistics Centre Service | | |
| Bulletin | February 1988 | May 17, 1988 |
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| ags, Plastic | First Quarter 1988 | May 24, 1988 |
| alance Sheet Accounts, National | 1987 | May 16, 1988 |
| arley Malt Exports | January and February 1988 | May 18, 1988 |
| iscuits, Production | First Quarter 1988 | May 2, 1988 |
| ook Publishing Industry | 1986-1987 | May 16, 1988 |
| oxes, Corrugated | April 1988 | May 25, 1988 |
| uilding Material Price Indexes, | | 14 0 1000 |
| Construction | March 1988 | May 9, 1988 |
| usiness Conditions Survey, Quarterly | April 1988 | May 4, 1988 |
| usiness Forms Printing Industry | 1986 Census of Manufactures | May 6, 1988 |
| anadian Economic Observer | May 1988 | May 18, 1988 |
| are Facilities, Residential | 1987 | May 26, 1988 |
| artographic Boundary Files | 1986 Census | May 16, 1988 |
| ar tographic Doublant J 1 1100 | | |

| Subject | Reference Period | Release Date |
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| Caterers | March 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| Cheese, Process | April 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Cement | March 1988 | May 6, 1988 |
| Census Profile: Urban and Rural Areas, | | |
| Canada, the Provinces and Territories | 1986 Census | May 26, 1988 |
| Chemical and Mineral Process Plant | | |
| Price Indexes | First Quarter 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
| Chemical and Petrochemical Plant | | 24 40 4000 |
| Price Indexes | First Quarter 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
| Chemicals, Industrial | March 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Colleges, Community (Enrolment) | Fall 1987 | May 6, 1988 |
| Commodity, Exports | February 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Commodity, Imports | February 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Community Colleges, Financial | | 10 1000 |
| Statistics | 1985-1986 | May 12, 1988 |
| Composite Leading Indicator | February 1988 | May 4, 1988 |
| Construction Building Material | | 34 0 1000 |
| Price Indexes | March 1988 | May 9, 1988 |
| Construction in Canada | 1986-1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| Construction Output Price Index, | 71 | M 17 1000 |
| Non-residential | First Quater 1988 | May 17, 1988 |
| Construction Union Wage Rate Index | April 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| Consumer Price Index | April 1988 | May 20, 1988 |
| Crushings, Oilseed | March 1988 | May 3, 1988 |
| | April 1988 | May 27, 1988 |
| Culture, Government Expenditures | 1986-87 | May 9, 1988 |
| Dairy Review | March 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| Department Store Sales by Province | | , |
| and Metropolitan Area | March 1988 | May 18, 1988 |
| Disease Summary, Notifiable | Four-week Period Ending April 9, 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Earnings | March 1988 | May 27, 1988 |
| Economic Observer, Canadian | May 1988 | May 18, 1988 |
| Eggs, Consumption | 1987 | May 3, 1988 |
| Eggs, Production | March 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Electoral Districts, Federal – 1987 | | 1.124, 11, 2000 |
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| Electric Power Selling Price Indexes | January to April 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
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| Exploration and Mining | 1986-1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Exploration, Development and Capital | | , |
| Expenditures for Mining and | | |
| Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells | 1986-1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Export and Import Price Indexes | March 1988 | May 17, 1988 |
| Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based) | February 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
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| Fabricated Structural Steel Price | | |
| Indexes | Fourth Quarter 1987 | May 9, 1988 |
| Family Expenditure in Canada | 1986 | May 3, 1988 |
| Farm Input Price Index | First Quarter 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| Farm Product Price Index | March 1988 | May 10, 1988 |
| Fats | March 1988 | May 26, 1988 |
| Federal Electoral Districts – 1987 | March 1500 | May 20, 1300 |
| Representation Order: Profiles Part I | 1986 Census | May 11, 1988 |
| Film, Plastic | First Quarter 1988 | May 24, 1988 |
| Finance, Provincial Government | 1985 | May 2, 1988 |
| Financial Indexes, Selected | 1985-1986 | |
| | | May 12, 1988 |
| Flour, Wheat (Exports) | January and February 1988 | May 18, 1988 |
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| Apparent Per Capita | 1986 and 1987 | May 26, 1988 |
| Footwear Statistics | March 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Forward Sortation Areas, Urban | 1986 | May 9, 1988 |
| Fruit Production | 1987 | May 11, 1988 |
| Fuel-burning Heating Products, Solid | First Quarter 1988 | May 6, 1988 |
| Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of | | |
| Community Colleges | Fall 1987 | May 6, 1988 |
| Gas, Natural (Sales) | March 1988 | May 24, 1988 |
| Government Expenditures on Culture | 1986-87 | May 9, 1988 |
| Government Finance, Provincial | 1985 | May 2, 1988 |
| Government Services Employment, | 1000 | 1.1009 =, 1000 |
| Local | December 1987 | May 9, 1988 |
| Grains, Deliveries of Major | March 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
| Grains, Exports of Major | February 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
| Gross Domestic Product at Factor | replualy 1900 | Way 10, 1300 |
| | Manala 1000 | May 31, 1988 |
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| Hardboard | March 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
| Help-wanted Index | April 1988 | May 12, 1988 |
| Hours | March 1988 | May 27, 1988 |
| | First Quarter 1988 | May 12, 1988 |
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| Housing Starts | March 1900 | May 30, 1300 |
| Human Resources for Science | 1071 1004 | May 25, 1988 |
| and Technology | 1971-1984 | Way 20, 1300 |
| Import and Export Price Indexes | March 1988 | May 17, 1988 |
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| Incomes of Households, Families and | | |
| Individuals, Microdata Tapes | 1986 | May 30, 1988 |
| Industrial Product Price Index | March 1988 | May 2, 1988 |
| THE RESERVE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF | April 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Industrial Research and Development, | | |
| Spending Estimates | 1988 | May 20, 1988 |
| Spending Estimates | 1300 | , |

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| Ingots, Steel | March 1988 Week Ending April 30, 1988 Week Ended May 7, 1988 | May 11, 1988 May 5, 1988 May 13, 1988 |
| | Week Ending May 21, 1988 | May 27, 1988 |
| Instant Skim Milk Powder | April 1988 | May 31, 1988 May 30, 1988 |
| Inter-corporate Ownership International Travel Account | 1987 First Quarter 1988 | May 20, 1988 |
| Labour Force Survey | April 1988 | May 6, 1988 |
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| Lamps, Electric Local Government Services | April 1988 | Way 12, 1300 |
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| Machinery and Equipment Price Index | First Quarter 1988 | May 12, 1988 |
| Malt, Barley (Exports) | January and February 1988 | May 18, 1988 |
| Meats, Stocks of Frozen Microdata Tapes on Incomes and | May 1988 | May 20, 1988 |
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| Milk Powder, Instant Skim | April 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes | First Quarter 1988 | May 16, 1988 May 25, 1988 |
| Mineral Wool Mining, Exploration, Development and | April 1988 | May 20, 1900 |
| Capital Expenditures | 1986-1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| National Balance Sheet Accounts | 1987 | May 16, 1988 |
| Natural Gas, Sales Natural Gas Wells, Exploration, | March 1988 | May 24, 1988 |
| Development and Capital | | |
| Expenditures | 1986-1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| New Disability Data Non-residential Construction Building | 1986-87 | May 31, 1988 |
| Material Price Index | March 1988 | May 9, 1988 |
| Non-residential Construction Output | | |
| Price Index | First Quarter 1988 | May 17, 1988 |
| Oil Pipeline Transport | February 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| Oils | March 1988 | May 26, 1988 |
| Oilseed Crushings | March 1988 April 1988 | May 3, 1988 May 27, 1988 |
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| Non-residents, Transactions | March 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Paperboard Industry | 1986 Census of Manufactures | May 27, 1988 |
| Particleboard | March 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
| Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes | First Quarter 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
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|--|---|--|
| Petroleum, Exploration, Development | | |
| and Capital Expenditures | 1986-1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Phonograph Records | March 1988 | May 12, 1988 |
| Pipe, Steel | 1986 Census of Manufactures | May 20, 1988 |
| ripe, Steel | March 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Pineline Transport Oil | February 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| Pipeline Transport, Oil Plastic Bag Industry | 1986 Census of Manufactures | May 20, 1988 |
| Plastic Film and Bags | First Quarter 1988 | May 24, 1988 |
| Plywood, Construction Type | March 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
| Postal Code Income Data | 1986 | May 9, 1988 |
| Postsecondary Enrolment of | 1300 | May 3, 1300 |
| Community Colleges, Full-time | Fall 1987 | May 6, 1988 |
| Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen | May 1, 1988 | May 17, 1988 |
| Poultry, Consumption | 1987 | May 3, 1988 |
| Powder, Instant Skim Milk | April 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Power Selling Price Indexes, Electric | January to April 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Pre-recorded Tapes | March 1988 | May 12, 1988 |
| Printing Industry, Business Forms | 1986 Census of Manufactures | May 6, 1988 |
| Process Cheese | April 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Profile: Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, | 11011111000 | 1.100, 01, 000 |
| the Provinces and Territories, Part I | 1986 Census | May 26, 1988 |
| Provincial and Territorial Government | 1000 0011040 | |
| Employment | December 1987 | May 12, 1988 |
| Provincial Government Finance | 1985 | May 2, 1988 |
| Publishing and Printing Industries, | | , |
| Other Combined | 1986 Census of Manufactures | May 27, 1988 |
| Publishing Industry, Book | 1986-1987 | May 16, 1988 |
| Pulpwood | March 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
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| Railway Carloadings | March 1988 | May 16, 1988 |
| · | Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1988 | May 6, 1988 |
| | Nine-day period Ending April 30, 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
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| Raw Materials Price Index | March 1988 | May 2, 1988 |
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| Records, Phonograph | March 1988 | May 12, 1988 |
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| Residential Construction Building | | M0 1000 |
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| Restaurants | | |
| Roofing, Asphalt | | |
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| Rural Postal Code Income Data | 1986 | Way 5, 1500 |
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| Steel Price Indexes, Fabricated Structural Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products Steel, Shipments of Rolled Sugar Sales Tapes, Pre-recorded Taverns | | |
| Structural Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products Steel, Shipments of Rolled Sugar Sales Tapes, Pre-recorded Taverns | Fourth Quarter 1987 | May 11, 1988 |
| Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products Steel, Shipments of Rolled Sugar Sales Tapes, Pre-recorded Taverns | Fourth Quarter 1987 | 34 0 1000 |
| Steel, Shipments of Rolled Sugar Sales Tapes, Pre-recorded Taverns | | May 9, 1988 |
| Sugar Sales Tapes, Pre-recorded Taverns | February 1988 | May 17, 1988 |
| Tapes, Pre-recorded Taverns | March 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Taverns | April 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| | March 1988 | May 12, 1988 |
| TD 1 | March 1988 | May 13, 1988 |
| Telecommunications Statistics | First Quarter 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Telephone Statistics | January 1988 | May 5, 1988 |
| | March 1988 | May 30, 1988 |
| Trade, Preliminary Statement of | March 1988 | May 17, 1988 |
| Canadian International | | May 24, 1988 |
| Trade, Wholesale | March 1988 | May 24, 1300 |
| Training in Hospitals, Financial Statistics | 1985-1986 | May 12, 1988 |
| Transactions in Outstanding Securities | 1303-1300 | Way 12, 1300 |
| with Non-residents | March 1988 | May 31, 1988 |
| Travel Account, International | First Quarter 1988 | May 20, 1988 |
| Travel Between Canada and Other | i list quarter 1500 | May 20, 1000 |
| Countries | March and First Quarter 1988 | May 5, 1988 |
| Travel-log, Touriscope | May 1988 | May 18, 1988 |
| Tube, Steel (Industry) | 1986 Census of Manufactures | May 20, 1988 |
| Tubing, Steel | March 1988 | May 11, 1988 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics | March 1988 | May 25, 1988 |
| Urban Areas, Profile | 1986 Census | May 26, 1988 |
| Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, the | 1000 Octibus | Widy 20, 1500 |
| Provinces and Territories, Part I, | | |
| Profile: | 1986 Census | May 26, 1988 |
| Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code | | 1.123 20, 1000 |
| Income Data | | |

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| Vegetable Production Vocational Schools, Financial Statistics Volunteer Activity, Survey | 1987 1985-1986 November 1986-October 1987 | May 11, 1988 May 12, 1988 May 30, 1988 |
| Waferboard Wheat Flour Exports Wholesale Trade Wire, Steel (and Products) Wood Residue Statistics Wool, Mineral Wrappers | March 1988 January and February 1988 March 1988 February 1988 March 1988 April 1988 April 1988 | May 16, 1988 May 18, 1988 May 24, 1988 May 17, 1988 May 11, 1988 May 25, 1988 May 25, 1988 |





Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 1, 1988

Major Releases

from March.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1988 • Sales of new motor vehicles rose 10.6% over the March 1987 level.

| Sa | ales of Refined Petroleum Products, April 1988 | 5 |
|----|--|---|
| • | Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products decreased 8.6% | |

| Cr | rude Oil and Natural Gas, February 1988 | r |
|----|--|---|
| • | Exports of crude oil rose 28.0% over February 1987 - the largest | |
| | increase since August 1986 | |

| | arm Cash Receipts, January-March 1988 | 8 |
|---|---|---|
| • | Farm cash receipts were up 13% from the same period a year earlier. | |

| et Farm Income, 1987 | 11 |
|--|----|
| Realized net farm income rose 12% from 1986 to a record \$5.5 billion. | |

Data Availability Announcements

| Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to | 14 |
|---|-----|
| 1987-88 | |
| Private Business and Trade and Vocational Schools, 1986 | 14 |
| Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1988 | 15 |
| Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1988 | 15 |
| Gypsum Products, April 1988 | 15 |
| Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1987 | 15 |
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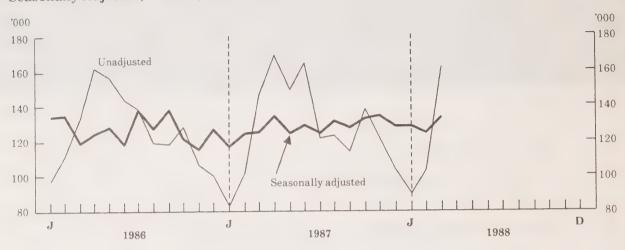
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Index to Data Releases, May 1988

Poblassi

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1988



New Motor Vehicle Sales March 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 133,000 units in March 1988, a sharp increase of 7.1% from the revised February 1988 level of 124,000 units. In March, higher sales were posted for both passenger cars (+3.6%) and commercial vehicles (+14.8%).
- The 7.1% increase in new motor vehicle sales in March 1988 followed a decline of 3.3% in February and a marginal increase of 0.1% in January 1988.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded an increase of 6.6% in March 1988 to a level of 61,000 units, while imported passenger cars were off 2.2% to a level of 28,000 units. The increase in March for North American passenger car

sales followed three consecutive monthly declines, whereas imported passenger car sales decreased for the second consecutive month.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 162,000 units in March 1988, up 10.6% over the March 1987 level. Commercial vehicle sales rose a significant 27.3%, the eighth consecutive monthly year-over-year increase, while passenger car sales posted a gain of 4.1%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down 1.2% from their level in March 1987, as a decrease in cars imported from "other countries" (-14.1%) offset a sales increase in Japanese cars (+5.0%). Sales of North American passenger cars advanced by 6.5%.

(continued on page 3)

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 70.1% in March 1988 from 68.5% a year earlier. The North American share grew at the expense of overseas manufacturers from other countries, as their market share declined to 8.4% from 10.2% in March 1987.
- All provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in March 1988 compared to March 1987, with increases ranging from 23.0% in Nova Scotia to 5.0% in Manitoba.
- For the first quarter of 1988, total new motor vehicle sales increased 7.0% from the same period last year to 354,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were up 3.6% to 164,000 units, while imported passenger car sales rose 1.8% to 75,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales continued to show strength with the year-to-date total 16.5% higher than in 1987.

1987 Final Data

The final estimate of total new motor vehicle sales in Canada for 1987 amounted to 1.5 million units, an increase of 1.2% over 1986.

(continued on page 4)

Note to Users

Data users should note that unadjusted monthly new motor vehicle sales data for 1987 have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have also been revised for the period January 1984 to February 1988, and to incorporate the latest unadjusted data as well as updated trading day adjustment factors.

Total new motor vehicle sales has an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of 5, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreignowned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The March 1988 issue of New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

| New Motor | Vehicle | Sales | _ | Canada |
|------------------|---------|-------|---|--------|
| March 1988 | | | | |

| | December 1987 | January 1988 ^r | February 1988 ^r | March 1988 ^p |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | Units % Change | Units % Change | Units % Change | Units % Change |
| Seasonally adjusted data | | | | |
| Total New Motor Vehicles | 128,375 -4.0 | $128,441 \\ 0.1$ | 124,242 -3.3 | 133,028 7.1 |
| Passenger cars by origin: | | | | |
| North America | 58,706 -2.1 | 57,995 -1.2 | 57,03 4 -1.7 | 60,792 6.6 |
| Overseas | 28,700 -6.7 | 29,897 4.2 | 28,859 -3.5 | 28,220 -2.2 |
| Total | 87,406 -3.7 | 87,892 0.6 | 85,893 -2.3 | 89,012 3.6 |
| Commercial vehicles | 40,969 -4.7 | 40,549 -1.0 | 38,348 -5.4 | 44,016 14.8 |
| | March 1988 | Change 1988/87 ^r | January ^r - March ^r 1988 | Change 1988/87 ^r |
| | Units | % | Units | % |
| Unadjusted sales | | | | |
| Total New Motor Vehicles | 161,868 | 10.6 | 354,429 | 7.0 |
| Passenger cars by origin: | | | | |
| North America Japan Other countries | 76,943 23,611 | 6.5 5.0 | 163,632 53,313 | 3.6 10.8 |
| (including South Korea) (South Korea) | 9,215 (3,024) | -14.1 (-40.1) | 21,903 (7,230) | -15.0 (-43.8 |
| Total | 109,769 | 4.1 | 238,848 | 3.0 |
| Commercial vehicles by origin: | | | | |
| North America Overseas | 47,006 5,093 | 27.5 25.1 | 104,537 11,044 | 17.4 8.6 |
| Total | 52,099 | 27.3 | 115,581 | 16.5 |

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

April 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in April totalled 6.6 million cubic metres (m³), down 8.6% from the six-year high set in March. Despite the April decrease, sales for the first four months of this year remained 4.2% above those for the same period last year.
- All four of the main products contributed to the April decrease. Motor gasoline sales were down 13.9% from March, when sales in that month reached their highest level since July 1981. Diesel fuel sales declined by 7.8% while light fuel sales, down 5.6%, posted their first decrease since November of last year. Heavy fuels, down 10.6%, fell for the second consecutive month.

Unadjusted Sales

 Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products in April decreased by 3.6% from April 1987, recording a volume of 6.0 million m³ sold. Results for the four main products were mixed. Motor gasoline sales recorded a drop

- of 5.1% while a lower level of imports contributed to a decline (-10.8%) in heavy fuel oil. Diesel and light fuel oils maintained their patterns of growth, posting gains of 3.4% and 17.1% respectively.
- Despite the April decrease, total sales for the first four months of this year were up 2.9% over the same period last year. Within this total, diesel fuel sales climbed 10.9% while heavy and light fuel sales rose 10.7% and 6.5% respectively. Motor gasoline sales were up marginally at 0.3%.

(continued on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The April 1988 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

April 1988

| | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1988 ^r | April 1988 ^p | April '88/ March '88 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | (thousand | s of cubic metres |) | % |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | |
| Total, all products | 6 540.9 | 7 038.3 | 7 185.4 | 6 570.9 | -8.6 |
| Main products: | | | | | |
| Motor gasoline | 2 714.6 | 2 950.5 | 3 088.4 | 2 658.5 | -13.9 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 1 358.9 | 1 438.7 | 1 512.5 | 1 394.5 | -7.8 |
| Light fuel oil | 524.7 | 553.9 | 643.0 | 606.8 | -5.6 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 643.6 | 665.9 | 649.0 | 580.0 | -10.6 |
| | April ^p 1988 | April 1987 | Total JanApril 1988 | Total JanApril 1987 | Cum. 88. Cum. 87 |
| | | (thousand | ls of cubic metres | 5) | % |
| Not adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | |
| Total, all products | 5 959.5 | 6 181.7 | 25 655.8 | 24 934.2 | 2.9 |
| Main products: | | | | | |
| Motor gasoline | 2 533.5 | 2 668.4 | 10 077.7 | 10 051.3 | 0.0 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 1 262.8 | 1 221.0 | 4 834.8 | 4 359.8 | 10.9 |
| Light fuel oil | 527.1 | 450.0 | 3 390.3 | 3 182.6 | 6.8 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 516.4 | 578.7 | 2 587.3 | 2 337.9 | 10. |

Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas February 1988

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in February 1988 amounted to 7.9 million cubic metres, an increase of 13.9% over February 1987.
- Crude oil exports continued to reflect a strong growth pattern in 1988, rising 28.0% over February 1987. Imports showed a slight increase, up 2.5% above those levels attained in February 1987. Refinery receipts recorded an increase of 6.2%.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.3 billion cubic metres, maintained its upward trend, registering a 24.7% increase over February 1987. Similarly, exports of natural gas continued to show high volumes, posting a gain of 43.0%. Domestic sales of natural gas were up for the second consecutive month, rising 9.5% over last February.

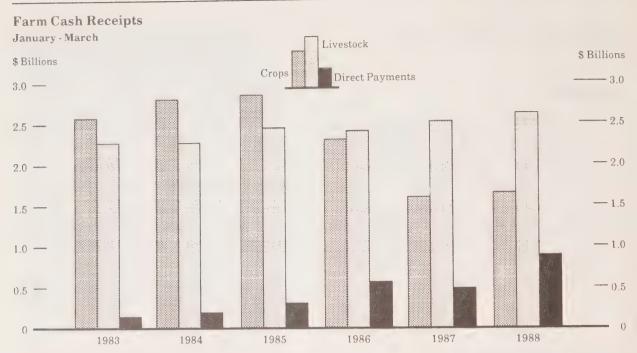
Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The February 1988 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9/\$90) is scheduled to be released the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas February 1988

| | February 1988 | % Change from Feb. 1987 | Jan Feb. 1988 | % Change from Jan. Feb. 1987 |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 14976 | | (thous: | ands of cubic metres) | |
| Crude oil and equivalent | | | | |
| Production | 7 946.0 | 13.9 | 16 082.0 | 8.7 |
| Exports | 3 243.3 | 28.0 | 6 594.1 | 22.6 |
| Imports | 1719.2 | 2.5 | 3 957.4 | 2.8 |
| Refinery receipts | 6 566.3 | 6.2 | 14 180.7 | 6.1 |
| | | (milli | ons of cubic metres) | |
| Natural gas | | | | |
| Marketable production | 8 295.2 | 24.7 | 17 490.0 | 20.5 |
| Exports | 3 287.6 | 43.0 | 7 052.2 | 36.6 |
| Canadian sales | 5 853.9 | 9.5 | 12 065.4 | 9.6 |



Note: Western grain stabilization and crop insurance payments have been deducted from crop receipts and added to direct payments.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-March 1988

Farm cash receipts for January-March 1988 were \$5.2 billion, up 13% from the 1987 level of \$4.6 billion. Higher direct program payments and livestock and animal product receipts contributed to the increase.

Highlights

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose to \$899 million and accounted for over 70% of the increase in total cash receipts. The timing of the 1987 Special Canadian Grains Program payments was responsible for the increase. Payments totalling \$686 million were paid out in the first quarter of 1988, while last year \$275 million was paid out before the end of March.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal product receipts increased 4% to \$2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1988, as higher receipts were registered for all major livestock categories except hogs.

- Dairy product receipts rose 9% to \$754 million as both marketings and prices increased. The demand for fluid milk and to a larger extent other dairy products led to a 6% increase in marketings. The increase in prices was due to lower producer levies and a higher target return price for industrial milk.
- Cattle and calf receipts increased 5% to \$947 million as a 6% rise in prices more than offset a slight decline in marketings. Cattle prices have been stable at nearrecord levels since the second quarter of 1987.

- Poultry receipts increased 8% as higher marketings of both chickens and turkeys more than offset slightly lower prices.
 Marketings, which have trended up for the past four years, were 13% higher than in the first quarter of 1987.
- Hog receipts declined 5% to \$473 million despite a 9% increase in marketings. Hog prices were 13% below the same quarter in 1987, and have dropped 23% since September 1987.

Crops

Crop receipts were virtually unchanged and stood at \$1.7 billion. Increases of over 45% for both canola and soybeans were largely offset by decreases in wheat and barley receipts and crop insurance payments.

- Canola and soybean receipts both increased due to higher prices and marketings.
 Oilseed prices have increased 26% since the first quarter of 1987 but still remain 48% below the peak reached in 1984.
- Wheat and barley receipts decreased 11% and 33% respectively, due mainly to lower initial prices. Initial prices were lowered 15% for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring wheat and 25% for No. 1 C.W. Feed barley for the current marketing year.
- Crop insurance payments returned to more normal levels at \$67 million, down \$44 million from the previous year's payments. The decline reflected better growing conditions in 1987.

(continued on page 10)

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3417-3427.

The January-March 1988 issue of Farm Cash Receipts (21-001, \$10/\$40) is scheduled for release on June 10. See "How to Order Publications". This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system.

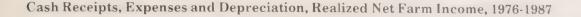
For more detailed information on this release, contact Lambert Gauthier or Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

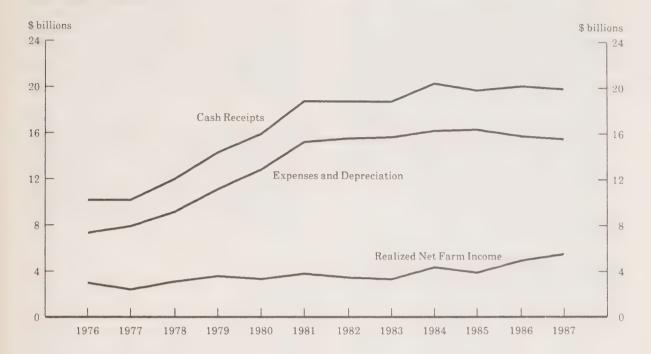
The Daily, June 1, 1988

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations January-March 1987

| | 1987 | 1988 | % change |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | 1988/1987 |
| | (milli | ons of dollars) | |
| Newfoundland | 11.8 | 13.5 | 14.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 57.5 | 56.5 | -1.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 74.4 | 78.4 | 5.5 |
| New Brunswick | 64.7 | 60.1 | -7.0 |
| Quebec | 686.6 | 736.2 | 7.2 |
| Ontario | 1,220.4 | 1,323.3 | 8.4 |
| Manitoba | 436.1 | 438.1 | 0.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 922.7 | 1,177.6 | 27.6 |
| Alberta | 913.1 | 1,079.7 | 18.3 |
| British Columbia | 235.4 | 239.6 | 1.8 |
| Canada | 4,622.8 | 5,203.2 | 12.6 |

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.





Net Farm Income

1987

Realized net farm income increased 12% in 1987, reaching a record \$5.5 billion. Higher farm cash receipts combined with lower operating expenses and depreciation charges were responsible for the increase. Total net farm income, which takes into account the value of inventory change, dropped 2% to \$5.4 billion in 1987, following a 28% increase the previous year.

- Farm cash receipts were up 2% in 1987, led by higher direct program payments and increased livestock and animal product receipts.
- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were lower for the second consecutive year.
- The value of inventory change was -\$93 million due to lower farm inventories of cereal and oilseed crops.

Farm Cash Receipts

Farm cash receipts were up 2% in 1987 and reached \$20.9 billion. The increase was due to higher direct program payments and livestock and animal product receipts. Crop receipts dropped 5% from the previous year.

- Direct program payments made under various programs were up \$920 million from the previous year and reached a record level of \$3.2 billion in 1987. Payments made under the 1986 Special Canadian Grains Program and the Western Grain Stabilization Program were mainly responsible for the increase.
- Livestock and animal product receipts rose 3% to \$10.5 billion. Higher receipts for cattle and calves were responsible for over half of the increase. Dairy receipts rose to \$2.9 billion as a result of higher marketings of fluid and industrial milk. Prices for industrial milk were also up 3%.

(continued on page 12)

• Crop receipts fell for the fourth consecutive year to stand at \$8.8 billion, \$1 billion below the record set in 1984. The decline was attributable to a drop in cereal and oilseed receipts, crop insurance payments and tobacco receipts. Despite higher marketings, price declines for all major grains resulted in lower cereal and oilseed receipts. Crop insurance payments were lower as crop yields returned to more normal levels. Tobacco receipts dropped 43% to \$257 million, reflecting both a smaller crop and a return to the usual marketing pattern.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were \$15.6 billion in 1987, down 1% from 1986. Farm expenses have dropped for two consecutive years and are at a level approximately equal to that of 1983.

- Among the expense categories which decreased were farm rent, fertilizer, interest, feed and depreciation. Lower prices for most grain crops led to a 20% drop in rent expenses and also contributed to lower feed expenses. Fertilizer expenditures declined for the second consecutive year and were down 10%.
- Among the expense categories which increased were wages, feeder cattle and machinery operating expenses. Feeder cattle expenses were up 46% in 1987 as a result of increased interprovincial sales and higher prices. Higher fuel expenses as well as an increase in machinery repair expenses led to a 6% increase in machinery operating expenses. Expenditures on wages increased by 3% for the year.

Value of Inventory Change

The value of inventory change was -\$93 million in 1987 compared to +\$618 million in the previous year. Increases in the number of livestock on farms did not offset the decline in crop inventories.

- The value of inventory change for crops was -\$185 million as stocks on farms were reduced for most cereal and oilseed crops. A smaller grain crop combined with higher marketings resulted in lower year-end farm stocks. Wheat was primarily responsible for the lower value of inventory change in 1987.
- The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was positive for the first time in six years at \$92 million. A 7% increase in hog numbers contributed +\$61 million to the value of inventory change for livestock and poultry. The other major contributor was poultry, adding +\$23 million to this total.

(continued on page 13)

Note to Users

Realized net farm income is equal to farm cash receipts (including supplementary payments) plus income-in-kind less operating expenses and depreciation charges. A 1% change in either cash receipts or expenses results in a 4% to 5% change in realized net farm income.

Preliminary 1987 and revised 1986 estimates are available on CANSIM: matrices 155, 159, 162-172, 208-217, 220, 225, 229-235, 238, 244 and 263-272.

Supplement III of Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603, series 88-001, \$10) is scheduled for release in late June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Mark Elward (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

The Daily, June 1, 1987

Net Farm Income 1987 and 1986

| | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Canada |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | (mill | ions of dol | llars) | | | | |
| 1987 (Preliminary) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm cash receipts Income-in-kind | 48.7 0.6 | 209.6 2.4 | 289.5 6.5 | 246.8 3.4 | 3,213.7 60.1 | 5,372.9 59.5 | 1,917.4 20.0 | 3,822.5 39.3 | 3,695.8 34.1 | 1,066.5 19.1 | 19,883.4 245.1 |
| Supplementary payments Realized gross | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 32.4 | 110.7 | 155.8 | 414.8 | 274.9 | 5.6 | 999. |
| income Expenses and | 49.4 | 215.8 | 297.1 | 251.1 | 3,306.2 | 5,543.1 | 2,093.1 | 4,276.6 | 4,004.8 | 1,091.2 | 21,128.3 |
| depreciation charges | 34.6 | 145.4 | 192.6 | 168.2 | 2,257.5 | 4,025.9 | 1,537.6 | 3,276.4 | 3,182.1 | 789.1 | 15,609. |
| Realized net income Value of inven- | 14.7 | 70.4 | 104.5 | 82.9 | 1,048.7 | 1,517.2 | 555.5 | 1,000.2 | 822.7 | 302.1 | 5,518. |
| tory change Total gross | 1.3 | -8.3 | -4.0 | 2.8 | -0.5 | 7.5 | -53.1 | -60.2 | 15.0 | 6.1 | -93. |
| income Total net | 50.7 | 207.5 | 293.0 | 253.8 | 3,305.7 | 5,550.6 | 2,040.0 | 4,216.4 | 4,019.8 | 1,097.3 | 21,034. |
| income | 16.1 | 62.1 | 100.5 | 85.7 | 1,048.2 | 1,524.6 | 502.4 | 940.0 | 837.7 | 308.2 | 5,425. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 (Revised) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm cash receipts Income-in-kind | 46.2 0.6 | 182.7 2.4 | 266.6 6.3 | 225.4 3.5 | 3,225.2 62.0 | 5,453.9 62.9 | 2,080.1 18.8 | 4,008.7 42.5 | 3,568.8 33.8 | 1,055.7 | 20,113. 252 . |
| Supplementary payments | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 129.6 | 223.7 | 8.3 | 374. |
| Realized gross income Expenses and | 46.9 | 190.9 | 272.9 | 228.9 | 3,287.3 | 5,517.6 | 2,105.0 | 4,180.8 | 3,826.4 | 1,083.3 | 20,739 |
| depreciation charges | 33.4 | 146.0 | 195.1 | 167.6 | 2,252.4 | 4,155.2 | 1,590.8 | 3,397.4 | 3,057.6 | 803.8 | 15,799 |
| Realized net income Value of inven- | 13.5 | 44.9 | 77.8 | 61.3 | 1,034.9 | 1,362.3 | 514.3 | 783.4 | 768.8 | 279.6 | |
| tory change Total gross | 0.3 | -4.4 | -1.7 | -16.1 | -32.0 | -324.3 | -93.1 | 607.1 | 474.2 | 7.7 | |
| income Total net | 47.2 | 186.5 | 271.2 | 212.8 | 3,255.3 | 5,193.2 | 2,011.9 | 4,787.9 | 4,300.5 | | 21,357 |
| income | 13.8 | 40.5 | 76.1 | 45.2 | 1,002.9 | 1,038.0 | 421.2 | 1,390.5 | 1,242.9 | 287.3 | 5,558 |

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training

1982-83 to 1987-88

Federal spending in support of education and training reached an estimated \$6.5 billion in 1987-88, an increase of 1.6% from 1986-87. This compares with a 5.1% increase for the federal government budget overall.

The proportion of the federal budget allocated to education and training grew steadily from 4.8% in 1982-83 to a peak of 5.5% in 1986-87, then slipped slightly to 5.3% in 1987-88.

The provinces and territories remain the principal recipients of federal assistance for education and training, but their share of the total decreased from 56% in 1984-85 to an estimated 49% in 1987-88, as the proportion going to private enterprises, individuals and associations increased (from 17.9% to 28.1%).

The Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 3, Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1987-88 (81-002, \$4.50/\$45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1507), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Private Business and Trade/Vocational Schools

There were 825 licensed private business and trade/vocational schools providing training in Canada in 1986. They offered some 3,600 programs, two-thirds of which were in "Commerce, Management and Business Administration" (34%) and "Engineering and Applied Sciences (Technologies and Trades)" (33%). More than three-quarters of the schools were private training institutions, although correspondence schools, volunteer organizations, unions, professional associations etc. were also involved. Together they had 187,600 registrations (56% were female) and 139,400 successful completions (54% female). Less than one-half of the schools' 5,800 instructors held full-time positions.

The Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 4, Private Business and Trade/Vocational Schools, 1986 (81-002, \$4.50/\$45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

This new survey was sponsored by Employment and Immgration Canada and additional data are available by special request on a cost-recoverable basis through Statistics Canada. For further information, please contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

March 1988

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 275 kilotonnes in March 1988, up 26.6% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 18 220 kilotonnes, up 26.4%.

Exports rose 9.9% from March 1987 to 2586 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 7991 kilotonnes, 23.6% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased 0.8% from a year earlier to stand at 400 kilotonnes in March

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1988 issue of Coal and Coke Statistics (45-002, \$9/\$90), will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia March 1988

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3519000 cubic metres (1,491.2 million board feet) of lumber and ties in March 1988, an increase of 3.7% over the 3391900 cubic metres (1,437.4 million board feet) produced in March 1987.

January to March 1988 production was 9 570 300 cubic metres (4,055.7 million board feet), a decrease of 0.3% from the 9 598 700 cubic metres (4,067.7 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2 and 2.2).

The March 1988 issue of Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia (35-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604) 666-2671, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Gypsum Products April 1988

Manufacturers shipped 25 053 933 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April 1988, down 8.6% from the 27 417 221 square metres shipped in April 1987 and down 7.0% from the 26 952 618 square metres shipped in March 1988.

Year-to-date shipments were $101\,525\,560^{\rm r}$ square metres, a decrease of 5.9% from the January to April 1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

The April 1988 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Radio and Television Broadcasting

Advance information is now available for the radio and television broadcasting industry for 1987.

The Vol. 18, No. 3 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, \$7.50/\$45) is scheduled for release the week of June 20. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Publications Released

*Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, December 1987. Catalogue number 32-011 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Wood Industries, 1985.
Catalogue number 35-250
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Transportation Equipment Industries, Shipbuilding and Repair Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B 3271 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March 1988. Catalogue number 43-005 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Asphalt Roofing, March 1988. Catalogue number 45-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry, Catalogue number 45-250B 3612 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5). Corporation Financial Statistics – 1986 Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations, 1986. Catalogue number 61-207P (Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, March 1988. Catalogue number 63-011 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 3, Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1987-88. Catalogue number 81-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 4, Private Business and Trade/ Vocational Schools, 1986. Catalogue number 81-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 4, Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Acitivities, 1988-89. Catalogue number 88-001 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 2, 1988

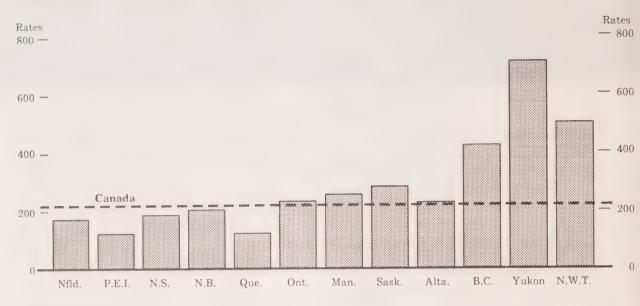
Major Release Drug Offences in Canada, 1962-1987 Narcotic Control Act offences known to police increased 9% between 1986 and 1987. Data Availability Announcements Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 28, 1988 4 Railway Carloadings, April 1988 4 Electric Storage Batteries, April 1988

5

Publications Released

Major Release

Narcotic Control Act Offences Known to the Police, Rates per 100,000 Population, Canada and the Provinces, 1987p



P Preliminary figures.

Drug Offences in Canada 1962-1987

Narcotic Control Act

Narcotic Control Act offences known to the police increased 9% between 1986 and 1987 from 208 to 227 per 100,000 population. Between 1981 and 1986, drug offences declined 28%. This followed an overall increase between 1962 (4 offences per 100,000) and 1981 (291).

Highlights:

• Rates of NCA offences were higher in the western provinces and territories than in the eastern provinces. In 1987, the highest rates occurred in the Yukon (713) and the Northwest Territories (500), followed by British Columbia (426) and Saskatchewan (283). Provinces with the lowest rates were Quebec (125), Prince Edward Island (126), Newfoundland (173) and Nova Scotia (190).

- Alberta, the territories and the maritime provinces all showed declines in the rate of NCA offences recorded during the 1980s.
 The remaining provinces showed increases.
- Among selected cities, the highest rates in 1987 were in Victoria (642) and Vancouver (559) while the lowest rate was in Charlottetown (57).
- According to national population surveys, cannabis use among Canadians has declined in recent years. Rates of cannabis offences known to the police declined 40% between 1980 and 1986 before increasing 4% in 1987. Cannabis offences make up a declining majority of NCA offences; in 1976, 96% of NCA offences involved cannabis, falling to 83% in 1980 and 74% in 1987.

(continued on page 3)

- Surveys suggest that cocaine use among the adult population has increased. Rates of cocaine offences known to the police increased eightfold between 1977 and 1987. As a proportion of all NCA offences, cocaine offences during this period increased from 1% to 14% of the total.
- According to surveys, heroin use among Canadians has remained unchanged in recent years. However, rates of heroin offences known to the police declined 42% over the last decade (1978-87). As a percentage of all NCA offences, heroin offences dropped from 3% to 1% during this period.

Food and Drugs Act

Food and Drugs Act offences known to the police increased 18% between 1986 and 1987 from 11 to 13 per 100,000 population. Rates increased steadily from 1 to 29 between 1962 and 1973 before fluctuating to 13 in 1987. The decline in the rate of FDA offences between 1980 and 1987 was 34%.

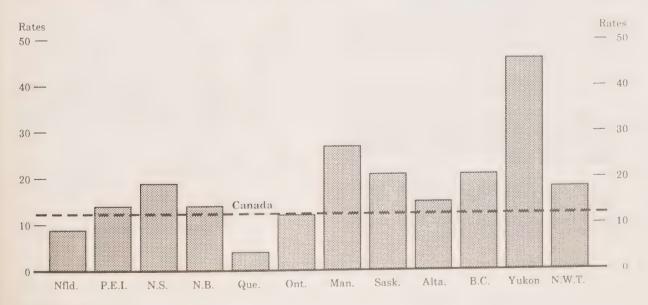
Highlights:

- The Yukon reported the highest rate of FDA offences in 1987 (46), followed by Manitoba (27), British Columbia (21) and Saskatchewan (21). The lowest rates were recorded in Quebec (4), Newfoundland (9) and Ontario (12).
- The rate of FDA offences in 1987 in selected cities varied from 0 per 100,000 population in Charlottetown to 44 in Fredericton.

The Vol. 8, No. 2 issue of the *Juristat Bulletin*, *Drug Offences in Canada*, 1962-1987 (85-002, \$3/\$15) is now available.

For more detailed information about this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-6643) or Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Food and Drugs Act Offences Known to the Police, Rates per 100,000 Population, Canada and the Provinces, 1987p



P Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending May 28, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending May 28, 1988 totalled 293 912 tonnes, a decrease of 4.2% from the preceding week's total of 306 796 tonnes and down 2.6% from the year-earlier level of 301 774 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 6 272 786 tonnes, an increase of 1.3% from 6 192 797 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

April 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.7 million tonnes in April 1988, an increase of 13.3% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections, no increase or decrease from April 1987.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 5.7% from the 1987 period, while receipts from United States connections increased 1.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The April 1988 issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled to be released the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, and for seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean, (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

April 1988

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 115 874 automotive replacement batteries in April 1988, an increase of 5.3% from the 110 092 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 659 198 automotive replacement batteries from January to April 1988, up 17.0% from 563 644 for the same period in 1987.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The April 1988 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, March 1988.
 Catalogue number 23-003
 (Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1988. Catalogue number 25-001 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- Oils and Fats, February 1988. Catalogue number 32-006 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Primary Iron and Steel, January 1988. Catalogue number 41-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Primary Iron and Steel, February 1988. Catalogue number 41-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Refined Petroleum Products, February 1988. Catalogue number 45-004 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-Recorded Tapes in Canada, March 1988. Catalogue number 47-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Imports by Country, January-December 1987. Catalogue number 65-006 (Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).
- Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol.8, No.2, Drug Offences in Canada, 1962-1987. Catalogue number 85-002 (Canada: \$3/\$15; Other Countries: \$4/\$20).

How to Order Publications

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Statistics Canada

Friday, June 3, 1988

Major Release

Divorces in Canada, 1986

2

5 5

The 78,160 divorces granted in 1986 represented the highest number of divorces ever recorded in Canada and marked a reversal of the decline recorded during 1983-85.

Data Availability Announcements

| Steel Wire and Specified Wire Produ | icts, March 1988 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Rigid Insulating Board, April 1988 | |

| Exports by Commodity (H.S. E | Based), | March 1988 5 | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------|--|
| I Commodity (U.S. E | | | |

| Imports by Commonty | (H.S. Daseu), March 1900 | 0 |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Cement, April 1988 | | Ю |

| 1986 Census of Manufactures: | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Tobacca Products Industry | 6 |

| Tobacco Products Industry | (|
|--|---|
| Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industries | (|

Publications Released

| Major Release Dates, V | Week of June 6-10 | 8 |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| major recicuse zacez, | | |

Canada

Major Release

Divorces in Canada

A total of 78,160 divorces were granted in Canada in 1986, an increase of 26.1% over the number granted in 1985. This figure represents the highest number of divorces ever recorded in Canada and is a reversal of the decline in the annual number of divorces that began in 1983 and continued through 1985. The majority of divorces granted in 1986 (76%) were granted under the Divorce Act that was in force between July 2, 1968 and May 31, 1986. The remaining 18,488 divorces (24%) were granted under the Divorce Act, 1985 that came into force on June 1, 1986.

When the 1986 divorces are expressed in terms of a rate per 100,000 married female population aged 15 and over, the highest divorce rates were observed in Alberta (1,646) and British Columbia (1,514) and the lowest in Newfoundland (469) and Prince Edward Island (637). Among the provinces, the largest increase in the divorce rate between 1985 and 1986 was observed in Ontario (35%), followed by increases in British Columbia (33%), Manitoba (25%) and Saskatchewan (25%).

Major Reasons for Divorce

Under the 1968 Divorce Act, a divorce could be obtained for either of two major reasons, or a combination of both. The first reason was that either the husband or the wife had committed a "matrimonial offence", such as adultery or physical or mental cruelty. The second reason was that a permanent marriage breakdown had occurred by reason of desertion or imprisonment or if the spouses had lived separately and apart for at least three years.

Among the divorces recorded under the 1968 Divorce Act, the reasons of matrimonial offence and marriage breakdown were both cited frequently. In 1986, for example, among the divorces granted under the 1968 Divorce Act, adultery was cited in 34% of the divorces granted and marriage breakdown by reason of separation for not less than three years was cited in 43% of cases.

Note to Users

Since 1968, Statistics Canada has been receiving data from the Central Divorce Registry of the Department of Justice. The count of divorces for each year since that time has represented the number of divorces for which a decree absolute was granted during the year.

There has typically been a gap of about one year between the date that a divorce petition is filed and the date that a decree absolute is granted. Among the 59,672 divorces granted in 1986 under the 1968 Divorce Act, for example, just 23% of the divorce petitions were filed in that year, the majority (60%) having been filed in 1985 and the remainder in previous years.

Keeping this typical delay in mind, it should be emphasized that the figure of 18,488 divorces granted under the Divorce Act, 1985 between June and December understates the number of divorces initiated in 1986 under the new law. According to the Central Divorce Registry of the Department of Justice, approximately 68,400 divorce applications were filed between June 1, 1986 and December 31, 1986. In the majority of these cases, the final divorce judgement will not have been granted until some time in 1987, and thus will be reflected in the number of divorces for 1987.

However, with the coming into force of the 1985 Divorce Act, marriage breakdown has become the sole ground for divorce. Under the new law, there are four reasons for marriage breakdown, including separation for not less than one year, adultery, physical cruelty and mental cruelty. Separation for not less than one

(continued on page 3)

The mean duration between the date when the petition was filed and the date when the decree absolute was granted was 371 days and the median 201 days for the divorces granted in 1986 under the 1968 Divorce Act.

year was cited as a reason for marriage breakdown in 91% of the divorces obtained under the new law in 1986. The other reasons, including adultery, physical cruelty and mental cruelty were cited much less frequently (14%).

The high frequency with which "separation for not less than one year" was cited as the reason for marriage breakdown among the divorces granted under the Divorce Act, 1985 is likely a contributing factor in the shorter duration of marriages that is observed among persons obtaining a divorce under the new law in 1986. Among the divorces granted in 1986 for which the petition was filed before May 31, the median duration of marriages was 11.2 years, compared to 9.1 years among those divorces for which the application was filed between June and December.

Divorces Involving Children

The divorces granted under the new divorce act in 1986 were less likely to involve children. Children were involved in just one-third (34%) of the divorces granted under the Divorce Act, 1985 compared to just over one-half (52%) among the divorces granted under the 1968 Divorce Act.

The data collection procedures for divorces granted under the Divorce Act, 1985 now permit the identification of the "joint custody" of children, under which a former husband and wife can continue to share responsibility for making major decisions affecting their children, regardless of which parent the children live with. Among the 6,105 children involved in the 3,550 divorces granted in 1986 under the new act in which there was a custody order, the wife was awarded custody of 75% of the children, 12% were awarded to the husband, 11% were involved in a joint custody arrangement and 2% were awarded to a person other than the husband or wife.

A more complete picture of the demographic and family characteristics of couples obtaining a divorce under the new law, and of the nature and duration of the divorce proceedings, will be provided when the 1987 divorce data become available. It will likely take a few years, however, before the level of divorce under the Divorce Act, 1985 becomes known.

(see table on page 4)

Additional data will be published in *Marriages and Divorces*, 1986 (84-205, \$17), to be released in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Owen Adams (613-951-1631), Health Division.

It remains possible to cite more than one reason for marriage breakdown.

Divorces and Rates, Canada and Provinces, 1985 and 1986

| | Number of divorces | Number of divorces | % Change 1986/85 | Divorce rate per 100,000 married women 15+ | Divorce rate per 100,000 married women 15 + | % Change 1986/85 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | 1986 | | | | | |
| Canada | 78,160 | 61,980 | 26.1 | 1,255.2 | 1,003.5 | 25.1 |
| Newfoundland | 610 | 561 | 8.7 | 468.9 | 430.9 | 8.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 191 | 213 | -10.3 | 636.7 | 722.0 | -11.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,550 | 2,337 | 9.1 | 1,216.6 | 1,122.5 | 8.4 |
| New Brunswick | 1,700 | 1,360 | 25.0 | 991.8 | 801.9 | 23.7 |
| Quebec | 18,399 | 15,814 | 16.3 | 1,201.7 | 1,035.1 | 16.1 |
| Ontario ¹ | 28,653 | 20,854 | 37.4 | 1,231.1 | 909.7 | 35.3 |
| Manitoba | 2,917 | 2,314 | 26.1 | 1,122.8 | 897.6 | 25.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,395 | 1,927 | 24.3 | 980.8 | 784.0 | 25.1 |
| Alberta | 9,386 | 8,102 | 15.8 | 1,646.1 | 1,431.4 | 15.0 |
| British Columbia | 11,176 | 8,330 | 34.2 | 1,513.5 | 1,134.4 | 33.4 |
| Yukon | 89 | 96 | -7.3 | 1,253.4 | 1,120.0 | 11.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 94 | 72 | 30.6 | 1,253.4 | 1,120.0 | 11.9 |

Data have been adjusted to take account of approximately 2,000 cases that are not on the database due to incomplete information.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

March 1988

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for March 1988 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 69 392 tonnes in March 1988, an increase of 18.1% from the 58 739 tonnes shipped during the previous month

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 181 289 tonnes in 1988, an increase of 5.4% from the 172 024r (revised figure) tonnes shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1988 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be published at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

April 1988

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 458 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1988, a decrease of 29.5% from the 4 905 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in April 1987.

For January to April 1988, year-to-date shipments amounted to 13 535 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), down 21.9% from 17 339 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The April 1988 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based) March 1988

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for March 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The March 1988 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-004, \$50/\$500) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based) March 1988

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for March 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3718 and 3887-3913.

The March 1988 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-007, \$50/\$500), will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Cement

April 1988

Canadian manufacturers shipped 938 752 tonnes of cement in April 1988, a decrease of 2.3% from the 960 838 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 17.2% from the 801 323 tonnes shipped in March 1988.

January to April 1988 shipments reached 2663 453 tonnes, up 7.1% from the 2486 974 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

The April 1988 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Tobacco Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalled \$1,287.4 million, down 0.6% from \$1,294.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5408.

This information is scheduled to be released at a later date in catalogue 32-251B 1221 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brain Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled \$214.1 million, up 6.9% from \$200.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

This information is scheduled to be released at a later date in catalogue 47-250B 3994 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Primary Iron and Steel, March 1988. Catalogue number 41-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, March 1988. Catalogue number 53-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, February 1988.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Wholesale Trade, March 1988. Catalogue number 63-008 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number 73-001 (Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

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Major Release Dates: Week of June 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| June | | |
| 6 | Retail Trade | March 1988 |
| 6-8 | Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries | March 1988 |
| 6-8 | Department Store Sales and Stocks | March 1988 |
| 6 | Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics | First Quarter 1988 |
| 6 | Travel Between Canada and Other Countries | April 1988 |
| 6-10 | Canadian Composite Leading Indicator | March 1988 |
| 9 | Help-wanted Index | May 1988 |
| 9-10 | New Housing Price Index | April 1988 |
| 10 | Farm Product Price Index | April 1988 |
| 10 | New Motor Vehicle Sales | April 1988 |
| 10 | Labour Force Survey | May 1988 |

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)

Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 6, 1988

Major Release

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, April 1988

• Canada attracted a record number of foreign overnight visitors in April 1988.

Data Availability Announcements

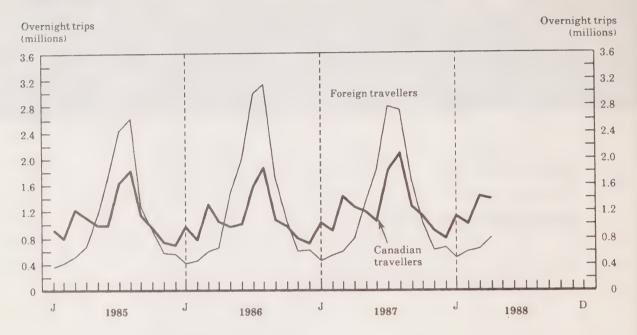
- Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1988
- Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, First Quarter 1988
- Publications Released 5



2

Major Release

International Travel Flows



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries April 1988

Overnight Travel

- Preliminary estimates indicate that nonresident trips of one or more nights to Canada in April 1988 were 3% above those of April 1987, marking a sixth consecutive monthly record level. In the first four months of 1988, these volumes were up 7% over the same period in 1987.
- The highest April level on record was registered for the number of Canadian residents returning from overnight visits to both the United States and overseas countries. These figures renew the trend interrupted by the slight downturn experienced in March.

 As the graph on overnight trips shows, the outflow of Canadian residents traditionally exceeds the inflow of foreign residents during the colder months of the year.

Total Travel

- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents were 12% above last April, continuing a trend that began after Expo 86.
- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 1% from April 1987 to 2.3 million, resulting in a third consecutive monthly decline from the comparable period last year.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased 19% to 169,600 during the same month. Record levels have been established since August 1986.

(continued on page 3)

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for April 1988 and the first four months of the year, covering total and overnight traffic as well as percentage changes from 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

The April 1988 issue of International Travel - Advance Information (66-001P, \$5.50/\$55) will be available mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries April 1988

| | Total trips | | | | Overnight trips1 | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | April | | JanApr. | | April | | JanApr. | |
| Residence of | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Travellers | Number 1988 | Change From 1987 | Number 1988 | Change From 1987 | Number 1988 | Change From 1987 | Number 1988 | Change From 1987 |
| Non-residents | | | | | | | | |
| All countries | 2,499,100 | 0.3 | 8,416,700 | 1.9 | 812,100 | 3.3 | 2,541,800 | 7.3 |
| United States Other countries | 2,329,400 169,700 | -0.8 18.9 | 7,924,800 491,900 | 0.7 27.4 | 666,100 146,000 | 0.6 17.5 | 2,105,600 436,200 | 4.0 26.7 |
| Residents of Canada | | | | | | | | |
| All countries | 4,412,900 | 12.5 | 15,232,900 | 11.5 | 1,383,300 | 9.6 | 4,934,500 | 6.6 |
| United States Other countries | 4,176,700 236,200 | 12.5 11.5 | 14,072,800 1,160,100 | 11.7 8.9 | 1,147,100 236,200 | 9.2 11.5 | 3,774,400 1,160,100 | 5.9 8.9 |

Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.5 million tonnes, an increase of 18.1% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic rose 14.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 9.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.0% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

| | Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1988 | Year to date |
|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 5 482 142 | 100 179 320 |
| previous year | 18.1 | 6.0 |
| Cars % change from | 78,218 | 1,450,310 |
| previous year | 14.3 | 2.5 |
| Piggyback Traffic | 000 504 | F 400 000 |
| Tonnes % change from | 273 521 | 5 403 326 |
| previous year | 14.0 | 7.7 |
| Cars % change from | 9,166 | 183,333 |
| previous year | 9.8 | 2.1 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

First Quarter 1988

Figures for the first quarter of 1988 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available. The publication *Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles* (47-006, \$6.25/\$25) will be available this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number 25-001 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 6, Pack of Processed Corn, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 25, Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
- Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, January 1988. Catalogue number 41-011 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 7, 1988

| Data Availability | Announcement |
|-------------------|--------------|
|-------------------|--------------|

Selected Financial Indexes, May 1988

2

Publications Released

3

Data Availability Announcement

Selected Financial Indexes May 1988

May 1988 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The second quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Daily

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Publications Released

- ✓ The Sugar Situation, April 1988.
 Catalogue number 32-013
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1988. Catalogue number 32-024 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1988. Catalogue number 35-002 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- Rigid Insulating Board, March 1988.
 Catalogue number 36-002
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, April 1988.
 Catalogue number 36-004
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1988. Catalogue number 43-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Asphalt Roofing, April 1988.
 Catalogue number 45-001
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Exports by Commodity, February 1988. Catalogue number 65-004 (Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).
- List of Residential Care Facilities in Canada, 1987. Catalogue number 83-221 (Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$32).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's. Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton. Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 8, 1988

Major Releases

New Housing Price Index, April 1988

• New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 1.8% from March 1988 and 8.7% from a year earlier.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1987

• Capital expenditures by Canada's oil- and gas-producing industry decreased 10.3% from the previous year.

Data Availability Announcements

| Electric Power Statistics, March 1988 |
|---------------------------------------|
| Oil Pipeline Tranport, March 1988 |
| Chain Store Stocks, March 1988 |

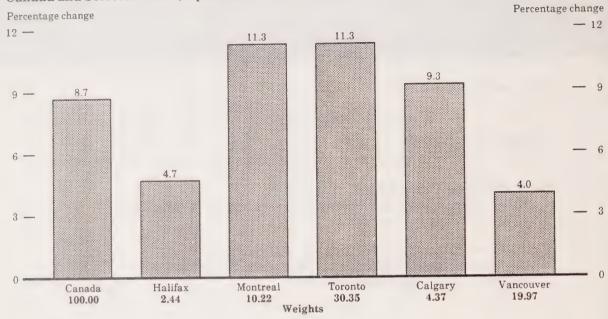
Publications Released



4

Major Releases

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, April 1988



New Housing Price Index April 1988

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 128.3 in April, up 1.8% from March. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 8.7% higher than the year-earlier level. Between March and April, the estimated house only index increased 1.8%, while the estimated land only index increased 2.2%.

Among the cities surveyed, Toronto showed the largest monthly increase (4.0%) in new housing prices, followed by Saint John-Moncton with a rise of 3.2%. London registered a monthly increase of 2.7%.

On a year-over-year comparison, the increase for Montreal was equal to that of Toronto (11.3%), but both were outdistanced by Hamilton (13.6%). Other Southwestern Ontario cities together with Quebec City

maintained smaller yearly gains although these were higher than those experienced in the remaining Canadian cities with the exception of Calgary and Victoria. In Alberta and British Columbia cities surveyed, despite recent price increases, index levels remained below their 1981 price reference level of 100 with the exception of Calgary (101.4).

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The second quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Prices Division (613-951-9607).

The Daily, June 8, 1988

New Housing Price Indexes (1981=100)

| | | | | | % ch | ange |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Weights ¹ 1987 | April 1988 | March 1988 | April 1987 | April '88/ March '88 | April'88/ April'87 |
| Canada Total | 100.0 | 128.3 | 126.0 | 118.0 | 1.8 | 8.7 |
| Canada (House only) Canada (Land only) | | 134.8 117.9 | 132.4 115.4 | 125.4 104.7 | 1.8 2.2 | 7.5 12.6 |
| St. John's | 0.87 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 112.6 | - | 1.4 |
| Halifax | 2.44 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 126.4 | _ | 4.7 |
| Saint John-Moncton | 0.98 | 137.5 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Quebec City | 2.26 | 156.1 | 154.6 | 143.2 | 1.0 | 9.0 |
| Montreal | 10.22 | 165.3 | 164.6 | 148.5 | 0.4 | 11.3 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 5.74 | 145.0 | 143.3 | 135.0 | 1.2 | 7.4 |
| Toronto | 30.35 | 164.5 | 158.2 | 147.8 | 4.0 | 11.3 |
| Hamilton | 2.98 | 173.6 | 172.9 | 152.8 | 0.4 | 13.6 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 1.30 | 167.2 | 167.0 | 157.6 | 0.1 | 6.1 |
| Kitchener-Waterloo | 2.08 | 172.1 | 171.6 | 157.8 | 0.3 | 9.1 |
| London | 1.58 | 157.0 | 152.8 | 146.2 | 2.7 | 7.4 |
| Windsor | 0.90 | 128.0 | 128.3 | 121.4 | -0.2 | 5.4 |
| Winnipeg | 3.11 | 136.0 | 135.7 | 134.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Regina | 0.90 | 118.8 | 118.4 | 115.4 | 0.3 | 2.9 |
| Saskatoon | 1.30 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 109.7 | - | 1.6 |
| Calgary | 4.37 | 101.4 | 100.5 | 92.8 | 0.9 | 9.3 |
| Edmonton | 4.86 | 92.6 | 92.5 | 88.4 | 0.1 | 4.8 |
| Vancouver | 19.97 | 79.7 | 79.2 | 76.6 | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| Victoria | 2.79 | 73.2 | 72.9 | 67.9 | 0.4 | 7.8 |

Nil or zero.

Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.

The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

1987

Capital expenditures by Canada's oil- and gasproducing industry in 1987 decreased 10.3% to \$6.1 billion from the 1986 level of \$6.8 billion. Operating costs were also down to \$8.2 billion, from \$9.0 billion.

Highlights

- The conventional, or non-oil sands sector had capital expenditures relating to land acquisition and retention, geological and geophysical activity, exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, non-production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and gas-processing plants during 1987 of \$5.5 billion, down 11.3% from the \$6.2 billion recorded in 1986.
- The non-conventional sector capital expenditures relating to exploratory and delineation drilling, research and development, fixed installations, machinery and equipment, housing and pollution control equipment in 1987 amounted to \$0.5 billion, down 16.7% from the 1986 figure of \$0.6 billion.

- Conventional sector operating expenditures relating to gas-processing plants, field, well and gathering operations, taxes and royalties in 1987 amounted to \$6.9 billion, a 10.4% decrease from the \$7.7 billion in 1986.
- Non-conventional sector operating expenditures relating to taxes, royalties, administration expense, land acquisition and retention, reclamation and other during 1987 amounted to \$1.2 billion, the same level as in 1986.

(see table on page 5)

The 1987 issue of *Crude Petroleum and* Natural Gas Industry (26-213, \$24) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, June 8, 1988

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry Expenditures – Conventional and Non-conventional Sectors

| | Cana | da Lands ¹ | Pro | Provinces | | Canada | |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|--|
| | 1987 | 1986 | 1987 | 1986 | 1987 | 1986 | |
| | | | \$ mi | llions | | | |
| Capital | | | | | | | |
| Conventional | 471.1 | 1,259.2 | 5,074.5 | 4,939.1 | 5,545.6 | 6,198.3 | |
| Non-conventional | - | - | 539.5 | 612.8 | 539.5 | 612.8 | |
| Total | 471.1 | 1,259.2 | 5,614.0 | 5,551.9 | 6,085.1 | 6,811.1 | |
| Operating | | | | | | | |
| Conventional | 54.5 | 42.9 | 6,855.1 | 7,680.8 | 6,909.6 | 7,723.7 | |
| Non-conventional | - | - | 1,251.7 | 1,248.6 | 1,251.7 | 1,248.6 | |
| Total | 54.5 | 42.9 | 8,106.8 | 8,929.4 | 8,161.3 | 8,972.3 | |

Canada Lands are defined as East Coast Offshore, West Coast Offshore, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics March 1988

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in March 1988 increased to 45 597 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 3.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 29% to 3076 gwh, while imports increased from 179 gwh to 433 gwh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 140 480 gwh, up 4.4% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 9 458 gwh, were down 24%, while imports, at 1 469 gwh, were up 158%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The March 1988 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport March 1988

Highlights

- In March, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 9.6% from the same period last year to 14 373 779 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 42 625 673 m³, were up 10.8% from 1987.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 30.7% compared to March 1987 while pipeline imports declined 3.9% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1988 rose 22.7% from 1987 levels, while imports were down by 19.1%.

 Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries declined 4.9% from March 1987 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 0.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1988 issue of Oil Pipeline Transport (55-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Chain Store Stocks March 1988

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,454 million at the end of March 1988, an increase of 3.6% over the level reached in March 1987.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.02:1 in March 1988, down from the ratio of 1.10:1 observed a year earlier and from the average ratio of 1.06:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The March 1988 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 20, Pack of Processed Cauliflower, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
- Cement, March 1988.
 Catalogue number 44-001
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, April 1988. Catalogue number 44-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 2, Telecommunication Statistics, First Quarter 1988. Catalogue number 56-001 (Canada: \$7.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$51).
- Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), March 1988. Catalogue number 65-001 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment, 1986-1987. Catalogue number 81-210 (Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 9, 1988

Major Releases

Retail Trade, March 1988

2

 Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$13.6 billion, up 3.3% from February.

Help-wanted Index, May 1988

5

The Help-wanted Index decreased five points from April to stand at 144.

Data Availability Announcements

Resource and Caseload Statistics for Legal Aid in Canada, 1985-86 and 1986-87

7

Elementary-Secondary Enrolment, 1986-87

8

Steel Ingots, Week Ending June 4, 1988 Water Transportation, 1986

8

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1988

9

Publications Released

Footwear Statistics, April 1988

10



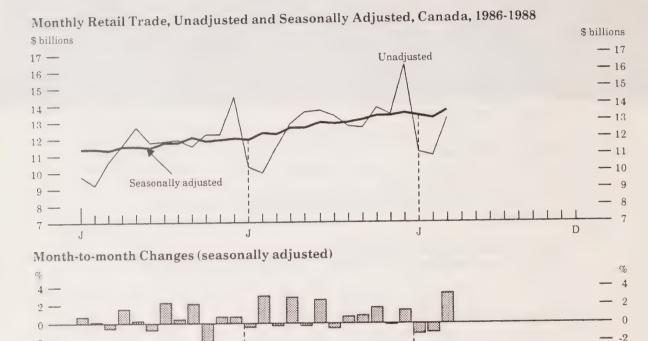
Statistics Canada Catalogue 1987/88

The Statistics Canada Catalogue 1987/88 updates the Current Publications Index 1986. It describes all publications in print as of March 31, 1988, except those containing data more than 10 years old. The new catalogue also includes out-of-print 1981 census publications. Bibliographic descriptions with abstracts for each publication, a price list, title, subject, commodity and personal author index are all included.

The Statistics Canada Catalogue 1987/88 (11-204E, \$10/\$11.50) is now available from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications". Or, for more detailed information, contact Koushal Sehdev (613-951-0942), Library.



Major Releases



1987

Retail Trade

March 1988

-4 --

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

 Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13.6 billion in March 1988, an increase of 3.3% from the previous month's revised total of \$13.2 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 2.3% in March.

1986

 Notwithstanding the strong gain in March, retail sales rose a moderate 0.2% in the first quarter of 1988, compared to an average quarterly advance of about 2.9% during 1987. • The March increase was broadly based with 25 of the 28 trade groups recording higher sales. The most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by motor vehicle dealers (+7.2%), department stores (+4.1%) and combination stores (+1.4%).

1988

 All provinces and territories posted gains in March, with increases ranging from 5.7% in Prince Edward Island to 1.1% in both Newfoundland and Manitoba.

Unadjusted Sales

 Retail trade totalled \$13.2 billion in March 1988, up 14.7% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first three months of 1988 amounted to \$35.3 billion, up 11.2% over the corresponding period in 1987.

(continued on page 3)

- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded increases over March 1987: new and used motor vehicle dealers increased by 20.5% while total food stores rose by 13.6%. Department store sales were up 6.6% on a year-over-year basis following two consecutive monthly declines, while service station sales rose 7.5%.
- Independent stores (+17.4%) continued to outpace chain stores (+10.4%) in year-over-year sales. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, sales by independents rose by 15.4% in March.
- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in March 1988 compared to the corresponding month in 1987. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

Analysis of 1987 Results (Final Data)

- The final estimate of total retail sales in Canada for 1987 amounted to \$153.7 billion in current dollars, an increase of 9.8% over the 1986 level of \$140.0 billion.
- All provinces and territories recorded sales increases in 1987 compared to a year earlier with gains varying from 14.5% in Newfoundland to 3.6% in Alberta. Sales rose in the four metropolitan areas surveyed: Toronto (+13.8%); Vancouver (+9.1%); Montreal (+8.7%) and Winnipeg (+6.3%).

Note to Users:

Data users should be aware that the occurrence of Easter in early April may have had an impact on the March 1988 data. The estimates have not been adjusted for this effect.

Data users should also note that unadjusted monthly retail sales estimates for the previous year (1987) have been revised to incorporate late responses, changes in classification and births of new chain store organizations. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised for the period January 1984 to February 1988, and incorporate the latest unadjusted data as well as updated trading day adjustment factors.

Retail trade has an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of 2, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

The March 1988 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

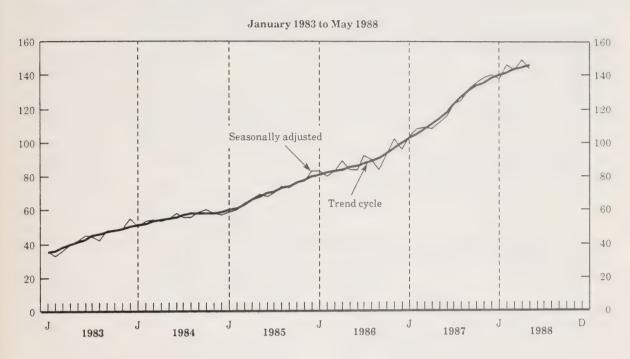
For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

| | Unadjusted Sales All Stores | | | Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Kind of Business | Mar. 1987 | Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1988 ^p | Mar. 1988/ Mar. 1987 | Dec. 1987 ^r | Jan. 1988 ^r | Feb. 1988 ^r | Mar. 1988 ^p | Mar. 1988/ Feb. 1988 |
| | (1 | nillions of | (\$) | % | | (millio | ons of \$) | | % |
| Combination stores | | | | | | | 0.000.4 | 2 221 2 | |
| (groceries and meat) | 2,011.1 | 2,096.2 | 2,277.3 | 13.2 | 2,321.9 | 2,276.5 | 2,290.1 | 2,321.3 | 1.4 |
| Grocery, confectionery | | | | | | 007.0 | 000 5 | 001.0 | 1.0 |
| and sundries stores | 562.9 | 588.4 | 644.6 | 14.5 | 670.7 | 687.9 | 682.5 | 691.2 | 1.3 |
| All other food stores | 203.2 | 213.8 | 232.6 | 14.5 | 248.7 | 244.7 | 244.9 | 246.8 | 0.8 4.1 |
| Department stores | 879.1 | 709.1 | 937.0 | 6.6 | 1,101.9 | 1,042.3 | 1,033.7 | 1,076.2 | |
| General merchandise stores | 229.1 | 197.1 | 250.4 | 9.3 | 278.2 | 248.9 | 259.7 | 262.5 | 1.1 |
| General stores | 165.6 | 159.9 | 183.0 | 10.5 | 192.8 | 195.8 | 195.2 | 195.5 | 0.2 |
| Variety stores | 71.0 | 59.0 | 82.1 | 15.7 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 87.5 | 96.6 | 10.4 |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 2,819.7 | 2,484.6 | 3,398.7 | 20.5 | 2,935.4 | 2,885.8 | 2,799.5 | 2,999.7 | 7.2 |
| Used car dealers | 83.5 | 74.4 | 99.6 | 19.3 | 94.6 | 95.4 | 88.2 | 93.4 | 5.9 |
| Service stations | 941.6 | 948.3 | 1,012.6 | 7.5 | 1,057.6 | 1,056.0 | 1,022.1 | 1,037.5 | 1.5 |
| Garages | 124.3 | 138.9 | 154.8 | 24.5 | 156.9 | 160.9 | 159.1 | 159.4 | 0.1 |
| Automotive parts and | | | | | | | | | |
| accessories stores | 214.3 | 184.0 | 240.9 | 12.4 | 295.6 | 304.1 | 299.3 | 299.4 | |
| Men's clothing stores | 97.8 | 78.8 | 113.1 | 15.6 | 140.9 | 136.2 | 130.8 | 140.8 | 7.7 |
| Women's clothing stores | 238.1 | 185.0 | 253.4 | 6.5 | 277.8 | 271.7 | 269.7 | 277.8 | 3.0 |
| Family clothing stores | 156.6 | 119.5 | 161.6 | 3.2 | 192.9 | 187.7 | 183.8 | 184.8 | 0.5 |
| Specialty shoe stores | 20.1 | 17.4 | 20.9 | 4.3 | 27.8 | 23.8 | 24.7 | 24.3 | -1.6 |
| Family shoe stores | 78.8 | 60.6 | 85.8 | 8.9 | 101.3 | 103.3 | 101.2 | 103.9 | 2.6 |
| Hardware stores | 97.0 | 94.8 | 116.5 | 20.2 | 139.2 | 140.1 | 144.6 | 148.5 | 2.7 |
| Household furniture stores | 123.0 | 138.4 | 154.1 | 25.3 | 164.2 | 167.1 | 171.6 | 168.1 | -2.0 |
| Household appliance stores Furniture, TV, radio | 46.0 | 44.9 | 53.0 | 15.3 | 54.8 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 57.6 | 4.3 |
| and appliance stores | 125.1 | 106.9 | 127.8 | 2.2 | 139.7 | 134.5 | 134.7 | 137.3 | 1.9 |
| Pharmacies, patent medi- | FAF 0 | FF0.0 | 500.4 | 17.0 | FO 1 9 | E 0 7 A | 592.8 | 615.2 | 3.8 |
| cine and cosmetics stores | 507.6 | 558.0 | 598.4 | 17.9 | 581.2 | 587.0 81.5 | 81.7 | 82.3 | 0.8 |
| Book and stationery stores | 55.7 | 68.8 | 71.1 | 27.7 | 81.2 | 47.7 | 44.5 | 50.8 | 14.3 |
| Florists | 39.0 | 48.6 | 46.9 | 20.4 | 49.5 | | 97.8 | 106.7 | 9.2 |
| Jewellery stores | 58.0 | 64.6 | 70.3 | 21.1 | 96.1 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 100.7 | 5.2 |
| Sporting goods and | 1550 | 107.0 | 101.0 | 10.5 | 015.0 | 0145 | 198.7 | 212.8 | 7.1 |
| accessories stores | 155.3 | 137.6 | 181.2 | 16.7 | 215.9 | 214.5 | 190.7 | 414.0 | 7.1 |
| Personal accessories | 1 2 0 0 | 1500 | 170.0 | 10.0 | 0100 | 011.0 | 202.4 | 210.6 | 4.1 |
| stores | 156.3 | 156.9 | 178.0 | 13.9 | 210.9 | 211.2 | 202.4 | 210.6 | 2.2 |
| All other stores | 1,232.6 | 1,225.2 | 1,437.8 | 16.7 | 1,558.3 | 1,559.5 | 1,573.4 | 1,607.7 | 2.2 |
| All stores - Total | 11,492.2 | 10,959.4 | 13,183.6 | 14.7 | 13,473.1 | 13,305.5 | 13,169.4 | 13,608.7 | 3.3 |

P Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index May 1988

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased to 144 from 149 between April and May 1988, falling to almost the same level as observed in March 1988. The Canada index has fluctuated around this level since the start of the year. In contrast, the index showed a steady increase during 1987.
- Between April and May 1988, the index decreased in all regions. It declined to 189 from 209 in the Atlantic provinces, to 56 from 60 in British Columbia, and to 66 from 70 in the Prairie region, but it decreased only slightly in Ontario and Quebec. The

change in Quebec was the third consecutive decline since February 1988.

The decrease in the seasonally adjusted index is not observed in the Canada trend cycle which continued in May 1988 its advance which commenced in December 1982. However, the rate of increase in 1988 has been slower than in 1987 (see chart).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

(continued on page 6)

The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

For historical data, covering the period from January 1962 to December 1987, order Help-wanted Index (71-204, \$15), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions Seasonally Adjusted

| Year and month | Canada | Atlantic Region | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Region | British Columbia |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| 1987 | | | | | | |
| May | 112 | 142 | 122 | 153 | 52 | 48 |
| June | 116 | 137 | 135 | 151 | 54 | 49 |
| July | 123 | 151 | 142 | 169 | 51 | 49 |
| August | 125 | 164 | 131 | 171 | 54 | 53 |
| September | 132 | 171 | 146 | 177 | 60 | 50 |
| October | 136 | 170 | 148 | 185 | 55 | 55 |
| November | 139 | 173 | 154 | 184 | 59 | 57 |
| December | 140 | 164 | 150 | 189 | 58 | 55 |
| 1988 | | | | | | |
| January | 138 | 181 | 144 | 190 | 62 | 58 |
| February | 146 | 154 | 163 | 197 | 58 | 58 |
| March | 143 | 172 | 160 | 194 | 60 | 56 |
| April | 149 | 209 | 155 | 201 | 70 | 60 |
| May | 144 | 189 | 153 | 198 | 66 | 56 |

Data Availability Announcements

Resource and Caseload Statistics for Legal Aid in Canada

1985-86 and 1986-87

Canada spent \$196.3 million to provide legal aid services in 1985-86 and \$219.6 million in 1986-87. This represents, on an inflationadjusted basis, an increase of 4% over the 1984-85 expenditure and an increase of 7% over the

1985-86 expenditure.

In 1985-86, Canada's legal aid plans received \$190.8 million from various revenue sources and \$220.7 million in 1986-87. As in earlier years, government contributions comprised the largest proportion of total revenue (89.1% in 1985-86 and 86.7% in 1986-87), followed by interest from lawyers' trust accounts (5.7% in 1985-86 and 7.9% in 1986-87), clients (3.9% in 1985-86 and 3.7% in 1986-87) and other miscellaneous sources (1.2% in 1985-86 and 1.7% in 1986-87).

A total of 469,681 legal aid applications were approved in 1985-86 and 495,654 in 1986-87. At the national level, 53% of the total applications approved for legal aid services dealt with civil matters in 1985-86 and 52% in 1986-87, even though for most provinces less than 40% of total caseloads were civil. Major exceptions to the rule were Quebec (64% in both 1985-86 and 1986-87), New Brunswick (57% in 1985-86 and 54% in 1986-87), Nova Scotia (50% in 1985-86 and 51% in 1986-87) and Ontario (52% both in 1985-86 and 1986-87). The highest proportion of approved applications that dealt with criminal matters were reported in the Northwest Territories (89% in 1985-86 and 90% in 1986-87).

Per capita expenditures for legal aid services in 1985-86 and 1986-87 for Canada and each province were as follows:

| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Canada | \$7.78 | \$8.63 |
| Newfoundland | \$2.98 | \$4.74 |
| Prince Edward Island | \$1.59 | \$2.12 |
| Nova Scotia | \$4.95 | \$6.54 |
| New Brunswick | \$2.72 | \$3.03 |
| Quebec | \$9.91 | \$9.75 |

| Ontario | \$8.28 | \$9.88 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Manitoba | \$8.00 | \$9.27 |
| Saskatchewan | \$6.11 | \$6.50 |
| Alberta | \$5.54 | \$6.20 |
| British Columbia | \$6.48 | \$7.11 |
| Northwest Territories | \$26.44 | \$29.42 |
| Yukon Territory | \$36.57 | \$37.88 |

For further detailed information on this release, contact Lucie Ogrodnik (613-951-0039) or Andrew Kohut (613-951-7622), Legal Aid Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Elementary - Secondary Enrolment

1986-87

The 1986-87 school year marked the first time since 1970-71 that total elementary-secondary enrolment increased over the previous year. The increase in total enrolment was a result of growth at the pre-elementary and elementary levels; enrolment at the secondary level continues to decrease.

In both 1985-86 (+4,000) and 1986-87 (+31,000) elementary enrolment accounted for more students than secondary. This is a return to the trend that existed prior to 1974-75 when elementary consistently surpassed secondary.

Since 1970-71, total public school enrolment decreased by nearly one million students (18%). Over the same period, private enrolment grew by 86,000 (60%) and federal schools by nearly 14,000 (50%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 00570201-00570204.

The publication *Elementary - Secondary Enrolment*, 1986-87 (81-210, \$24) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Josephine Stanic (613-951-1498), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending June 4, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending June 4, 1988 totalled 301 545 tonnes, an increase of 2.6% from the preceding week's total of 293 912 tonnes and up 1.1% from the year-earlier level of 298 223 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 6 574 331 tonnes, an increase of 1.3% from 6 491 020 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Water Transportation

Preliminary results from the 1986 water transportation survey, presenting financial and operational statistics for some 296 Canadian-domiciled marine carriers, are now available. (In 1985, data were compiled for 312 respondent carriers.)

Highlights include:

- Revenues for the industry totalled \$2,203 million, down 6% from 1985.
- Total operating expenditures declined 3% from 1985, to \$2,736 million.
- Consumption of fuel and lubricating oil decreased by 1% to 1267 million litres in 1986. Total cost for fuel and oil was \$258 million, down 24% from 1985. A drop in the price of fuel oil contributed significantly to this decline.

The Vol.4, No.6 issue of the Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin (50-002, \$8.50) will be available in mid-July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Mathieson (613-951-8697), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

April 1988

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 2 112 552 cubic metres in April 1988, a decrease of 2.9% from 2 176 265 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 743 273 cubic metres, down 3.0% from 4 887 648 cubic metres in April 1987.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 216 714 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.9% from the 8 372 013 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 011 439 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.4% from 18 092 834 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 14 096 429^r cubic metres, a decrease of 6.3% from the 15 048 654 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 1.4% to 18 488 819^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 18 760 694 cubic metres.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 33 971 336r cubic metres was up 1.4% from 33 498 954 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The April 1988 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

April 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,993,275 pairs of footwear in April 1988, a decrease of 15.6% from the 3,547,240 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to April 1988 period totalled 11,864,895 pairs of footwear, down 12.6% from 13,574,538 pairs produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The April issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Carla Mouradian (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1987-1988. Catalogue number 11-204E

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11.50).

Exports Merchandise Trade, 1987. Catalogue number 65-202

(Canada: \$150; Other Countries: \$169.50).

Labour Force Information, May 1988. Catalogue number 71-001P (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65). Available June 10th at 7:00 a.m.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 10, 1988

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, May 1988

• The employment level jumped 68,000 in May.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics,

- First Quarter 1988

 Seasonally adjusted operating profits declined 4.7% following five
- consecutive quarters of strong growth.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1988

• Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased by 4.1% on a month-over-month basis.

Farm Product Price Index, April 1988

• Farm prices rose 2.1% from March.

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1987

• Per capita energy consumption in Canada increased by 1.9% in 1987.



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| Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Domestic Report, | |
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| Publications Released | 16 |
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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey May 1988

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for May 1988 indicate a jump in employment of 68,000 during the month following little change in March and April. The increase this month results in an average gain over the three-month period which is consistent with the trend noted during the 20-month period prior to March. The number of persons seeking work also increased during the month, and as a result the unemployment rate edged up from 7.7 to 7.8 in May.

Employment

For the week ended May 21, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,363,000 – an increase of 68,000 from April.

- Employment grew by 34,000 in both the 15 to 24 and 25 and over age categories.
 Employment gains among those aged 15 to 24 were distributed equally among men and women while the increase for those aged 25 and over was concentrated among men.
- Full-time employment increased by 123,000, the largest monthly change in the history of the survey. Part-time employment fell by 54,000 as the result of a decline of 46,000 for women.
- Employment rose in public administration (+21,000), construction (+17,000), community, business and personal services (+16,000), and the primary industries other than agriculture (+14,000). It declined in manufacturing (-17,000), and there was little change in the remaining industries.

• The estimated level of employment rose by 4,000 in Newfoundland, 41,000 in Quebec and 9,000 in Alberta, while it declined by 10,000 in British Columbia. There was little change in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 17,000 in May 1988, to 1,042,000. The unemployment rate edged up by 0.1 to 7.8, the same rate observed in February and March

- Unemployment rose by an estimated 12,000 among women, with the increase equally distributed among youths and adults.
- The unemployment rate increased marginally (+0.1) to 12.3 for persons aged 15 to 24 and to 6.6 among those in the 25 and over age group (+0.1).
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 7,000 in Quebec and Ontario, while it declined by 3,000 in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.3 in Newfoundland (17.2), 1.2 in Prince Edward Island (13.4), 0.1 in Nova Scotia (9.9) and 0.6 in Saskatchewan (6.9). It rose by 0.5 in New Brunswick (12.1), 0.1 in Quebec (9.6) and Ontario (4.9) while remaining unchanged in Manitoba (7.8), Alberta (7.6) and British Columbia (10.4).

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The participation rate advanced 0.4 to a record high of 66.9 and the employment/population ratio rose to 61.7 (+0.3), also a record high.

(continued on page 4)

- The participation rate rose strongly among persons aged 15 to 24, up 1.2 to 70.8. It advanced 0.2 for persons aged 25 and over as the result of an increase of 0.3 in the rate among men.
- The employment/population ratio advanced 1.0, to 62.1 among persons aged 15 to 24, while it remained unchanged at 61.5 for those in the 25 and over age group.

Changes since May 1987 (unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by an estimated 461,000 (+3.8%), to 12,479,000.
- Full-time employment increased by 440,000, to 10,580,000 (+4.3%) and parttime employment increased marginally (+21,000) to 1,899,000 (+1.1%).
- Employment advanced 3.9% in the serviceproducing industries, with strong yearover-year gains noted in finance, insurance and real estate (+9.4%) and trade (+5.7%).
- Employment grew by 3.8% in the goodsproducing industries, mainly due to increases of 12.2% in primary industries other than agriculture and 8.2% in construction.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 142,000 (-12.1%), to 1,035,000.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 1.2, to 7.7.
- The participation rate rose by 0.7, to 67.4 and the employment/population ratio advanced 1.5, to 62.2.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending

school full-time in March 1988 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in September 1988; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are not certain what they will do.

Returning students:

- The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 12.8 in May, a decrease of 1.3 from the rate recorded last year. The decline in the rate occurred both for students aged 20 to 24 (-2.2) and for those in the 15 to 19 age group (-0.9).
- Employment among returning students was estimated at 825,000 an increase of 71,000 over the previous year.
- The participation rate advanced 3.9, to 55.8 and the employment/population ratio jumped 4.0, to 48.6.

Other students:

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 14.6 in May 1988, a drop of 4.0 from the estimate of one year ago.
- The participation rate (64.7) and the employment/population ratio (55.2) increased 1.3 and 3.6, respectively.

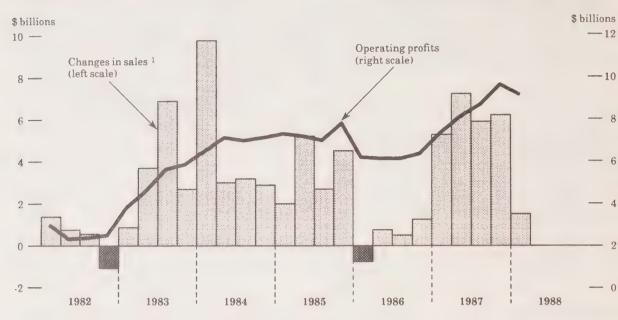
Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The May 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) will be available the third week of June. For summary information (now available) order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

| | May 1988 | April 1988 | May 1987 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | |
| | | Seasonally Adjusted Dat | a |
| Labour Force (,000) | 13,405 | 13,320 | 13,094 |
| Employment (,000) | 12,363 | 12,295 | 11,910 |
| Unemployment (,000) | 1,042 | 1,025 | 1,184 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 7.8 | 7.7 | 9.0 |
| Participation Rate (%) | 66.9 | 66.5 | 66.2 |
| Employment/Population Ratio (%) | 61.7 | 61.4 | 60.2 |
| | | Unadjusted Data | |
| Labour Force (,000) | 13,514 | 13,166 | 13,195 |
| Employment (,000) | 12,479 | 12,080 | 12,018 |
| Unemployment (,000) | 1,035 | 1,085 | 1,177 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.9 |
| Participation Rate (%) | 67.4 | 65.7 | 66.7 |
| Employment/Population Ratio (%) | 62.2 | 60.3 | 60.7 |

All Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)



1 Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1988, Preliminary Data

In the first quarter of 1988, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations declined 4.7% from the previous quarter to \$9.1 billion. This was in sharp contrast with the strong growth of the previous five quarters when increases ranged from 4.4% to 14.5%. Sales of industrial corporations were relatively flat, increasing only 0.7% in the first quarter of 1988 following quarterly increases averaging 3% in 1987.

The decline in profits paralleled lower operating margins, which fell to 4.1% in the first quarter of 1988 compared to 4.4% in the final quarter of 1987. Operating margins had been steadily expanding over the previous five quarters from 3.2% in the first three quarters of 1986.

Largely due to lower crude oil prices, the mineral fuels industry accounted for half of the first quarter profit decline. The remaining decline was widely distributed amongst 24 of the 47 industry groups, with the retail, con-

struction, electrical products and petroleum and coal industries registering the largest decreases. Profit increases were generally small.

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) decreased 4.1% compared to the 14.2% advance in the final quarter of 1987. Pre-tax profit increases were 13.7% in the first quarter of 1987, 8.8% in the second quarter, and 3.8% in the third quarter.

Industry Highlights

Mineral fuels: operating profits fell to \$101 million from \$325 million in the fourth quarter and \$414 million in the third quarter of 1987. Profits in the current quarter were at their lowest level since 1986 when losses averaging \$110 million were recorded for the final three quarters. During the 1983-85 period, profits were much higher, averaging \$1.2 billion per quarter. As might be expected, the pattern of change for profits has followed closely the movement in world crude oil prices.

(continued on page 7)

Retail: all four retail industries registered declines in operating profits, with the total falling \$151 million to \$618 million. The current profit level is virtually the same as the \$620 million average of the first three quarters of 1987.

Construction: operating profits fell \$81 million to \$350 million in the first quarter of 1988; during 1987, quarterly profit levels averaged \$388 million. Sales fell to \$15.3 billion in the first quarter from last quarter's record level of \$16.1 billion, but are still above the \$14.8 billion average registered in 1987.

Petroleum and Coal: operating profits fell \$50 million to \$380 million on a 1.2% reduction in sales. Declines in the world prices of both crude and refined petroleum products and the strong Canadian dollar adversely affected profits. The peak level of \$1.0 billion for operating profits was reached in the final quarter of 1985 just prior to the start of the slide in oil prices.

The information covers corporations in Canada except government owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

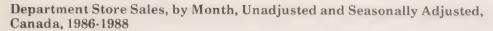
(see table on page 8)

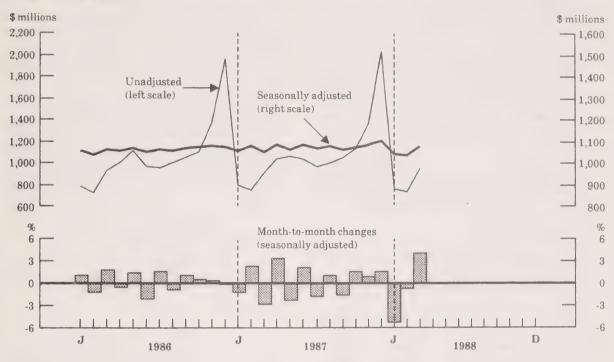
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics First Quarter 1988

Unadjusted Seasonally Adjusted 1987 1988 1986 1987 1988 1987 1st 1st 1st 3rd 4th 1st Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter (Millions of dollars) Sales: 213.2 219.4 220.8 186.3 193.9 214.5 All Industries 9.1 7.8 9.2 8.8 9.1 9.1 Mining 70.1 Manufacturing 78.7 81.0 68.1 79.0 75.5 130.7 109.1 116.0 126.3 128.9 131.6 Other Operating Profit: All Industries 8.7 9.6 9.1 6.0 7.0 8.8 .7 Mining .9 .6 .5 .2 Manufacturing 4.6 5.0 5.0 2.7 3.8 4.7 Other 3.4 3.7 3.5 2.8 3.0 3.4 Profit before Taxes: All Industries 12.3 14.1 13.5 9.2 10.5 13.0 Mining .9 3.7 .8 4.7 1.2 1.6 1.3 1.3 Manufacturing 5.8 6.7 6.26.6 Other 5.3 5.8 4.6 5.0 5.5 5.6 Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extraordinary items): All Industries 7.8 9.2 8.8 5.4 6.5 8.3 Mining .7 .8 1.1 .8 .2 .4 Manufacturing 3.7 4.3 4.4 2.3 2.9 4.1 Other 3.4 2.9 3.2 3.4 3.8 3.6





Department Store Sales and StocksMarch 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in March 1988 totalled \$1,076 million, an increase of 4.1% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,034 million. The increase in March followed declines in February (-0.8%) and January (-5.4%).
- During the first three months of 1988, department store sales have fluctuated significantly with an overall quarterly decline of 3.4%, compared to an increase of 2.0% in the last quarter of 1987.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,458 million at the end of March 1988, a modest decrease of 0.2% from the February 1988 revised value of \$4,465 million. This decline followed an increase of 3.7% in February and a decrease of 1.3% in January.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.14:1 in March, a modest decrease from the average ratio of 4.15:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted Data

Removing the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales increased 10.3% over March 1987, to a level of \$937 million. (Not adjusted for structural changes, department store sales increased 6.6%.)

(continued on page 10)

- Cumulative sales for the first quarter of 1988 totalled \$2,376 million, an increase of 4.9% (after adjustment) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Corrected for structural changes, all provinces posted gains in March 1988 over the corresponding month in 1987, with the exception of Manitoba which recorded a decrease of 2.3%. Increases ranged from 18.3% in New Brunswick to 7.8% in Quebec.
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,549 million, an increase of 0.8% over the level reached in March 1987.

Note to users:

Data users should be aware that the occurrence of Easter in early April may have had an impact on the March 1988 data. The estimates have not been adjusted to remove this effect.

Data users should also note that unadjusted monthly department store sales estimates for the previous year (1987) have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised for the period January 1984 to February 1988, and incorporate the

latest unadjusted data as well as updated trading day adjustment factors.

The year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd.

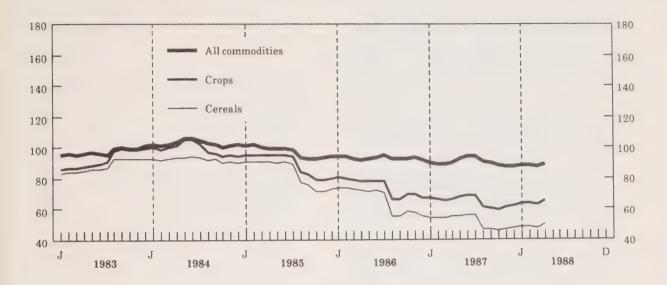
Department store sales and stocks have an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of three, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The March 1988 issue of *Department Store* Sales and Stocks (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index April 1988

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 89.4 in April, up 2.1% from the revised March level of 87.6. This was the first increase in the index in three months. Higher crop and livestock prices contributed to the increase in the overall index. However, the April 1988 index still stood 0.8% below the year-earlier level of 90.1.

The percentage changes in the index between March and April 1988 by province were as follows:

| | No. Committee | 0.7% |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| • | Newfoundland | |
| • | Prince Edward Island | -0.1% |
| • | Nova Scotia | -0.5% |
| • | New Brunswick | -1.2% |
| | Quebec | 0.2% |
| | Ontario | 1.4% |
| | Manitoba | 1.9% |
| | Saskatchewan | 4.7% |
| | Alberta | 3.9% |
| | British Columbia | 0.2% |
| • | Canada | 2.1% |

Crops

A 4.0% increase in the crops index in April was the largest monthly gain since October 1986 and was due mainly to higher cereal prices. The index increased for the first time in three months and stood at 65.6.

The cereals index stood at 50.6 in April, up 6.1% from the previous month. Higher prices for Western wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board were the main reason for the increase. Effective April 18, the Canadian Wheat Board adjusted the initial prices it pays to producers upward by \$10/tonne on spring wheat, \$15/tonne on durum wheat, \$5/tonne on feed barley, \$20/tonne on designated barley and \$10/tonne on feed oats. The full impact of the price increases was not felt in April as the adjustment took effect approximately halfway through the month. Despite the increases, the cereals index was 8.5% below its year-earlier level.

(continued on page 12)



Quarterly Report On Energy Supply-Demand In Canada

Fourth Quarter 1987

Highlights

- has changed over the last five years in absolute terms and more dramatically in composition. Total requirements in 1987 stood at 8 083 petajoules (PJ), up from the 1983 figure of 7 360 PJ. Within these totals, however, the importance of coal and coke has declined from 15.2% to 14.1%, while that of oil products and liquefied petroleum gases dropped from 45.4% to 41.2%. Offsetting these declines were increases in natural gas, from 24.9% to 29.2% and primary steam and electricity (hydro and nuclear), from 14.4% to 15.6%.
- With domestic requirements increasing by 239 PJ, or 3.0%, in 1987 over the 1986 level of 7 845 PJ, there was growth in per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the middle of each year) of 6 gigajoules (1.9%), to a level of 315 gigajoules.
- Production of primary energy in 1987 reached 10 247 PJ, 509 PJ or 5.2% above the level of 1986. Most of this growth is explained by a 414 PJ increase in exports, with natural gas exports climbing 274 PJ to

- a level of 1 189 PJ. Partially counterbalancing these export increases were moderate increases in the imports of coal (19 PJ) and crude oil (11 PJ). As a result, Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy forms rose 247 PJ to 2 144 PJ.
- Final demand by Canadian consumers of energy (including non-energy use, e.g. for petrochemical production) rose 2.0%, from 6 476 PJ in 1986 to 6 604 PJ in 1987. Within this total, industrial demand was up 6.0% to 2 689 PJ, transportation was up 5.3% to 1741 PJ, while residential/farm and government/commercial sectors fell 3.7% and 6.1% to 1 135 PJ and 931 PJ respectively. It should be noted that the latter two sectors are weather sensitive and that 1987 was warmer than 1986, with the number of degree days below 18 degrees celsius being 6.1% fewer than in 1986.

The fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$28.75/\$115) is scheduled to be released the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

First Quarter 1987 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data reported by four major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines and Wardair – indicate that 53.5% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1987, down from 54.8% for the corresponding period in 1986. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 59.7% of total volume in 1987; the comparable figure for the first quarter of 1986 was 60.1%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization – 63.0% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first quarter of 1987. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 20, No. 6 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lisa Di Pietro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Domestic Report Fourth Quarter 1987

Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 2,743,460 passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services during the fourth quarter of 1987, down 8.6% from the 3,000,250 recorded for the fourth quarter of 1986.

The annual figure shows a 4.6% decrease in 1987 compared to 1986, the passenger count dropping to 11,691,910 passengers in 1987 from 12,260,400 the previous year. Expo 86, which took place in Vancouver from May 2 to October 13, 1986, contributed largely to the high level of traffic recorded in 1986. More specifically, Vancouver recorded 2,694,740 passengers in 1987, a 15.8% decrease from 1986.

The number one ranked city-pair in this survey, Montreal-Toronto, recorded 1,224,290 passengers in 1987, a 0.2% increase over 1986. The 1987 figure represented the highest number of passengers ever recorded in this market.

Order the Vol. 20, No. 7 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Transportation Division.

Production of Eggs April 1988

Canadian egg production increased by 0.8% to 39.5 million dozen in April 1988 from 39.2 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased slightly from April 1987 to 1988, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,095 from 2,072.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

The April 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on June 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

Cereal Grain Flour Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled \$866.8 million, up 5.0% from \$825.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 32-250B 1051 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541) totalled \$310.8 million, up 33.4% from \$233.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5463.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 35-250B 2541 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Coffin and Casket Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled \$43.4 million, up 5.4% from \$41.2 million in 1985

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5468.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 35-250B 2581 (4\$). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of production for the aircraft and aircraft parts industry (SIC 3211) totalled \$3,370.4 million, up 17.9% from \$2,857.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5549.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 42-251B 3211 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Survey Methodology, Vol. 13, No. 2, December 1987. Catalogue number 12-001 (Canada: \$20 per year; Other Countries: \$23 per year).
 - Oils and Fats, March 1988. Catalogue number 32-006 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Rigid Insulating Board, April 1988. Catalogue number 36-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Catalogue number 56-002 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of June 13-17, 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| June | | |
| 14-15 | Canadian Composite Leading Indicator | March 1988 |
| 14-15 | Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area | April 1988 |
| 14-15 | Housing Starts | April 1988 |
| 15 | Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade | April 1988 |
| 16 | Capacity Utilization Rates in Manufacturing Industries | First Quarter 1988 |
| 16-17 | New Motor Vehicle Sales | April 1988 |
| 17 | The Consumer Price Index | May 1988 |
| 17 | Building Permits | February 1988 |

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 13, 1988

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: 2 Non-residential, April 1988

• The index increased 0.3% from March and 6.2% from April 1987.

Construction Building Material Price Index: 3 Residential, April 1988

• Prices rose 0.1% from the previous month and 5.2% year-over-year.

Data Availability Announcements

| Expenditures on Research and Development, 1988 Steel Ingots, April 1988 Steel Pipe and Tubing, April 1988 Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1988 Steel Exports, May 1988 | 4 4 4 5 5 |
|---|-----------------------|
| Steel Exports, May 1988 | ε |
| | |

| Publications | Released | 6 |
|---------------------|----------|---|
| | | |

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential April 1988

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 137.6 in April, up 0.3% from the revised figure for the previous month and up 6.2% from a year ago.

Between March and April 1988 there were numerous increases in prices, principally for polyethylene sheets, concrete reinforcing bars, mineral wool, lumber and laminated and reinforced sheets. These gains more than offset the few decreases, mainly for paints and building wires and cables.

Between April 1987 and April 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 8.6%, due mainly to increases for building wires and cables. Prices for structural materials increased by 6.3%, attributable to concrete bricks and blocks, concrete reinforcing bars and ready-mix

concrete. Mechanical materials were up 6.2%, due primarily to increases in prices for air conditioning equipment, elevator and escalator equipment, sanitaryware and hot water heating equipment. Architectural materials rose 5.5%, mainly because of price increases for metal roofing and siding, polyethylene sheets and colorless plate and sheet glass.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423, series level 2.

The second quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential April 1988

April 1988 (1981 = 100)

| | | Mar. 1988 | | % Change | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Apr. 1988 | | Apr. 1987 | Apr. 1988/ Mar. 1988 | Apr. 1988/ Apr. 1987 | |
| Total materials | 137.6 | 137.2 | 129.6 | 0.3 | 6.2 | |
| Architectural materials | 138.7 | 138.2 | 131.5 | 0.4 | 5.5 | |
| Structural materials | 136.5 | 135.7 | 128.4 | 0.6 | 6.3 | |
| Mechanical materials | 141.0 | 140.9 | 132.8 | 0.1 | 6.2 | |
| Electrical materials | 131.6 | 132.1 | 121.2 | -0.4 | 8.6 | |

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

April 1988

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 140.1 in April, up 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month, and a rise of 5.2% from a year earlier.

Between March and April 1988, there were some minor increases in prices for lumber, mineral wool and polyethylene sheets which more than offset decreases in prices for paints and particleboard.

Between April 1987 and April 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 8.4%, due primarily to increases for building wires and cables. A 7.3% increase in the price of mechanical materials was due mainly to copper

pipe and fittings. Structural materials increased 5.3% as a result of increases for lumber and concrete bricks and blocks. Architectural materials rose 4.6%, principally due to price increases for metal roofing and siding, gypsum wallboard and polyethylene sheets.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423, series level 1.

The second quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

April 1988 (1981 = 100)

| | | | | % Change | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Apr. 1988 | Mar. 1988 | Apr. 1987 | Apr. 1988/ Mar. 1988 | Apr. 1988/ Apr. 1987 | |
| Total materials | 140.1 | 139.9 | 133.2 | 0.1 | 5.2 | |
| Architectural materials | 139.6 | 139.2 | 133.5 | 0.3 | 4.6 | |
| Structural materials | 143.0 | 143.1 | 135.8 | -0.1 | 5.3 | |
| Mechanical materials | 141.7 | 141.5 | 132.0 | 0.1 | 7.3 | |
| Electrical materials | 130.0 | 130.7 | 119.9 | -0.5 | 8.4 | |

Data Availability Announcements

Expenditures on Research and Development

1988

Expenditures on R&D in Canada are expected to total about \$8 billion in 1988, an increase of 4-5% over the 1987 total of \$7.6 billion. The 1987 expenditures amounted to 1.4% of the Gross Domestic Product.

Science Statistics, Vol. 12, No. 6 (88-001, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the week of June 13. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Humphrey Stead (613-951-9920).

Steel Ingots

April 1988

Steel ingots production for April 1988 totalled 1 262 318 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from 1 282 297 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 5 068 905 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from 5 013 518 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The April 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

April 1988

Steel pipe and tubing production for April 1988 totalled 162014 tonnes, an increase of 42.7% from the 113561^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 625 363 tonnes, up 39.4% from the 448 594r tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The April 1988 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

April 1988

Canadian chemical firms produced 124 153 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in April 1988, an increase of 5.4% from the 117 767r (revised figure) tonnes produced in April 1987.

January to April 1988 production totalled 491 405 tonnes, up 12.9% from 435 095^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for April 1988, April 1987 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The April 1988 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Steel Exports

May 1988

Preliminary data on steel exports for May 1988 are now available.

The final data will be published at a later date in *Primary Iron and Steel*, May 1988 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ Cereals and Oilseeds Review,
 February 1988.

 Catalogue number 22-007
 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- The Dairy Review, March 1988.
 Catalogue number 23-001
 (Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- Gas Utilities, February 1988.
 Catalogue number 55-002
 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

- ✓ Estimates of Labour Income, October-December 1987. Catalogue number 72-005 (Canada: \$17.50/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).
- Trusteed Pension Funds, Financial Statistics, 1986.
 Catalogue number 74-201
 (Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 14, 1988

Major Releases

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, March 1988

• The value of shipments increased 1.4% to a level of \$23.8 billion.

Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1987

• The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds reached \$143 billion.

Data Availability Announcements

| Shipments of Rolled Steel, April 1988 | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Tobacco Products, May 1988 | |
| Construction Type Plywood, April 1988 | |
| The Dairy Review, April 1988 | |
| Exports of Major Grains, March 1988 | |

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, March 1988

Publications Released

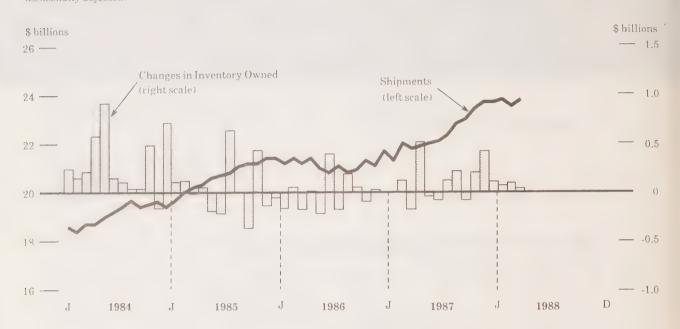
9

2

5

Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1984-1988 (Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

March 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

A sharp increase in March shipments recovered the ground lost in February 1988. Shipments have increased marginally since November 1987 following robust growth over the previous eight months. New orders jumped in March due to a large increase in transportation equipment industries, primarily shipbuilding. Excluding transportation equipment industries, new orders have declined an average of 0.9% a month since November 1987.

Note to Data Users

With the March 1988 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1984. These revisions reflect the incorporation of annual benchmarks to the Census of Manufactures. The benchmarking process adjusts the monthly sample estimates in the benchmark years 1984 and 1985 to the annual Census levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.

(continued on page 3)

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of shipments increased 1.4% in March to a level of \$23.8 billion. With the March increase offsetting most of the February decline, growth has averaged only 0.1% a month from November 1987 to March 1988
- New orders rose 10.8% in March to a level of \$26.3 billion. Transportation equipment industries, notably shipbuilding, were responsible for most of the increase. New orders have increased in transportation equipment industries for the past three months. All manufacturing industries excluding transportation equipment have declined an average of 0.9% since November 1987.
- Inventories increased 0.1% to \$36.3 billion in March. Small increases in the last four months averaging 0.2% have continued to push inventories to record levels.
- The inventory to shipments ratio declined from 1.55:1 in February to 1.53:1 in March. The ratio returned close to the record low of 1.52:1 recorded between November 1987 and January 1988 because of the rise in March shipments.
- Large increases in transportation equipment industries resulted in a 10.2% jump in the unfilled orders backlog. Unfilled orders for all industries excluding transportation equipment had increased an average of 0.9% a month throughout 1987. However, during the first quarter of 1988, an average monthly decline of 0.4% was recorded.

Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in March 1988 were estimated at \$25.6 billion, 11.8% higher than the March 1987 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first three months of 1988 were estimated at \$70.3 billion, 10.9% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1987.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Note: An Easter adjustment was not made for March 1988.

Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

The March 1988 issue of Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (31-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available in about three weeks time.

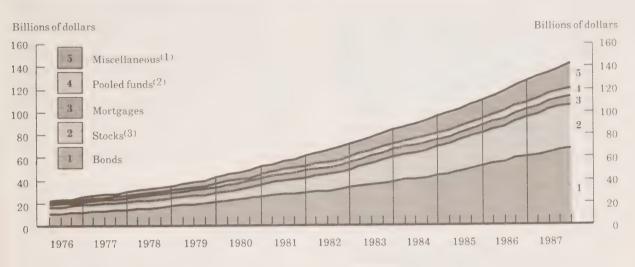
Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries (millions of dollars)

| | February 1987 ^r | March 1987 ^r | January 1988 ^r | February 1988 ^r | March 1988 ^p |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Adjust | ed for Seasonal | Variation | |
| Shipments | 21,990 | 21,768 | 23,811 | 23,482 | 23,807 |
| New orders | 22,078 | 21,629 | 23,728 | 23,697 | 26,255 |
| Unfilled orders | 22,703 | 22,565 | 23,710 | 23,925 | 26,373 |
| Inventories | 34,887 | 34,706 | 36,199 | 36,296 | 36,341 |
| Ratio of inventories to shipments | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.52 | 1.55 | 1.53 |
| | | | Unadjusted | | |
| Shipments | 20,685 | 22,924 | 21,733 | 22,931 | 25,627 |
| New orders | 21,005 | 22,976 | 21,836 | 23,410 | 28,246 |
| Unfilled orders | 22,605 | 22,657 | 23,364 | 23,843 | 26,462 |
| Inventories | 35,328 | 35,202 | 36,320 | 36,779 | 36,863 |

Preliminary figures.Revised figures.

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1976 - 1987



- (1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.
- (2) Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.
- (3) Includes venture capital investments.

Trusteed Pension Funds

Fourth Quarter 19871

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the fourth quarter of 1987 was estimated at \$142.9 billion, up 3.5% from the previous quarter and 12.3% from the amount held one year earlier. Year-to-year increases in assets, at the end of the fourth quarter, have ranged between 12.3% and 21.2% since 1977, resulting in an overall growth of just over 400% during that period. Viewed in constant 1981 dollars (i.e. adjusted to account for inflation), the assets grew by 140% from 1977 to 1987.
- Based on a survey of 224 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold almost 87% of the total assets.

- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two most prominent investment vehicles, accounting for 47% and 27% of total assets respectively. The proportion held in bonds has fluctuated between 45% and 50% over the past 10 years. The percentage invested in stocks, which had been generally increasing from the low of 18.5% in the second quarter of 1979, declined slightly (by 0.7%) from the third to the fourth quarter of 1987.
- The impact on pension funds of the October 19, 1987 drop in the stock market indexes can be seen clearly: only 7.6% of the total growth in assets in the fourth quarter of 1987 was in the form of stocks. In the preceding five years, investment in stocks had usually represented one-quarter to one-third of the total growth in assets. Cash and various short-term investments accounted for the largest proportion of the growth in assets in the fourth quarter of 1987.

(continued on page 6)

Income and Expenditures

- The total income of these funds in the fourth quarter of 1987 was estimated to be \$6.6 billion, 5.9% higher than that of the same quarter of 1986. Expenditures, estimated at \$2.0 billion, were almost 22% higher than those of the previous year. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the fourth quarter of 1987 remained at the same level as that of the final quarter of the previous two years, i.e. \$4.5 billion.
- Fourth quarter net profits on the sale of securities dropped by 33% relative to those of 1986, to \$624.5 million. At the same time, the net losses on the sale of securities rose by 740%, to \$82.5 million, the highest level (for the fourth quarter) recorded since the \$113 million of 1981. This decrease in profits and increase in losses can also be attributed to the drop in the stock market indexes referred to above.
- Increases in employer contributions and investment income relative to those of the same quarter of 1986 more than compensated for the decrease in profits on the sale

of securities, thereby resulting in the 5.9% increase in total income. Employer contributions, at \$1.6 billion, were almost 22% higher than in the fourth quarter of 1986. This follows a decrease in employer contributions of the same magnitude between 1985 and 1986. Fourth quarter investment income recorded a more moderate increase of 10.8% from 1986 but, at \$3.4 billion continued to constitute more than one-half of the total revenue.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Rolled Steel

April 1988

Rolled steel shipments for April 1988 totalled 1 130 131 tonnes, a decrease of 10.4% from the preceding month's total of 1 261 887 tonnes but an increase of 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 1 076 127 (revised figure) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 4550073 tonnes, an increase of 7.2% compared to

4 244 107^r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Tobacco Products

May 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,513,424,000 cigarettes in May 1988, a 10.5% decrease from the 5,043,566,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to May 1988 totalled 23,582,049,000 cigarettes, down from 24,315,489,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in May 1988 totalled 3,762,968,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 13.1% from the May 1987 amount of 4,328,839,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 19,273,912,000 cigarettes, down 0.8% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 19,434,409,000

cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The May 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood April 1988

Canadian firms produced 182 449 cubic metres (206,180,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during April 1988, a decrease of 1.4% from the 185 096 cubic metres (209,172,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during April 1987.

January to April 1988 production totalled 729 381 cubic metres (824,253,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 3.3% from the 754 385 cubic metres (852,509,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period

in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The April 1988 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

The Dairy Review

April 1988

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 936 tonnes in April 1988, an increase of 12.4% compared to April 1987. The April 1988 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 9 464 tonnes, a decrease of 6.1% compared to April 1987.

An estimated 638 789 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in March 1988, an increase of 0.4% over March 1987. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1988 to 1815 808 kilolitres, an increase of 0.5% over the January-March period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5667 and 5673.

The April 1988 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on June 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Exports of Major Grains

March 1988

Export clearances of the major grains during March 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| • | Total wheat | 1 389.8 |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| | Oats | 15.5 |
| | Barley | 222.4 |
| | Rye | 14.3 |
| • | Flaxseed | 25.9 |
| | Canola (rapeseed) | 172.6 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

The March 1988 issue of Cereals and Oilseeds Review (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

March 1988

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during March 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| • | Wheat flour | 17.9 |
|---|-------------|------|
| • | Malt | 17.9 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

The March 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, May 1988. Catalogue number 32-012 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, April 1988.
 Catalogue number 65-001P
 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65)
 Available June 15th at 7:00 a.m.
- ✓Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1988. Catalogue number 65-007 (Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 15, 1988

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, April 1988

Canada's merchandise trade surplus for April was \$602 million – a
decline of \$122 million from the March level.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1988 Sales of new motor vehicles decreased 5.3% from April 1987.

Data Availability Announcements

| Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, April 1988 | 11 |
|--|----|
| Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, April 1988 | 12 |
| Air Carrier Operations in Canada, Second Quarter 1987 | 12 |
| Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, April 1988 | 12 |
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Publications Released 14

Composite Leading Indicator - March 1988 - Note to Users

Users are advised that the release date for the March Composite Leading Indicator has been changed, because manufacturing data are being revised.

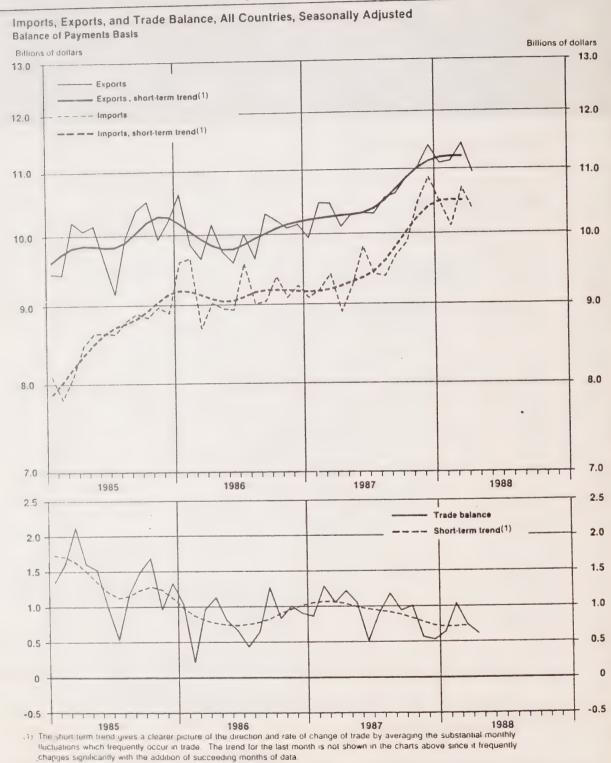
The Leading Indicator will be released in *The Daily* on Monday, June 20. For more information, call F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.



2



Major Releases



Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis April 1988

Month-to-month Overview

Canada's international merchandise trade surplus with all its trading partners was down in April, as a result of a larger decline in exports than in imports. The surplus fell from \$724 million in March to \$602 million in April, a level approximately \$200 million lower than the average for the preceding 12 months. The decline in total exports contrasted with the \$289 million increase recorded in March.

Exports fell by \$481 million between March and April, to \$10.9 billion. (The revised level of exports for March was \$11.4 billion.) The industrial goods category contributed most to the drop in exports in April.

Imports totalled \$10.3 billion in April, down \$359 from the revised level for the preceding month and a reversal of the \$589 million increase noted in March. Imports of machinery and equipment posted the largest decline in April.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)
The monthly movements shown for the shortterm trend may differ from those shown for
seasonally adjusted values published in other
sections of this report. The short-term trend is
the result of a weighted moving average, and it
is therefore possible that the trend of the
seasonally adjusted values may not point in the
same direction as the short-term trend.

Exports

The short-term trend for exports in March was virtually unchanged from the level in February. With the exception of March 1988, the short-term trend for exports has been up since June 1986. The largest increases were posted for passenger automobiles (the eighth straight increase), wheat and newsprint paper. The rate of increase of the short-term trend for exports of wheat reached a peak of 10.8% in November 1987 and has declined since, standing at 7.6% in March 1988. The trend for natural gas exports also rose, posting a gain of

Note to Users

With the introduction of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System which represents a major departure from the previous commodity classification, and starting with January 1988 and at least for the balance of 1988:

- Users should interpret levels and monthto-month movements in commodity data with caution:
- Revisions to imports and exports have been greater than usual but should settle down to more normal levels in the months to come.

Users should also note as a further caution to interpretation of 1988 data as related to 1987 that:

 Recording of imports is now based on the date the merchandise is released by customs and not on the customs stamp date as before January 1988.

In order to maintain continuity in concepts and definitions:

- The balance of payments data continue to be presented on a consignment basis.
- Both raw and seasonally adjusted data for the previous periods reflect the above changes where applicable.

3.7% in March, compared to 3.8% in February. As far as decreases were concerned, the largest declines were recorded in the export trends for lumber (-5.2%), other metal ores, concentrates and scrap, and other end products. Although less significant in terms of value, the short-term trend for exports of wheat flour fell by 27.2%, the largest decline in percentage terms.

(continued on page 4)

Imports

The short-term trend for imports was down slightly in March by 0.1% - the first decline in 14 months. However, the rate of increase has been decelerating steadily since October 1987. The trend for imports of motor vehicle parts fell for the second straight month, and the rate of decrease went from 1.0% to 2.0%. Other large decreases were recorded for imports of petroleum and coal products and aircraft. In the latter case, this is the first decrease after seven months of increases. The downward trend for imports of trucks recorded in February continued in March, with a drop of 3.0%. Imports of crude petroleum, other industrial machinery and metal fabricated basic products posted the largest trend increases. The rate of increase of the trend for crude petroleum imports rose to 6.0% in March.

Commodity Highlights

Exports

The seasonally adjusted value of exports was down by 4.2% in April, after an increase of 2.6% was recorded for March. Exports of newsprint paper and coal alone declined by \$102 million and \$94 million. Exports of precious metals fell by \$93 million to \$168 million, their lowest level in 1988. Overall, exports of fabricated materials dropped by \$359 million, or almost three-quarters of the total decline in April, while exports of end products fell by \$58 million. The largest increases were posted for exports of wheat (+ \$87 million), aircraft (+ \$85 million) and passenger automobiles (+ \$78 million). Despite the decline in exports of trucks, automotive products as a whole posted an increase of \$61 million, rising to \$3.0 billion, or 27.2% of total exports in April.

Imports

Following an increase of 5.8% in March, imports reversed in April, posting a decline of 3.4%. (In January and February, imports had fallen by 3.7% and 3.4%.) This decline in imports is attributable to the end products sector, notably motor vehicle parts (-\$162 million), aircraft (-\$150 million) and equipment and tools (-\$89 million). Overall, imports of end products were down \$464 million from the preceding month, falling to \$6.8 billion. The

largest increases were recorded for imports of passenger automobiles (+\$181 million), ores (+\$75 million) and crude petroleum (+\$70 million). Although much less significant in terms of value, sugar imports in April fell to 48.4% of the level recorded for March, the largest decline in percentage terms. Sugar imports totalled \$27 million in April.

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

Merchandise exports to the United States were down by \$488 million in April to \$8.0 billion. Exports to Japan and "other OECD countries" also posted declines of \$74 million and \$18 million. On the other hand, increases were recorded in exports to other countries (+\$59 million), "other EEC countries" (+\$35 million) and the United Kingdom (+\$5 million).

Imports

Following an increase of \$230 million in March, imports from the United States fell by \$68 million in April to \$7.1 billion. Other decreases were posted for imports from "other countries" (-\$167 million), "other EEC countries" (-\$160 million), the United Kingdom (-\$49 million) and "other OECD countries" (-\$21 million). Imports from Japan, however, rose by \$107 million.

Annual Revisions (1984 to 1987)

In accordance with the policy on the annual release of revised statistics from the system of national accounts, statistics on international merchandise trade adjusted on a balance of payments basis have been revised annually in order to incorporate the findings of research and analysis on the quality of these statistics and the underlying concepts. This issue of the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, in addition to presenting the most up-to-date data for the current year, presents revised data on international merchandise trade for the years 1984 to 1987 inclusive. These revisions may be attributed to factors such as correction of exports data due to undercoverage, coding errors, calculation of new balance of payments adjustments or new seasonal adjustment factors.

(continued on page 5)

As a result of these corrections, export statistics for 1987, for example, have been revised upwards by \$360 million, while statistics on imports have been revised downwards by \$275 million. These annual revisions and the full details of the revised statistics are available on the CANSIM database. These statistics will be used in calculating the gross domestic product and balance of payments statements.

(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3686-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

The April 1988 issue of the Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or John Butterill (613-951-4808) for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement* of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

Table 1 Merchandise Trade of Canada April 1988

| | Custom | s Basis | | | Bala | nce of Pa | yment Bas | sis | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Period | -to-period c | hange ² |
| | Exports ¹ | Imports raw | Exports ¹ raw | Imports raw | Exports ¹ S.A. ³ | Imports S.A.3 | Balance S.A. ³ | Exports ¹ S.A. ³ | Imports S.A.3 | Balance S.A. ³ |
| | | | | \$ milli | ions | | | % | % | \$ millions |
| 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 | 84,530 90,613 112,384 119,474 120,670 125,087 | 67,856 75,520 95,460 104,355 112,511 116,239 | 84,393 90,556 111,330 119,070 119,889 126,125 | 66,739 73,098 91,493 102,669 110,079 115,149 | 84,393 90,556 111,330 119,070 119,889 126,125 | 66,738 73,098 91,492 102,669 110,079 115,149 | 17,654 17,457 19,838 16,400 9,810 10,976 | 0.0 7.3 22.9 7.0 0.7 5.2 | -13.5 9.5 25.2 12.2 7.2 4.6 | 10,362 -197 2,381 -3,437 -6,590 1,166 |
| 1986 I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter | 29,171 31,283 28,431 31,785 | 27,666 29,637 27,284 27,924 | 29,372 31,020 28,341 31,156 | 26,924 28,949 26,697 27,509 | 30,106 29,451 29,923 30,409 | 27,913 26,872 27,598 27,696 | 2,193 2,578 2,326 2,713 | -1.8 -2.2 1.6 1.6 | 4.6 -3.7 2.7 0.4 | -1,786 385 -253 388 |
| 1987 I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter | 29,714 31,687 29,628 34,057 | 27,776 29,578 27,814 31,071 | 30,278 31,832 30,071 33,944 | 27,346 29,326 27,472 31,005 | 30,833 30,668 31,407 33,217 | 27,662 27,915 28,419 31,153 | 3,171 2,752 2,988 2,065 | 1.4 -0.5 2.4 5.8 | -0.1 0.9 1.8 9.6 | 457 -418 236 -924 |
| 1988 I quarter | 33,540 | 34,661 | 33,157 | 32,038 | 33,577 | 31,201 | 2,377 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 312 |
| 1987 January February March April May June July August September October November December | 9,154 9,889 10,671 10,223 10,658 10,807 9,528 9,362 10,738 11,336 11,513 11,207 | 8,767 8,974 10,034 9,407 9,493 10,678 9,508 8,560 9,747 10,138 10,622 10,311 | 10,851 10,334 10,589 10,909 9,635 9,564 10,872 11,343 11,382 | 9,476 8,496 9,500 10,073 10,670 | 9,924 10,460 10,449 10,090 10,285 10,283 10,595 10,850 11,003 11,365 | 9,185 9,403 8,882 9,242 9,791 9,391 9,364 9,664 9,853 10,452 | 1,274 1,046 1,208 1,043 502 889 1,168 931 997 551 | -2.1 5.4 -0.1 -3.4 1.9 0.1 -0.1 2.4 0.6 2.4 1.4 3.3 | -1.8 1.2 2.4 4.5.5 4.0 5.9 -4.1 -0.3 3.2 1.9 6.1 3.8 | -44 422 -223 166 -166 -544 386 277 -23 66 -444 |
| 1988 January February March April | 10,173 11,198 12,170 11,003 | 12,332 10,363 11,966 10,312 | 10,849 11,942 | 10,153 11,839 | 11,072 11,108 11,398 10,916 | 10,084 10,673 | 1,024 724 | -2.6 0.3 2.6 -4.2 | -3.7 -3.4 5.8 -3.4 | 11 39 -30 -12 |
| Year-to-date 1987 1988 | 39,937 44,544 | 37,182 44,973 | | | | | | | -1.0 13.6 | |

Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.
Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: - Due to rounding, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.
- The 1984 to 1987 figures include the final revisions.

The Daily, June 15, 1988

Table 2 Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas April 1988

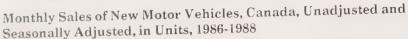
Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

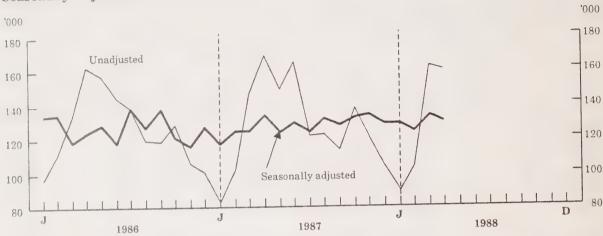
| | Period-to-period change | | | | | | | | CI | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | March 1988 | April 1988 | March 1988 | April 1988 | March 1988 | April 1988 | Year-to- date | | nange over | |
| | \$ m | illions | % | % | \$ millio | ons | \$ millions | % | \$ millions | |
| Exports to:¹ United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 8,505.7 266.9 704.7 560.1 221.7 1,138.3 | 8,017.4 272.2 630.8 595.3 203.7 1,196.8 | 2.1 3.9 5.6 5.5 -17.0 7.8 | -5.7 2.0 -10.5 6.3 -8.1 5.1 | 175.1 10.1 37.6 29.1 -45.3 82.8 | -488.2 5.3 -73.9 35.2 -18.0 58.5 | 33,245.1 1,078.7 2,620.2 2,225.6 927.8 4,396.5 | 5.7 1.8 35.3 7.6 16.7 21.4 | 1,804.1 18.8 683.0 157.3 132.6 775.4 | |
| Total | 11,397.6 | 10,916.4 | 2.6 | -4.2 | 289.4 | -481.2 | 44,493.8 | 8.7 | 3,571.2 | |
| Imports from: United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 7,208.6 477.5 671.6 939.2 304.1 1,072.6 | 7,140.6 428.1 778.9 778.8 282.8 905.6 | 3.3 18.1 -0.7 12.8 26.9 12.6 | -0.9 -10.4 16.0 -17.1 -7.0 -15.6 | 229.8 73.2 -4.7 106.2 64.5 120.3 | -68.0 -49.4 107.3 -160.4 -21.2 -167.0 | 2,738.9 3,476.9 1,143.4 | 12.9 16.8 12.9 18.0 10.5 15.2 | 3,255.6 244.0 312.7 530.5 109.0 519.4 | |
| Total | 10,673.5 | 10,314.7 | 5.8 | -3.4 | 589.4 | -358.8 | 41,515.6 | 13.6 | 4,971.3 | |
| Balance with: United States United Kingdom Japan EEC '86 excl. UK Other OECD '86 Other Countries | 1,297.1 -210.6 33.2 -379.0 -82.3 65.7 | 876.9 -155.9 -148.0 -183.4 -79.1 291.2 | | | -54.7 -63.1 42.2 -77.1 -109.7 -37.5 | -420.2 54.7 -181.2 195.6 3.2 225.5 | -620.2 -118.8 -1,251.3 -215.6 | | -1,451.6 -225.2 370.3 -373.2 23.6 256.0 | |
| Total | 724.1 | 601.7 | | | -300.0 | -122.4 | 2,978.2 | | -1,400.1 | |

Exports to "Other OECD Countries" and imports from the United Kingdom, "Other OECD Countries" and "Other Countries" do not have seasonality. Consequently, these series are not seasonally adjusted.

Note:

ao not nave seasonatity. Consequently, these series are not seasonatity dajusted.
 Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.
 Imports for April 1988 by country of origin from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) amounted to \$6,896.7 millions. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.





New Motor Vehicle Sales April 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 129,000 units in April 1988, a decrease of 3.1% from the revised March 1988 level of 133,000 units. In April, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-2.4%) and commercial vehicles (-4.4%).
- In the first four months of 1988, motor vehicle sales fluctuated significantly while experiencing little overall growth, as declines in April and February largely offset a sharp gain in March.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a significant decrease of 6.8% in April 1988 to a level of 56,000 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 7.0% to a level of 30,000

units. The drop in April for North American passenger car sales followed an increase of 6.5% in March, whereas imported passenger car sales increased following two consecutive monthly declines.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 160,000 units in April 1988, down 5.3% from the April 1987 level. Commercial vehicle sales advanced by 7.2%, the ninth consecutive monthly year-over-year increase, while passenger car sales recorded a decrease of 10.3%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down 11.5% from their level in April 1987. The decline was attributable to a 28.9% decrease in cars imported from "other countries" and to a 2.4% drop in Japanese cars. Sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 9.7%.

(continued on page 9)

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 22.3% in April 1988 from 20.5% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew at the expense of overseas manufacturers from "other countries", as their market share declined to 8.4% from 10.6% in April 1987.
- With the exception of Ontario, where unit sales increased by 4.1%, all other provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in April 1988 compared to April 1987, with decreases ranging from 26.2% in Prince Edward Island to 5.1% in Alberta.
- For the first four months of 1988, total new motor vehicle sales increased 2.9% from the same period last year to 514,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down 1.0% to 239,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 2.7% to 109,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales continued to show strength with the year-to-date total 13.5% higher than in 1987.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Note to Users:

Total new motor vehicle sales has an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of 5, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

The April 1988 issue of New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, June 15, 1988

| New Motor Vehicle Sales – Cana April 1988 | da | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | January 1988 | February 1988 ^r | March 1988 ^r | April 1988° | | | |
| | Units % change | Units % change | Units % change | Units % change | | | |
| | (Seasonally adjusted data) | | | | | | |
| Total New Motor Vehicles | 128,475 0.1 | 124,229 -3.3 | 132,989 7.1 | 128,895 -3.1 | | | |
| Passenger cars by origin: | | | | | | | |
| North America | 57,942 -1.3 | 56,816 -1.9 | 60,518 6.5 | 56,389 -6.8 | | | |
| Overseas | 30,019 4.6 | 28,894 -3.7 | 28,439 -1.6 | 30,432 7.0 | | | |
| Total | $87,961 \\ 0.6$ | 85,710 -2.6 | 88,956 3.8 | 86,820 -2.4 | | | |
| Commercial vehicles | 40,514 -1.1 | 38,519 -4.9 | 44,032 14.3 | 42,075 -4.4 | | | |
| | April 1988 | Change 1988/87 ^r | January- April 1988 ^r | Change 1988/87 ^r | | | |
| | Units | % | Units | % | | | |
| | | (Unadjusted sales) | | | | | |
| Total New Motor Vehicles | 159,970 | -5.3 | 514,399 | 2.9 | | | |
| Passenger cars by origin: | | | | | | | |
| North America Japan | 75,343 24,191 | -9.7 -2.4 | 238,975 77,504 | -1.0 6.3 | | | |
| Other countries (including South Korea) | 9,146 | -28.9 | 31,049 | -19.6 | | | |
| Total | 108,680 | -10.3 | 347,528 | -1.6 | | | |
| Commercial vehicles by origin: | | | | | | | |
| North America Overseas | 46,349 4,941 | 6.7 12.3 | 150,886 15,985 | 13.9 9.7 | | | |
| Total | 51,290 | 7.2 | 166,871 | 13. | | | |

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area April 1988

- Removing the effect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales increased 1.2% over April 1987, to a level of \$1,003 million. (Not adjusted for structural changes, department store sales decreased 1.8%).
- Cumulative sales for the first four months of 1988 totalled \$3,379 million, an increase of 3.8% (after adjustment) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Department store sales during April 1988, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from April 1987 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$10.8 million (-8.6%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.4 million (1.8%);
- Nova Scotia, \$31.0 million (-8.3%);
- New Brunswick, \$20.8 million (-7.8%);
- Quebec, \$203.3 million (3.1%);
- Ontario, \$411.9 million (4.9%);
- Manitoba, \$45.6 million (-10.3%);
- Saskatchewan, \$31.0 million (-4.1%);
- Alberta, \$109.5 million (-12.9%);
- British Columbia, \$133.1 million (-10.4%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$42.0 million (-10.2%);
- Edmonton, \$48.1 million (-13.4%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$17.4 million (-6.4%);
- Hamilton, \$30.6 million (9.3%);
- Montreal, \$115.7 million (3.8%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$47.5 million (-0.9%);
- Quebec City, \$29.1 million (5.2%);
- Toronto, \$170.1 million (10.1%);
- Vancouver, \$77.1 million (-11.3%);
- Winnipeg, \$41.6 million (-10.5%).

Note to Users:

Data users should be aware that the occurrence of Easter in early April may have had an impact on March and April 1988 data. The estimates have not been adjusted to remove this effect.

Users should also note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd. The adjusted provincial percentage changes in April were as follows: Alberta (-3.6%) and British Columbia (1.7%). The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act preclude releasing adjusted movements for Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of June 27.

The April 1988 issue of Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns April 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,260.7 million for April 1988, an increase of 15.1% over the \$1,095.6 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1988 issue of *Restaurants*, *Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Services Division (613-951-3506).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada Second Quarter 1987

Highlights

- The total number of passengers carried by Canadian air carriers rose by 4.0% to 8.1 million in the second quarter of 1987 as compared to the same period of 1986.
- Passengers carried by Canadian carriers on scheduled services during the second quarter have risen steadily from 5.0 million in 1983 to 7.0 million in 1987. Hours flown on scheduled services during this quarter increased by 9.4% over the second quarter of 1986.
- A year-to-date operating income was reported by Canadian air carriers at each reporting level. Level I carriers experienced the most dramatic change from the \$92.8 million operating loss they reported for January to June 1986. For this period in 1987, they observed a \$104.2 million operating profit.

• Year-to-date operating revenues per employee were up 2.5% for Level I carriers over the same period in 1986. The 1987 ratio of \$63,437 per employee represents the sixth consecutive increase since 1981, when this figure was \$43,810.

The April-June 1987 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$88/\$92) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

April 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,184,358 phonograph records in April 1988, up 10.1% from the 2,893,295r (revised figure) produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,487,577 in April 1988, up 6.9% from 3,261,947r tapes in April 1987.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 13,292,209 - up 0.2% from the 13,271,635r records produced during the

January to April 1987 period.

Cumulative production of tapes decreased 2.3% to 13,792,468 from 14,114,877r tapes during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The April 1988 issue of Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Danielle Côté (613-951-3521), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

April 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 137 425 cubic metres of waferboard in April 1988, an increase of 1.3% from the 135 643 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 123 120 cubic metres in April 1988, up 6.3% from 115 871 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for April 1988 was 3 339 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (35,937 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). The production of hardboard for April 1987 is confidential.

Production of waferboard during the first four months of 1988 totalled 586 189r cubic metres, up 19.7% from the 489 845 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 444 643r, cubic metres, up 2.0% from 435 767 cubic metres in January to April 1987. Production of hardboard reached 14 196 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (152,806 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 10.3% from 12 872 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (138,550 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the first four months in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The April 1988 issue of Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard (36-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products June 1, 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at June 1, 1988 and revised figures for May 1, 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

The April 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release June 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes April 1988

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a (1981=100) balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to April 1988 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to April 1988 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The April 1988 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001, \$16.50/\$165), will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1988.
 Catalogue number 21-001
 (Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).
- Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1987. Catalogue number 23-202 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).
- Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, February 1988.

 Catalogue number 41-011

 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, March 1988. Catalogue number 41-011 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April 1988. Catalogue number 43-005 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, April 1988. Catalogue number 43-010 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Cement, April 1988.
 Catalogue number 44-001
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Provincial Government
 Enterprise Finance, 1985.
 Catalogue number 61-204
 (Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26.50).
- Industry Price Indexes, March 1988. Catalogue number 62-011 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185).
- Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, March 1988. Catalogue number 63-004 (Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 16, 1988

Major Release

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, First Quarter 1988

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries edged down 0.5% to 80.3%.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending May 31, 1988 Telephone Statistics, April 1988 Steel Ingots, Week Ending June 4, 1988 Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, March 1988 Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, December 1987 Shipments of Office Furniture Products, First Quarter 1988 Sugar Sales, May 1988

Publication Released

New Toll-free Telephone Service for Business Survey Respondents

Effective June 13, 1988, Statistics Canada through its Regional Offices implemented a toll-free telephone service for business survey respondents. This new service, offered in response to recommendations made particularly by the small business community, explains survey questionnaires and concepts and facilitates the completion of questionnaires.

The local telephone number will be provided in the introductory letter sent to business survey respondents.

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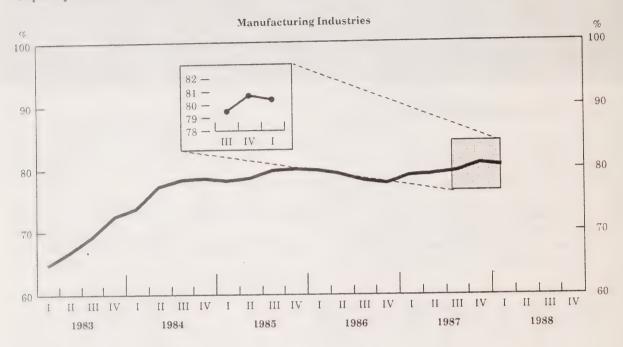
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Major Release

Capacity Utilization Rates



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

First Quarter 1988

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries edged down 0.5% to 80.3% in the first quarter of 1988 from 80.7% in the preceding quarter. This drop was a result of a similar decline in production. A comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1983 shows that the rate recorded in this quarter is the second highest level for the period – surpassed only by the preceding quarter's rate.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries decreased by 0.9% in the first quarter of 1988 to 77.3% from 78.0% in the fourth quarter. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates remained at 83.6%.

Highlights

- For the major building materials producing industries, the changes in their rates of capacity utilization were mixed. Nonmetallic mineral products industries increased 0.6% while fabricated metal products industries increased 0.3% (both industries reached new five-year peak levels of capacity utilization). However, wood industries decreased by 6.3%.
- Manufacturers of most types of machinery and equipment posted higher rates: machinery industries increased 1.8% to a new five-year peak; and electrical and electronic products industries increased 1.2% to a new historical peak of 100.0%.

(continued on page 3)

- For the industries that produce fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products, changes in the levels of capacity utilization were mixed: plastics products increased 1.5%; primary metal industries' level of capacity utilization decreased 1.3%; chemical and chemical products industries decreased 2.6%; the rubber products industries decreased 3.5%; primary textile industries decreased 5.0%.
- The two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export also posted mixed changes in their levels of capacity utilization: paper and allied products industries increased 2.8% while transportation equipment industries decreased 2.7%.
- Manufacturers of miscellaneous end products, mainly consumer goods, showed mixed results: furniture and fixture industries increased 1.6% and operated at a five-year high; the clothing industries rose by 1.3%; printing, publishing and allied industries decreased 0.5% as did beverage industries; and food industries were down by 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For more detailed information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

First Quarter 1988 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

| Industry | I 1988 | QI '88/ QIV '87 | IV 1987 | QIV '87/ QIII '87 | III 1987 | QIII '87/ QII '87 | 1987 |
|--|-----------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| Total Manufacturing | 80.3 | -0.5 | 80.7 | 1.5 | 79.5 | 0.5 | 79.1 |
| Durable Manufacturing | | | | | | 2.0 | 746 |
| Industries | 77.3 | -0.9 | 78.0 | 3.0 | 75.7 | 2.0 | 74.2 |
| Wood industries | 87.8 | -6.3 | 93.7 | -0.5 | 94.2 | 7.0 | 88.0 |
| Furniture and fixture | 76.2 | 1.6 | 75.0 | 0.1 | 74.9 | 1.9 | 73.5 |
| Primary metal | 76.5 | -1.3 | 77.5 | 4.3 | 74.3 | 1.9 | 72.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 80.0 | 0.3 | 79.8 | 1.8 | 78.4 | 3.4 | 75.8 |
| Machinery | 62.8 | 1.8 | 61.7 | 5.7 | 58.4 | 1.4 | 57.0 |
| Transportation equipment | 61.2 | -2.7 | 62.9 | 4.1 | 60.4 | -2.6 | 62. |
| Electrical and electronic | | | | | | | |
| products | 100.0 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 4.7 | 94.4 | 2.4 | 92. |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 82.4 | 0.6 | 81.9 | 2.0 | 80.3 | 3.3 | 77. |
| Other manufacturing industries | 71.2 | -2.7 | 73.2 | 1.9 | 71.8 | -1.1 | 72. |
| Non-durable Manufacturing | | | | | 00.0 | -0.9 | 84. |
| Industries | 83.6 | 0.0 | 83.6 | -0.2 | 83.8 | | 78. |
| Food | 76.4 | -0.7 | 76.9 | -0.1 | 77.0 | -2.4 | 61. |
| Beverage | 60.6 | -0.5 | 60.9 | 1.0 | 60.3 | -1.6 | 60. |
| Tobacco products | 57.0 | -2.2 | 58.3 | -4.9 | 61.3 | 1.2 | 82. |
| Rubber products | 73.8 | -3.5 | 76.5 | -9.9 | 84.9 | 3.0 | 82. 94. |
| Plastics products | 95.2 | 1.5 | 93.8 | -0.7 | 94.5 | 0.4 | |
| Leather and allied products | 87.3 | 1.4 | 86.1 | -5.2 | 90.8 | -0.5 | 91. |
| Primary textile | 95.0 | -5.0 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 95.3 | 0.0 | 95. |
| Textile products | 99.1 | -0.9 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 97.4 | 3.5 | 94. |
| | 94.3 | 1.3 | 93.1 | -5.8 | 98.8 | 0.7 | 98. |
| Clothing | 93.1 | 2.8 | 90.6 | 0.0 | 90.6 | -1.4 | 91. |
| Paper and allied products | 0012 | | | | | | |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 98.6 | -0.5 | 99.1 | 1.5 | 97.6 | 1.2 | 96. |
| | 50.0 | | | | | | *** |
| Refined petroleum and coal | 79.3 | 3.1 | 76.9 | -0.5 | 77.3 | -2.3 | 79. |
| products Chemical and chemical products | 70.1 | -2.6 | 72.0 | 2.7 | 70.1 | -3.7 | 72. |

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending May 31, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 6.9 million tonnes, an increase of 0.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 7.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 12.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.7% more than that loaded in the previous year.

| | 10-day Period Ending May 31, 1988 | Year to date |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|
| Carload Traffic | 6 908 017 | 107 087 337 |
| % change from previous year | 0.5 | 5.7 |
| Cars | 97,335 | 1,547,645 |
| % change from previous year | -3.4 | 2.1 |
| Piggyhaek Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 321 561 | 5 724 887 |
| previous year Cars | -7.0 10,708 | 6.7 194,04 |
| % change from previous year | -12.7 | 1.1 |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Telephone Statistics

April 1988

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$959.6 million in April 1988, up 7.8% from April 1987.

Operating expenses were \$669.8 million, an increase of 9.3% over April 1987. Net operating revenue was \$289.8 million, an increase of 4.4% over April 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1988 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled for release the week of July 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending June 11, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending June 11, 1988 totalled 304 331 tonnes, an increase of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 301 545 tonnes and up 7.0% from the year-earlier level of 284 396 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 6 890 980 tonnes, an increase of 2.4% from 6 732 529 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

March 1988

Highlights from the March issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for the first three months of 1988 show that passengers carried on scheduled services by major Canadian air carriers increased by 9.1% over the same period of 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- In February 1988, total aircraft movements at all Transport Canada tower controlled airports remained at the same level as in February 1987. However, Calgary International showed a 28.4% increase in itinerant movements during the Olympic Games.
- The volume of passengers enplaned and deplaned on the major airlines' scheduled services at 30 selected Canadian airports reached 46.7 million for 1987, up slightly from 1986.
- Preliminary data reported by four major Canadian air carriers Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines and Wardair indicate that 53.5% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1987, down from 54.8% for the corresponding period in 1986. In terms of passenger kilometres, discount fares accounted for 59.7% of total volume in 1987; the comparable figure for the first quarter of 1986 was 60.1%.

• In 1986, the number of international scheduled air passengers totalled 12 million, 9.9% more than the year before.

The Vol. 20, No. 6 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

December 1987

The seven major railways reported a combined net operating loss of \$35.0 million in December 1987. Operating revenues of \$627.0 million were down \$49.8 million from the December 1986 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 7.4% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 8.7% while freight car-kilometres increased by 5.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The December 1987 issue of Railway Financial and Operating Statistics (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is scheduled to be released the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Office Furniture Products

First Quarter 1988

For the quarter ending March 31, 1988, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$197.0 million, an increase of 21.8% compared to \$161.7 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1988 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The March 1988 issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.25/\$25) is scheduled to be released the week of June 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

May 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 83 431 996 kilograms for all types of sugar in May 1988, comprising 79 652 193 kilograms in domestic sales and 3 779 803 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 377 940 996r (revised figure) kilograms: 357 156 193r kilograms in domestic sales and 20 784 803r kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 85 453 000 kilograms in May 1987, of which 82 241 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 3 212 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 398 635 000 kilograms: 375 772 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 22 863 000 export sales.

The May 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publication Released

Consumer Price Index, May 1988.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
To be released Friday, June 17th at 7:00 a.m.

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Statistics Canada

Friday, June 17, 1988

Major Releases

The Consumer Price Index, May 1988

• In May, the CPI year-to year increase was 4.1%, up slightly from the 4.0% rise observed in April.

Building Permits, February 1988

• The value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$2,721.5 million, down 1% from January.

Data Availability Announcements

| Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, April 1988 | 11 |
|--|----|
| Electric Lamps, May 1988 | 11 |

Census of Manufactures, 1986:

| Dry Fasta Froducts mudstry | the same of the same | |
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| Wood Preservation Industry | | 11 |
| | nat the state of t | 10 |

| Newsprint Industry | DEATE | 12 |
|----------------------|----------|----|
| Other Paper Industry | Riceiven | 12 |

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|-----------------|------------|---------------|----|

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index May 1988

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.6% between April and May to a level of 143.4 (1981=100). Six of the seven major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.2% to 2.6%, while the Transportation index fell by 0.2%. Advances of 2.6% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and of 0.5% in the Housing index each contributed about 30% of the upward pressure. Slightly less than 20% of the increase was explained by each of the following rises: 0.6% in the Food index and 1.3% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.4%, up slightly from the 0.3% rise observed in April.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between May 1987 and May 1988, was 4.1%, up marginally from the 4.0% rise observed in the previous 12-month period ending in April. This measure of an annual change has fluctuated between 4.0% and 4.1% since January of this year. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the last three-month period, February to May, was 4.9%, an acceleration from the 4.0% reported for the three-month period ending in April.

Food

The Food index advanced by 0.6% in May, slightly faster than the 0.5% increase reported in April. The latest change resulted from a rise of 0.6% in each of the Food Purchased from Stores and Food Purchased from Restaurants indexes.

The 0.6% increase in the Food Purchased from Stores index resulted mainly from higher prices for fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, selected dairy products, poultry and pork. The Fresh Fruit index rose 5.3%, mainly reflecting higher seasonal prices for citrus fruit. The Fresh Vegetables index increased by 5.1%, largely

owing to seasonally depleted domestic supplies of storeable vegetables and large price increases for imported celery and lettuce. Significant increases in the price of fluid whole milk and low fat milk, principally in Ontario and Quebec, caused the Dairy Product index to increase by 1.6%. Pork prices rose in response to reduced supplies, while chicken prices increased, as Easter promotional prices reported in April were returned to normal levels. A small proportion of the total upward impact was offset by lower prices for soft drinks (promotional pricing), beef, and prepared and ready cooked meat products.

Over the 12-month period, May 1987 to May 1988, the Food index increased by 2.0%, down from the 2.3% reported for the 12-month period ending in April. The latest change comprised increases of 1.3% and 4.1% respectively in the indexes for Food Purchased from Stores and Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.6%, a noticeably faster rate than the 0.3% rise observed in April. Advances in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages, Housing, and Recreation, Reading and Education indexes were the principal contributors to the latest change in this index.

The 2.6% increase in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was led by a rise of 5.3% in the Tobacco Products index, most of which was associated with provincial tax increases in Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan. Higher manufacturers' prices also had some impact. Prices of alcoholic beverages rose an average of 0.9% in response to higher prices from suppliers, and, in the case of imports, increased freight charges and exchange rate depreciation vis-a-vis European currencies.

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

| | | Pecntage char May 1988 fro | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | May 1988 | April 1988 | May 1987 | April 1988 | May 1987 |
| All-items | 143.4 | 142.5 | 137.8 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Food | 135.0 | 134.2 | 132.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| All-items excluding food | 145.7 | 144.9 | 139.3 | 0.6 | 4.6 |
| Housing | 143.4 | 142.7 | 137.5 | 0.5 | 4.3 |
| Clothing | 130.4 | 130.2 | 123.8 | 0.2 | 5.3 |
| Transportation | 142.6 | 142.9 | 138.2 | -0.2 | 3.2 |
| Health and personal care | 145.2 | 144.5 | 138.9 | 0.5 | 4.5 |
| Recreation, reading and | | | | | |
| education | 144.9 | 143.0 | 137.3 | 1.3 | 5.5 |
| Tobacco products and | | | | | |
| alcoholic beverages | 198.8 | 193.7 | 185.3 | 2.6 | 7.3 |
| Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in | | | | | |
| cents, compared to 1981 | 69.7 | 70.2 | 72.6 | | |
| All-items Consumer Prices | | | | | |
| Index converted to 1971 = 100 | 339.7 | | | | |

The Housing index climbed by 0.5% in May, as higher charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation were reported. The Owned Accommodation index rose by 0.3%, as increased insurance premiums, mortgage interest costs and new house prices were reported. The seasonal introduction of summer rates accounted for the rise in traveller accommodation charges. Electricity rates advanced in Quebec, while telephone rates increased in Ontario, mainly due to the May 1 increase in the provincial sales tax. Higher furniture prices resulted mainly from the termination of promotional price levels observed previously. Increased prices were also observed for pet care products, paper products, household equipment and tableware.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index advanced by 1.3%, largely under the stimulus of a 1.7% rise in the Recreation index. Increases in fees and dues associated with recreational activities, in the prices of selected recreational equipment, photographic goods and in admission charges to sporting events were the principal causes of the latest rise. The

Reading index rose by 0.8%, as a result of higher prices for some daily newspapers and magazines.

The combined impact of increases in the Health and Personal Care index (0.5%) and the Clothing index (0.2%) on the latest change in the All-items excluding Food index was relatively small. The former index mainly reflected higher charges for personal care services and supplies. The latter index was nudged upwards by a 0.4% rise in the Men's Wear index, offset, in part, by a decline of 0.2% in the Women's Wear index.

The Transportation index fell by 0.2%, as air fares declined by 8.2%, for the most part due to an increased proportion of "seat-sale" prices. A considerable part of this decline was offset by higher prices for gasoline resulting from sales tax changes by the Ontario government, slightly dampened by price reductions in several urban centres west of Thunder Bay. Automobile maintenance and repair charges also increased.

(continued on page 4)

Over the 12-month period, May 1987 to May 1988, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 4.6%, up marginally from the 4.5% reported in the 12-month period ending in April.

Goods and Services

The Goods index increased by 0.9% in May, following the 0.5% rise reported in April. The Services index rose by 0.3% in the latest month, representing a slightly faster rate than the 0.2% change observed in April. Over the 12-month period, May 1987 to May 1988, the Goods index increased by 3.6% (3.4% in April), while the Services index advanced by 4.7%, the same as in April.

City Highlights

Between April and May, changes in the Allitems indexes for cities for which CPIs are published, varied from a decline of 0.2% in Halifax, to a rise of 1.2% in Toronto. Significant declines in the Housing, Clothing, and Transportation indexes accounted for the decrease in the Halifax CPI. In Toronto, higher than average increases were reported in all major component indexes, other than in Health and Personal Care.

Between May 1987 and May 1988, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 2.0% in St. John's to 5.5% in Saskatoon.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.1%, with most of the downward impact originating from declines in the Housing, Clothing and Transportation components. The Housing index fell, mainly reflecting decreased charges relating to household furnishings and household operation, while the decline in the Clothing index was mainly due to lower prices for men's and women's wear. Declines in the costs of new cars and air travel resulted in the fall in the Transportation index. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for recreational equipment and increased costs for alcoholic

beverages served in licensed premises. The Food index was also up, mainly as a result of higher prices for beef, pork, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, combined with increased charges relating to rented and owned accommodation, explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher recreational charges, increased prices for gasoline and advances in the costs of personal care supplies also exerted a notable upward impact. Declines in the costs of men's wear, new cars and air transportation produced a considerable offsetting effect. The Food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for poultry, bread, coffee and soft drinks. From May 1987 to May 1988, the All-items index advanced 3.9%.

Halifax

Declines in the Housing, Clothing and Transportation indexes explained the 0.2% fall in the All-items index. The Housing index declined as a result of decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings. The decline in the Transportation component was largely the result of lower air fares and decreased prices for new cars, while the Clothing index fell due to lower prices for men's and women's wear. Partly offseting these declines were increased food prices (most notably for fresh produce), higher charges for the use of recreational facilities and increased prices for cigarettes. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Saint John

The All-items index was up 0.1%. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher charges relating to owned accommodation, increased costs for furniture and household equipment, and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Advances in the costs of nonprescribed medicines and personal care supplies were also noted. Charges relating to

(continued on page 5)

recreational vehicles and the use of recreational facilities also advanced. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were lower prices for food, men's and women's wear, new cars and air transportation. The Food index fell mainly due to lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, bakery products and soft drinks. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Quebec City

Increased electricity charges and advances in the costs of household furnishings and traveller accommodation were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a considerable upward impact. Higher charges for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities were also observed. The Food index rose as well, mainly due to higher prices for pork, poultry, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing and new cars, and declines in air fares and in charges relating to rented and owned accommodation. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Montreal

Increased charges relating to rented and owned accommodation, combined with higher food prices (especially for pork, chicken and fresh produce) and increased electricity charges explained most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Advances were also noted in the costs of personal care supplies and recreational equipment as well as in the fees and dues relating to the use of recreational facilities. Dampening these advances were lower prices for clothing, new cars and air transportation. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Ottawa

The All-items index advanced 0.8%. The main factors contributing to this increase were the rise in the provincial retail sales tax (to 8%, from 7%), higher food prices (particularly for fresh produce) and increased prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Increased charges were also noted for rented, owned and traveller accommodation. Higher prices for

clothing, new cars and gasoline also exerted a notable upward impact. Additionally, increased charges for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities were observed. Air fares and the cost of household furnishings declined. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index advanced 4.3%.

Toronto

The 1.2% rise in the All-items index reflected the rise in the provincial retail sales tax (from 7% to 8%) as well as a rise in owned accommodation charges and an increase in overall food prices, most notably for fresh produce and restaurant meals. Higher prices for cigarettes and increased costs for recreational vehicles and for the use of recreational facilities also exerted a notable upward impact. Gasoline and clothing prices were also up as were household operating expenses and the costs of household furnishings and equipment. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index rose 4.9%.

Thunder Bay

A rise in the provincial retail sales tax (to 8% from 7%), higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment explained most of the 1.0% rise in the All-items index. Increased costs for recreational equipment and higher charges for the use of recreational facilities exerted a considerable upward impact. The Food index advanced, reflecting higher prices for pork, dairy products and restaurant meals. Higher household operating expenses and increased prices for gasoline and new cars were also observed. Since May 1987, the Allitems index has risen 4.6%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices, particularly for pork, cereal products, fresh produce and restaurant meals, combined with increased costs relating to the use of recreational facilities and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for personal care supplies, increased costs for rented accommodation and

(continued on page 6)

higher household operating expenses were also observed. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, decreased air fares and lower prices for clothing and furniture. Owned accommodation charges also declined. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index rose 3.3%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices, particularly for pork, cereal products, fresh produce and restaurant meals, combined with increased costs relating to the use of recreational facilities and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for personal care supplies, increased costs for rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses were also observed. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, decreased air fares and lower prices for clothing and furniture. Owned accommodation charges also declined. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index rose 3.3%.

Regina

Advances in the costs of household furnishings and equipment and increased prices for cigarettes and food (most notably for fresh produce, pork, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals) accounted for most of the 0.1% rise in the Allitems index. Charges for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities were also up, as were costs relating to personal care. Lower prices for women's wear, new cars and gasoline exerted a considerable dampening effect, as did a decline in air fares. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Saskatoon

Higher food prices (especially for fresh produce) and increased household furnishings and equipment costs were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Advances in the costs of personal care supplies and services and higher prices for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities also exerted a notable upward influence. Cigarette prices also advanced. Partly offsetting these advances

were declines in the costs of women's wear, new cars and air travel. Charges relating to owned accommodation also fell. From May 1987 to May 1988, the All-items index rose 5.5%.

Edmonton

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index largely reflected higher food prices (most notably for fresh produce, pork, beef and cured meats), increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and higher recreational charges (particularly for recreational vehicles and for the use of recreational facilities). Higher prices for reading materials were also observed. Prices of alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased costs for owned accommodation and declines in the costs of new cars, gasoline and air travel. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.1%, with most of the downward impact originating from decreased charges for owned accommodation, lower prices for household textiles and equipment and lower transportation costs (particularly relating to new cars, gasoline and air travel). Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages as well as increased costs for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities. The Food index was up as well, as higher prices for beef, chicken, pork and fresh fruit more than offset lower prices for eggs, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Prices for men's wear advanced, while the costs of women's wear declined. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Vancouver

Among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index were higher recreational expenses, increased household furnishings and equipment costs, and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages. Advances were also observed in the costs of personal care supplies and services as well as in charges associated with rented accommodation. The Transportation index fell, reflecting lower

(continued on page 7)

prices for new cars and air travel. The Clothing index declined, due mainly to lower prices for women's wear. As well, the Food index was down marginally, as lower prices for pork, chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks were only partly offset by higher prices for beef, prepared meats, cereal products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since May 1987, the Allitems index has risen 3.6%.

Vancouver

Among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index were higher recreational expenses, increased household furnishings and equipment costs, and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages. Advances were also observed in the costs of personal care supplies and services as well as in charges associated with rented accommodation. The Transportation index fell, reflecting lower prices for new cars and air travel. The Clothing index declined, due mainly to lower prices for women's wear. As well, the Food index was down marginally, as lower prices for pork, chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks were only partly offset by higher prices for beef, prepared meats, cereal products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since May 1987, the Allitems index has risen 3.6%.

Victoria

No overall change was recorded in the Allitems index. The Housing, Clothing and Transportation indexes declined, the Food index remained unchanged, while the other three major component indexes advanced. The decline in the Housing index was mainly the result of decreased charges for rented and owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings. The Clothing index fell due to lower prices for women's wear. Declines in new car prices and air fares explained the fall in the Transportation index. Within Food, lower prices for poultry, cured meats, dairy products, eggs, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks were offset fully by price increases for beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Recreational charges were up noticeably, particularly those relating to recreational equipment, recreational vehicles, movie admissions and the use of recreational facilities. Advances in the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, coupled with increased costs for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and higher charges for personal care supplies and services also exerted a notable upward impact. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

(see tables on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 1922-1940.

Order the May 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85), or contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.

| | All- | n i | Hous- | Cloth- | Trans- | Health and per- sonal | Recreation, reading and educa- | Products and alco- holic bev |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | items | Food | ing | ing | tion | care | tion | erages |
| | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 137.9 | 122.6 | 138.2 | 134.5 | 136.4 | 141.2 | 141.3 | 189.2 |
| % change from April 1988 | -0.1 | 0.6 | -0.4 | -1.7 | -0.9 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| % change from May 1987 | 2.0 | -0.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.€ |
| Charlottetown/Summerside | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 135.7 | 124.2 | 132.6 | 125.1 | 132.1 | 148.2 | 148.5 | 202.5 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -1.2 | -0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.0 |
| % change from May 1987 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 9.5 |
| Halifax | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 140.2 | 124.9 | 140.5 | 125.6 | 139.3 | 150.8 | 150.9 | 200.0 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.4 | -1.2 | -0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| % change from May 1987 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 3.2 |
| Saint John | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 139.5 | 124.1 | 143.3 | 125.6 | 135.6 | 139.6 | 149.8 | 206.0 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.1 | -1.7 | 0.7 | -0.6 | -0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| % change from May 1987 | 2.5 | -3.6 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 11.4 |
| Quebec City | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 144.1 | 136.6 | 147.0 | 131.0 | 141.1 | 146.3 | 134.7 | 195.9 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| % change from May 1987 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Montreal | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 145.4 | 138.3 | 148.0 | 129.3 | 145.5 | 144.5 | 139.6 | 196.6 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| % change from May 1987 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Ottawa | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 144.0 | 129.1 | 146.8 | 132.7 | 146.7 | 149.2 | 144.9 | 195.8 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 5.2 |
| % change from May 1987 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 9.6 |
| Toronto | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 148.8 | 139.4 | 152.0 | 135.4 | 147.3 | 148.7 | 147.6 | 198.4 |
| % change from April 1988 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 5.5 |
| % change from May 1987 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 9.9 |
| Thunder Bay | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 142.4 | 132.8 | 140.3 | 128.1 | 146.0 | 145.4 | 144.1 | 193.1 |
| % change from April 1988 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| % change from May 1987 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 9.8 |
| Winnipeg | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 141.4 | 128.2 | 142.9 | 128.2 | 137.7 | 142.3 | 149.7 | 210.8 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | -0.8 | -1.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| % change from May 1987 | 3.3 | 0.8 | . 2.9 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 |

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

| | All- items | Food | Hous- ing | Cloth- ing | Trans- porta- tion | Health and per- sonal care | Recreation, reading and education | Tobacco Products and alco- holic bev- erages |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 139.7 | 126.1 | 142.2 | 126.3 | 130.5 | 167.3 | 145.7 | 194.3 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -1.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| % change from May 1987 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 19.2 | 5.5 | 9.8 |
| Saskatoon | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 141.5 | 127.9 | 142.2 | 130.0 | 134.0 | 173.3 | 147.6 | 188.1 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| % change from May 1987 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 26.4 | 6.7 | 8.6 |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 137.7 | 136.4 | 127.2 | 128.5 | 140.0 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 216.5 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -1.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| % change from May 1987 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 3.8 |
| Calgary | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 136.2 | 133.2 | 126.1 | 124.6 | 140.8 | 149.6 | 143.2 | 210.2 |
| % change from April 1988 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| % change fromzMay 1987 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.() |
| Vancouver | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 137.6 | 134.2 | 129.5 | 128.1 | 142.2 | 138.2 | 150.8 | 189.1 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| % change from May 1987 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 9.6 |
| Victoria ² | | | | | | | | |
| May 1988 index | 110.1 | 111.6 | 103.1 | 110.4 | 109.4 | 112.6 | 118.6 | 137.5 |
| % change from April 1988 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | ().4 |
| % change from May 1987 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 9.7 |

For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984 = 100

Building Permits

February 1988

(Seasonally adjusted data)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$2,721.5 million in February, down 1.0% from January. The decrease was entirely attributable to a 12.3% drop recorded in the residential sector. The non-residential sector jumped 13.5% due to strong activity registered by the industrial component.

Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits issued dropped 12.3% to \$1,358.1 million compared to \$1,548.2 million in January.
- Both the multi-family dwelling sector (-14.2%) and the single-family dwelling sector (-11.1%) were responsible for this decrease, with values of \$504.4 million and \$853.7 million respectively.
- The number of housing units authorized totalled 214,800 at annual rates in February (98,800 single detached and 116,000 multiple dwellings), a decrease of 9.6% from January.
- All regions in Canada registered losses in the number of dwelling units authorized.

Non-residential Sector

• The estimated value of non-residential building permits jumped 13.5% in February to \$1,363.4 million compared to \$1,201.6 million in January.

- The industrial component was responsible for this gain with a record level of \$585.2 million (+211.4%) and most of this value originated from the Prairie region. The commercial component decreased 18% to \$629.1 million while the institutional component dropped sharply by 39.6% to \$149.1 million.
- Losses in the non-residential sector were recorded in all regions of Canada except the Prairies where a substantial gain was recorded.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend as shown by the filtered index is an investment anticipator in the construction sector for the forthcoming months. It is based on the value of building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981 = 100), seasonal adjustment and filtering (using the 23-month Henderson moving average method) to get a trend-cycle.

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (levels 3, 5 and 7) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1988 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the third week of July.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

April 1988

In April 1988, a total of 69 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 126,055,807 fare passengers, a decrease of 12.0% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$87,700,499, down 11.2% from March 1988.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,514,719 fare passengers, down 8.9% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$16,085,038, a 6.4% decrease from March 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The April 1988 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the second week of July.

For further information contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Electric Lamps

May 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 16,732,589 light bulbs and tubes in May 1988, a decrease of 2.3% from the 17,131,139 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1988 amounted to 104,930,376 light bulbs and tubes, up 11.6% from the 94,014,971 sold during the January – May period in 1987.

The May 1988 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date.

For further information contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Dry Pasta Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the dry pasta products industry (SIC 1092) totalled \$153.0 million, up 7.3% from \$142.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397.

Dry Pasta Products Industry (32-250B 1092, \$4) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Wood Preservation Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wood preservation industry (SIC 2591) totalled \$250.2 million, up 17.0% from \$213.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5469.

Wood Preservation Industry (35-250B 2591, \$4) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Newsprint Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled \$7,183.3 million, up 8.3% from \$6,631.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

Newsprint Industry (36-250B 2712, \$4) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Other Paper Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other paper industry (SIC 2719) totalled \$2,050.9 million, up 12.5% from \$1,822.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487.

Other Paper Industries (36-250B 2719, \$4) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Grain Trade of Canada, 1986-1987. Catalogue number 22-201 (Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).
- Building Permits, Annual Summary 1987. Catalogue number 64-203 (Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51).
- Vol. 10, No. 5, Full-time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada, 1983-1984 to 1985-1986. Catalogue number 81-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- VScience Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 5, Industrial Research and Development Expenditures, 1979 to 1988. Catalogue number 88-001 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 6, Total Spending on Research and Development in Canada 1987-88. Catalogue number 88-001 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
 - Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1987. Catalogue number 91-210 (Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$28).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of June 20 - 24, 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| June | | |
| 20 | National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP) | First Quarter 1988 |
| 20 | Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments | First Quarter 1988 |
| 20 | The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator | March 1988 |
| 23 | Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries | April 1988 |
| 24 | Wholesale Trade | April 1988 |

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 20, 1988

Major Releases

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1988 • Gross domestic product in constant 1981 prices increased 0.8%. Quarterly Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1988 9

• The seasonally adjusted current account deficit shrank to \$1.5 billion, following a sharp increase in dividend receipts from Canadian direct investment abroad.

(continued on page 2)

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry - Note to Users

Preliminary estimates for April and revised estimates for January to March will be published in the $June\ 29^{th}$ issue of $The\ Daily$.

Profiles – Federal Electoral Districts – 1987 Representation Order: Part 2 1986 Census

Part 2 of the statistical profile of the 295 new federal electoral districts (FEDs) in Canada, as defined by the 1987 Representation Order, is now available. Data for Canada, the provinces and territories are also included.

The 1987 Representation Order differs substantially from the 1976 Representation Order used to organize census-taking for the 1986 Census. Profile data for FEDs based on the 1976 Representation Order are found in *Federal Electoral Districts*: Part 1 (94-125) and Part 2 (94-126). Part 1 is already available and Part 2 will become available during the summer of 1988.

The profile released today provides social, cultural, labour and 1985 income characteristics along with additional information on housing, households and families. The data are collected from a 20% sample of households. Included are population counts by language, ethnicity, immigration, citizenship, mobility, schooling, industry, occupation and income.

A separate publication in this series is also available – Federal Electoral Districts – 1987 Representation Order: Part 1 (94-133, \$38) presenting basic demographic, housing and family characteristics collected from all households in Canada. See "How to Order Publications".

For a copy of Profiles - Federal Electoral Districts - 1987 Representation Order: Part 2 (94-134, \$58) or for more information on Census products, please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

| Major Releases - continued | |
|--|----------|
| Composite Leading Indicator, March 1988 • The composite leading indicator posted an advance of 0.6%, following increases of 0.4% in February and 0.3% in January. | 12 |
| Composite Leading Indicator, March 1988 • The composite leading indicator posted an advance of 0.6%, following | 14 |
| Data Availability Announcements | |
| Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1988 | 15 |
| | 15 15 |
| Publications Released | 16 |
| Regional Reference Centres | 17 |

Major Releases

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

First Quarter 1988

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 1.7% in the first quarter of 1988, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$580 billion. In constant 1981 prices the increase was 0.8%, in contrast with the average quarterly advance of 1.5% in the four quarters of 1987. The GDP implicit price index rose 0.8% in the first quarter, also representing a slowing from the 1.1% average quarterly pace of 1987.

Final domestic demand grew 0.6% in real terms. Business plant and equipment investment and government current spending on goods and services expanded substantially while consumer outlays increased slightly. Growth was boosted by a positive swing in the trade balance, as exports rose more rapidly than imports. The rate of business non-farm inventory accumulation increased somewhat and a sharp drop in farm inventory investment held back the overall growth rate.

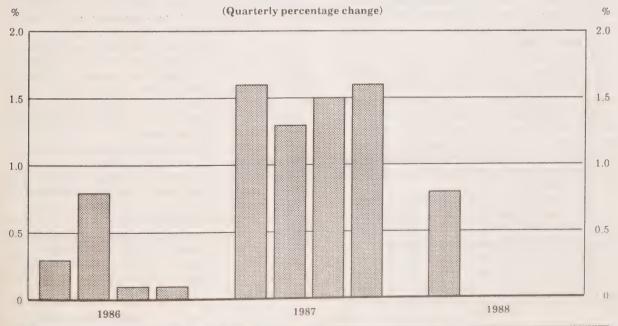
Note to Users:

Revised estimates of the Income and Expenditure Accounts covering the period 1984 to 1987 are released with the results for the first quarter of 1988. The data have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns.

A new set of chain price indexes are also released with these estimates. The chain indexes are available for the period 1981 to 1988 and provide another perspective on price movements for the main expenditure components of Gross Domestic Product. The series are available on CANSIM in matrices 6826 and 6827 and will be published on a quarterly basis in National Income and Expenditure Accounts, catalogue 13-001. An article describing the indexes will be published in an upcoming issue of Canadian Economic Observer, catalogue 11-010.

(continued on page 4)

Chart 1 Real GDP Growth



Components of Demand

The largest component of real final demand, personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, increased only slightly in the quarter. Spending on semi-durable goods such as clothing and footwear recorded a 2.0% volume decline. Total outlays on durable goods such as automobiles and furniture were virtually unchanged. Purchases of non-durable goods such as food and electricity rose 0.3%. Expenditure on services grew 0.5% as increases of 1.7% in gross rents and 1.4% in restaurant and hotel accommodation were offset by slower growth in other services.

Government expenditure on current goods and services rose 1.7% in constant dollar terms, largely due to higher outlays for military

equipment.

Following a slight decline in the fourth quarter of 1987, residential construction activity levelled off in the first quarter. Housing starts peaked in August and new construction put-in-place declined in both the fourth and the first quarters. Offsetting this trend in the first quarter were increases in spending on alterations and improvements and on real estate commissions, the latter being strongly affected by rising housing prices in Central Canada.

Consistent with the Private and Public Investment Intentions Survey for 1988, business plant and equipment investment surged ahead for the sixth consecutive quarter, bringing the first quarter to a level 19.2% above that a year earlier. In the first quarter of 1988, non-residential construction grew 0.3% and purchases of machinery and equipment rose 2.2%. Continuing strong final demand growth, rising capacity utilization rates, healthy profit growth through 1987 and lower capital goods prices are some of the key factors stimulating the investment upsurge. Government non-residential construction and machinery and equipment spending also advanced strongly in the quarter.

The overall rate of business non-farm inventory accumulation in the first quarter was somewhat stronger than the pace in the fourth quarter of 1987. The manufacturing and trade industries both continued to build up stocks. In the latter case there was a pickup in inventory accumulation at the wholesale level and a reduced buildup rate at the retail level. In

agriculture, stocks fell sharply as wheat exports rose.

The current dollar surplus on trade in goods and services amounted to \$3.7 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, up \$2.8 billion from the fourth quarter. The volume of exports of goods and services grew 3.3%, outpacing import growth of 1.5%, while the implicit price indexes for exports and imports both declined by 1.5%.

The current dollar merchandise trade surplus rose from \$8.3 billion to \$9.5 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. There were substantial increases in export values for wheat, crude petroleum, natural gas and automobiles. The rise in import values was confined largely to machinery and equipment and auto parts.

The current dollar deficit on service trade declined from \$7.3 billion to \$5.8 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. One element in this drop was the reduction that occurred in the international travel deficit, which was attributable in part to the Calgary Winter Olympics.

Implicit Price Indexes

The overall rate of inflation, measured by the implicit price index for GDP, was 0.8% in the first quarter. This was a considerable moderation from the 1.2% rate in the fourth quarter. Final domestic demand prices rose only 0.5%, as the appreciation of the Canadian dollar visà-vis the U.S. dollar was associated with a 1.5% drop in the implicit price index for imports. The appreciation was 5.3% between the first quarter of 1987 and the first quarter of 1988 alone. A drop of 1.5% in the implicit price index for exports helped moderate the overall increase in the GDP implicit price index.

Movements in the implicit price indexes are influenced by compositional changes in expenditures as well as by price changes. In the first quarter, such compositional changes accounted for a substantial part of the moderation in the rate of inflation, particularly within the business investment and exports components. The chain price index for GDP excluding the value of physical change in inventories, which provides an indication of the price change

component, rose 1.1%.

(continued on page 5)

Production by Industry

The preliminary estimate of real GDP at factor cost by industry (released May 31, 1988) grew 0.5% in the first quarter. Output of services-producing industries decreased from an average growth rate of 1.2% in the four quarters of 1987 to 0.7% in the first quarter of 1988. Growth of the goods-producing industries fell from an average quarterly growth rate of 1.6% in 1987 to 0.2% in the first quarter of 1988.

Industries contributing most to the growth of services output were finance, insurance and real estate, community, business and personal services, communications and transportation and storage industries.

Output of the finance, insurance and real estate industries increased 1%, about the same growth rate as in the previous three quarters. Community, business and personal services also gained 1% in the first quarter, a rebound from a small decline in the fourth quarter of 1987. In the communications industry, output increased 2.8% following steady growth of about 1.5% per quarter in the previous year, as telecommunications carriers and the postal service industry recorded substantial advances. The transportation and storage industries recorded a 1.2% rise, with air transport and pipeline transport leading the increase.

In the goods-producing industries, mining, quarrying and oil wells posted the most substantial gain, led by a 4.3% increase in output of crude petroleum and natural gas. This was partially offset by a 0.4% decline in output of mining industries. Elsewhere in the goods-producing industries, small declines were recorded in construction, forestry and manufacturing.

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 1.9% in the quarter, bringing labour income to a level 7.6% above that in the first quarter of 1987. Total employment, as measured by the Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted paid worker series, advanced 1.1%, implying that average compensation per employee rose 0.8%.

Corporation profits before taxes fell 2.0% from their fourth quarter level, although they remained 16.2% higher than a year earlier. Much of the first quarter drop was the result of a decrease in inventory profits, as prices rose less rapidly than in previous quarters. As a share of GDP, profits reached a peak level of

(continued on page 7)

Chart 2
Corporation Profits Before Taxes as a Percentage of GDP

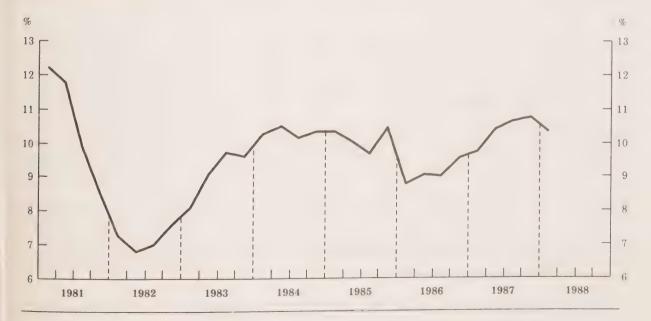


Chart 3a Growth in Personal Disposable Income and Personal Expenditure on Goods and Services

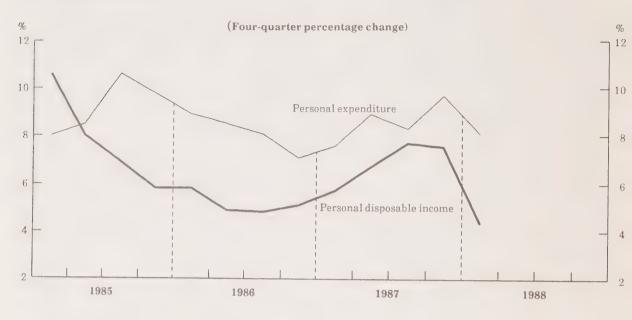
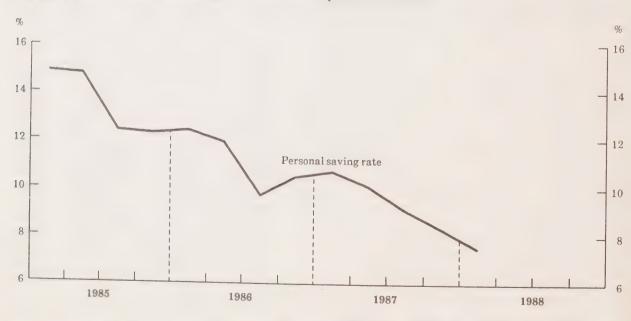


Chart 3b Personal Saving as a Percentage of Personal Disposable Income



10.8% in the fourth quarter of 1987 and dropped to 10.4% in the first quarter. The previous peak in the profit share was 10.5% in the second quarter of 1984. The mineral fuels industry and the refined petroleum and coal products industry both felt the effects of lower world prices for crude oil. The rise in the Canadian dollar also had adverse effects on profits in some industries. The lower level of profits in retail trade was linked to the weakness in consumer goods sales.

Two other major GDP income components also showed declines in the quarter. Interest and miscellaneous investment income declined 5.1% and farm income slipped 0.3%. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent increased 1.4%

The personal saving rate fell from 8.3% in the fourth quarter to 7.5% in the first, despite a slowing in consumer expenditure. This decline may give a misleading indication of consumer behaviour in the quarter. The drop can be attributed in large measure to the fact that income tax collections rose sharply and personal disposable income recorded a 0.5% decrease. The increase in income tax payments was due in large part to the February 18, 1987 federal budget measure involving accelerated remittances of employer source deductions, a measure which affected employers rather than employees.

Order the first quarter 1988 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (catalogue 13-001, at a price of \$17.25 per quarter or \$69.00 for an annual subscription). This publication is scheduled for release in July 1988. The data are available on CANSIM in matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642 and 6826-6827. A computer printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of \$35 per quarter or \$140 for an annual subscription. For further information contact Michel Pascal at 951-3797 or Karen Wilson at 951-9155.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

| | | | 1987 | | 1988 | IV'87/ | I'88/ |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| | I | II | III | IV | I | III'87 | IV'87 |
| | | (\$ | millions) | | | % Ch | ange |
| Wages, salaries and supplementary | | | | | | | |
| labour income ¹ | 287,332 | 293,652 | 298,316 | 303,360 | 309,144 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Corporation profits before taxes ² | 51,864 | 56,612 | 59,020 | 61,520 | 60,272 | 4.2 | -2.0 |
| Interest and miscellaneous investment | | | | | | | |
| income ² | 38,820 | 41,588 | 40,932 | 43,772 | 41,536 | 6.9 | -5.1 |
| Accrued net income of farm operators | | | | | | | |
| from farm production | 4,172 | 8,460 | 3,024 | 5,268 | 5,252 | 74.2 | -0.3 |
| Net income of non-farm unincorporated | | | | | | | |
| business, including rent | 30,960 | 31,740 | 32,344 | 33,116 | 33,592 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -448 | -4,020 | -4,296 | -3,712 | -1,384 | 5843 | 2,328 |
| Net domestic income at factor cost | 412,700 | 428,032 | 429,340 | 443,324 | 448,412 | 3.3 | 1.1 |
| Indirect taxes less subsidies | 56,292 | 53,568 | 61,520 | 60,664 | 62,208 | -1.4 | 2.5 |
| Capital consumption allowances | 61,156 | 62,496 | 63,800 | 65,756 | 67,144 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -452 | -476 | 304 | 744 | 2,180 | | |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 529,696 | 543,620 | 554,964 | 570,488 | 579,944 | 2.8 | 1.7 |

¹ Includes military pay and allowances

² These aggregates differ from those shown in earlier tables in that they are on a "domestic" basis and thus include interest and dividends paid to non-residents and exclude interest and dividends received from non-residents.

³ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

| | I | II | 1987 III | IV | 1988 I | IV'87/ III'87 | I'88/ IV'87 | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | % Ch | ange | |
| | | At cur | rent price: | s (\$ millions | 3) | | | |
| Personal expenditure on consumer | 044.000 | 222 442 | | 221212 | 22222 | 2.4 | | |
| goods and services | 311,096 | 320,112 | 326,424 | 334,248 | 336,208 | 2.4 | 0.6 | |
| Durable goods Semi-durable goods | 46,452 32,412 | 48,944 33,392 | 50,416 34,160 | 51,948 35,112 | 52,300 34,900 | $\frac{3.0}{2.8}$ | 0.7 | |
| Non-durable goods | 86,128 | 88,876 | 90,336 | 92,252 | 92,588 | 2.1 | 0.4 | |
| Services | 146,104 | 148,900 | 151,512 | 154,936 | 156,420 | 2.3 | 1.0 | |
| Government current expenditure on | , | , | , | , | , | | | |
| goods and services | 104,280 | 106,260 | 106,632 | 108,788 | 111,744 | 2.0 | 2.7 | |
| Government investment in fixed capital | 12,608 | 12,636 | 12,896 | 13,048 | 13,448 | 1.2 | 3.1 | |
| Government investment in inventories | 72 | -104 | -200 | 80 | 188 | 2801 | 108 | |
| Business investment in fixed capital | 94,096 | 99,324 | 104,160 | 108,744 | 110,072 | 4.4 | 1.2 | |
| Residential Plant and equipment | 35,944 58,152 | 38,628 | 40,412 | 40,740 | 41,608 | 0.8 | 2.1 | |
| Business investment in inventories | 900 | 60,696 876 | 63,748 812 | 68,004 5,380 | 68,464 $6,744$ | $\frac{6.7}{4,568}$ 1 | 0.7 1.364 | |
| Exports of goods and services ² | 140,948 | 140,488 | 143,604 | 151,812 | 154,460 | 5.7 | 1.7 | |
| Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³ | 134,756 | 136,448 | 139,060 | 150,872 | 150,744 | 8.5 | -0.1 | |
| Statistical discrepancy | 452 | 476 | -304 | -740 | -2,176 | 0.0 | 0.1 | |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 529,696 | 543,620 | 554,964 | 570,488 | 579,944 | 2.8 | 1.7 | |
| Final Domestic Demand | 522,080 | 538,332 | 550,112 | 564,828 | 571,472 | 2.7 | 1.2 | |
| Dangan al ann an 1/4 | | At 1981 prices (\$ millions) | | | | | | |
| Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services | 909 104 | 000 000 | 000 500 | 0.40.000 | 040 540 | 4.0 | 0.0 | |
| Durable goods | 232,164 38,544 | 236,652 | 239,536 | 243,368 | 243,512 | 1.6 | 0.1 | |
| Semi-durable goods | 25,472 | 40,636 25,996 | 41,604 36,324 | 42,376 | 42,328 | 1.9 | -0.1 | |
| Non-durable goods | 61,968 | 63,048 | 63,392 | 26,780 64,284 | 26,232 64,500 | 1.7 1.4 | -2.0 0.3 | |
| Services | 106,180 | 106,972 | 108,216 | 109,928 | 110,452 | 1.6 | 0.5 | |
| Government current expenditure on | -00,200 | 200,012 | 200,210 | 100,020 | 110,402 | 1.0 | 0.0 | |
| goods and services | 76,304 | 76,108 | 76,240 | 76,864 | 78,204 | 0.8 | 1.7 | |
| Government investment in fixed capital | 10,608 | 10,568 | 10,596 | 10,784 | 11,096 | 1.8 | 2.9 | |
| Government investment in inventories | 56 | -80 | -152 | 60 | 140 | 212^{1} | 80 | |
| Business investment in fixed capital | 80,168 | 84,308 | 88,420 | 91,804 | 92,688 | 3.8 | 1.0 | |
| Residential | 27,456 | 29,108 | 30,188 | 29,864 | 29,848 | -1.1 | -0.1 | |
| Plant and equipment Business investment in inventories | 52,712 | 55,200 | 58,232 | 61,940 | 62,840 | 6.4 | 1.5 | |
| Exports of goods and services ² | 126 652 | 720 | 944 | 4,092 | 3,340 | $3,148^{1}$ | -752 | |
| Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³ | 136,652 121,448 | 135,776 123,860 | 138,112 | 144,212 | 148,956 | 4.4 | 3.3 | |
| Statistical discrepancy | 368 | 376 | 126,572 -228 | 136,920 | 138,908 | 8.2 | 1.5 | |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 415,372 | 420,568 | 426,896 | -556 433,708 | -1,640 | 1.6 | 0.0 | |
| Final Domestic Demand | 399,244 | 407,636 | 414,792 | 422,820 | 43 7,388 425,500 | 1.6 1.9 | 0.8 0.6 | |
| 2 | | Imp | licit Price | Indexes | | | | |
| Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services | 1040 | 10 " 0 | 1000 | | | | | |
| Durable goods | 134.0 | 135.3 | 136.3 | 137.3 | 138.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | |
| Semi-durable goods | 120.5 127.2 | 120.4 | 121.2 | 122.6 | 123.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | |
| Non-durable goods | 139.0 | $128.5 \\ 141.0$ | 129.8 142.5 | 131.1 | 133.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | |
| Services | 137.6 | 139.2 | 142.5 | 143.5 140.9 | 143.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | |
| Government current expenditure on | 201.0 | 100.2 | 1-20.0 | 140.9 | 141.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | |
| goods and services | 136.7 | 139.6 | 139.9 | 141.5 | 142.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | |
| overnment investment in fixed capital | 118.9 | 119.6 | 121.7 | 121.0 | 121.2 | -0.6 | 0.2 | |
| Susiness investment in fixed capital | 117.4 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| Residential | 130.9 | 132.7 | 133.9 | 136.4 | 139.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | |
| Plant and equipment | 110.3 | 110.0 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 108.9 | 0.3 | -0.8 | |
| exports of goods and services ² | 103.1 | 103.5 | 104.0 | 105.3 | 103.7 | 1.3 | -1.5 | |
| Deduct: Imports of goods and services | 111.0 | 110.2 | 109.9 | 110.2 | 108.5 | 0.3 | -1.5 | |
| Pross Domestic Product at market prices in al Domestic Demand | 127.5 | 129.3 | 130.0 | 131.5 | 132.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | |
| THE POSTED DETINATED | 130.8 | 132.1 | 132.6 | 133.6 | 134.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | |

Actual change in millions of dollars.

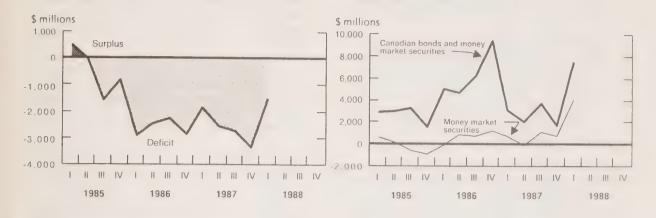
Excludes investment income received from non-residents.

Excludes investment income paid to non-residents.

⁻⁻ amount too small to be expressed.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)

Net Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds and Money Market Securities



Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

First Quarter 1988

Highlights

The seasonally adjusted current account deficit shrank to its lowest level since the end of 1985. The reduction was largely attributable to higher dividend receipts from Canadian direct investment abroad. Among other accounts, the merchandise trade surplus increased, resulting from a small advance in exports and virtually no change in imports. (Both merchandise exports and imports had increased strongly in the previous quarter.) The Winter Olympics generated higher service receipts, notably in travel where the deficit declined.

The capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, was characterized by large flows of funds on selected accounts. Non-residents invested heavily in Canada in the form of interest-bearing instruments, specifically bonds and money market securities, and of direct investment. Official purchases of foreign exchange led to a record increase in reserve assets. The Canadian dollar, in terms of the United States dollar, climbed to its highest level since 1983; it also strengthened against other major currencies during the quarter.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A current account deficit of \$1.5 billion, down sharply from the \$3.4 billion deficit of the previous quarter. Most of this decrease stemmed from a sharp decline of \$1.5 billion in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions to \$3.9 billion. The merchandise trade surplus increased by a moderate \$0.3 billion to \$2.4 billion.
- A small increase of \$0.4 billion (1.1%) in merchandise exports to \$33.6 billion. Higher exports of motor vehicles and wheat were accompanied by lower sales abroad of metals, lumber, auto parts and a range of machinery and equipment;
- Virtually no change in total imports following a strong growth in the fourth quarter of 1987. Higher imports of machinery and equipment and of auto parts were offset by lower imports of motor vehicles and energy products;
- A deficit of \$3.3 billion in the investment income account, down sharply from \$4.2 billion in the previous quarter. This was due to higher receipts of dividends which reached a record \$2.1 billion. Some of these

(continued on page 10)

receipts were linked to Canadian acquisitions of foreign companies abroad and, to that extent, a capital outflow is also shown in Canadian direct investment abroad;

- A deficit of \$1.4 billion on service transactions, down from \$1.8 billion in the previous quarter. This decline was attributable to the Winter Olympics held in February 1988 which boosted travel receipts by 8% to \$1.8 billion and resulted in a doubling of miscellaneous service receipts to \$0.3 billion;
- A record surplus of \$0.8 billion on unilateral transfers, resulting from increases in immigrants' funds to Canada, notably from Asia. These funds have been rising over the last year and a half.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were: •

- A deficit of \$4.8 billion in the current account, up from \$3.6 billion in the first quarter of 1987. This increase stemmed largely from merchandise trade transactions where the surplus was sharply reduced;
- Among financial liabilities, a net inflow of \$7.5 billion from foreign investments in Canadian debt instruments of which \$3.4 billion was in bonds and a record \$4.0 billion in money market securities. This foreign net investment was widely spread geographically, with the notable exception of Japan. While their overall holdings remained unchanged, Japanese investors traded (sales and purchases) heavily in Canadian bonds:
- A doubling of the net inflow from foreign direct investment in Canada to a record \$2.4 billion. The net investment in the last two quarters resulted from several large takeovers of Canadian corporations by nonresidents;
- A net outflow of \$0.7 billion from portfolio transactions in Canadian stocks, as non-

residents continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian equities in the aftermath of the October decline in the stock market. The total net disinvestment amounted to almost \$2 billion for this period;

- Among financial assets, a net outflow of \$5.5 billion from an increase in official international reserves to U.S. \$12.6 billion, over 50% higher than the level at the end of December 1987;
- A net outflow of \$2.1 billion in Canadian direct investment abroad, similar to the large investment recorded in the previous quarter. In both quarters, some 60% of the investment went to acquire new interests abroad;
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net credit of \$2.3 billion;
- A further strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar as it closed 5% higher than at the end of the previous quarter. The increase of the average noon rates amounted to 3% for the quarter. The Canadian dollar also appreciated against other major currencies.

Revisions

As is the usual practice in the first quarter of each year, the current account has been revised; revisions have been carried back to 1984.

(see table on page 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 1369, 1370, 2333-2339, 2343-2349 and 2353.

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

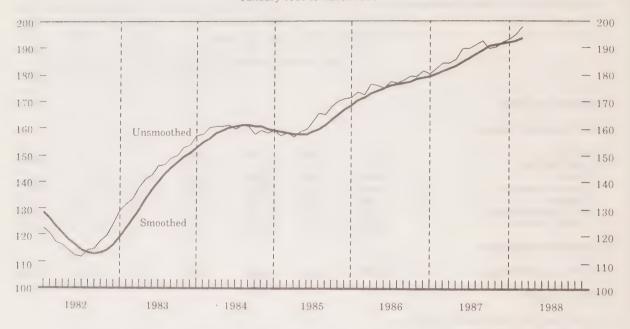
Canadian Balance of International Payments, Summary

| | 1987 | | | 1988 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | I | II | III | IV | <u></u> | 1986 | 1987 |
| | | | (mil | lions of dolla | ırs) | | |
| Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | |
| Current account balances | | | | | | | |
| Merchandise | 3,171 | 2,752 | 2,988 | 2,065 | 2,377 | 9,811 | 10,976 |
| Non-merchandise | | , | _, | _,000 | 23,011 | 0,011 | 10,010 |
| Services | -1,621 | -1,742 | -1,851 | -1,830 | -1,447 | -5,231 | -7,045 |
| Investment income ¹ | -3,666 | -4,218 | -4.503 | -4,219 | -3,263 | -16.555 | -16,600 |
| Transfers | 248 | 641 | 582 | 627 | 814 | 1,479 | 2,100 |
| Total non-merchandise | -5,039 | -5,319 | -5,772 | -5,422 | -3,895 | -20,306 | -21,552 |
| Total current account | -1,868 | -2,567 | -2,784 | -3,357 | -1,519 | -10,496 | -10,576 |
| Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | |
| Current account balance | -3,576 | -2,553 | -1,206 | -3,241 | -4,785 | -10,496 | -10,576 |
| Capital account ² | | | | | | | |
| Canadian claims on non-residents, net | flows | | | | | | |
| Canadian direct investment | *************************************** | | | | | | |
| abroad1 | -1,243 | -1,494 | -1,011 | -2,261 | -2,109 | -4,521 | -6,009 |
| Foreign portfolio securities | 121 | -1.277 | 376 | -1.075 | 290 | -2,412 | -1,855 |
| Other claims | -3,434 | 339 | -3,163 | 1,399 | -6,197 | -5,128 | -4,859 |
| Total Canadian claims, net flow | -4,556 | -2,432 | -3,798 | -1,937 | -8.016 | -12,060 | -12,723 |
| Canadian liabilities to | =,000 | -, -0 | 0,100 | 1,001 | 0,010 | 12,000 | -12,120 |
| non-residents, net flows | | | | | | | |
| Foreign direct investment | | | | | | | |
| in Canada ¹ | 2,122 | 434 | 719 | 1,086 | 2,411 | 1,550 | 4.361 |
| Canadian portfolio securities | 4,864 | 4,753 | 5,416 | -292 | 2,753 | 24,500 | 14,740 |
| Other liabilities | 1,373 | 104 | 819 | 5,620 | 5,368 | -771 | 7,915 |
| Total Canadian liabilities, | ,- | | | , | -, | | ., |
| net flow | 8,358 | 5,290 | 6,954 | 6,414 | 10,532 | 25,279 | 27,016 |
| Total net capital flow | 3,803 | 2,858 | 3,156 | 4,477 | 2,516 | 13,219 | 14,293 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -227 | -304 | -1,951 | -1,235 | 2,269 | -2,723 | -3,717 |

¹ Excludes reinvested earnings.
2 A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)

January 1982 to March 1988



Composite Leading Indicator March 1988

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971=100) posted an advance of 0.6% in March, following increases of 0.4% in February and 0.3% in January. The rate of decrease in the stock exchange index continued to slow, while new orders for durable goods jumped by 3.1% in March. The unsmoothed version of the index grew by 1.3% in March, the strongest increase registered since June 1987. Eight of the 10 components were up.

Most of the surge in new orders for durable goods is attributable to transportation equipment, as business investment is expected to continue its expansion in 1988. Shipments were also up, led by increases in consumer goods industries. This rise, combined with a slight increase in inventory, left the ratio of shipments to finished good inventories unchanged at a high level (1.81). The length of the average work week declined slightly.

The United States leading indicator was unchanged in March, after three consecutive monthly declines. The unsmoothed version increased slightly in March after a 1.2% jump in February. Household demand indicators continued to lead the increase in March as consumer confidence rebounded. Personal expenditure was up 1.1% in the first quarter, after a 0.6% dip in the fourth.

(see table on page 13)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For more information on the economy, order the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627).

Canadian Leading Indicators

| | Percentage Change | | Level | |
|--|-------------------|------|-------|----------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | March | March |
| Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100) | | | | |
| Smoothed | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 193.8 |
| Unsmoothed | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 197.8 |
| Retail Trade | | | | |
| Furniture and appliance sales | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 144,6314 |
| New motor vehicle sales | 0.7 | -0.3 | 0 | 814,6294 |
| Residential construction index1 | -3.0 | -3.2 | -2.4 | 112.1 |
| Manufacturing | | | | |
| New orders - durable | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 3,8675 |
| Shipment to inventory ratio – | | *** | 0.1 | 0,001 |
| (finished goods) ² | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.81 |
| Average workweek (hours) | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 38.8 |
| Percentage changein price per unit | | | | |
| labour cost ² | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.09 |
| United States composite leading | | | | |
| index (1967 = 100) | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 191.2 |
| TSE 300 stock price index (excluding | | | | |
| oil and gas) | -4.1 | -3.2 | -1.8 | 3,100 |
| Money supply (M1) (\$1971) ³ | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | 11,0625 |

Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

Difference from previous month.

Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

Thousands of 1971 dollars.

Millions of 1971 dollars.

Sales of Natural Gas

April 1988

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during April 1988 totalled 4 475.3 million cubic metres, an 11.1% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in April 1988 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from April 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 1 161.9 million cubic metres (+19.9%); commercial sales, 979.2 million cubic metres (+18.9%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 334.2 million cubic metres (+4.4%).

Year-to-date figures for the first four months of 1988 indicate that sales of natural gas in Canada amounted to 22 744.3 million cubic metres, a 10.3% increase from the level recorded during the same period of 1987.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1987 in brackets: residential sales, $6\,846.3$ million cubic metres (+12.7%); commercial sales, $5\,675.4$ million cubic metres (+12.7%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) $10\,222.6$ million cubic metres (+7.6%).

The April 1988 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$11.50/\$115) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas April 1988 (Preliminary Data)

| | Rate structure | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Direct | Total |
| | (thousands of cubic metres) | | | | |
| New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia April 1988 – Canada | 72 323 608 826 69 520 64 726 227 993 118 481 | 136 917 447 830 68 617 50 432 173 783 101 619 979 198 | 270 957 738 655 35 784 12 692 876 761 122 564 2 057 413 | 3 170 146 024 - 65 000 - 62 650 276 844 | 483 367 1 941 335 173 921 192 850 1 278 537 405 314 4 475 324 |
| April 1987 – Canada | 969 059 | 823 714 | 2 120 612 | 116 287 | 4 029 672 |
| % change | 19.9 | 18.9 | | 4.4 | 11.1 |
| Year to date 1988 - Canada | 6 846 354 | 5 675 395 | 9 123 923 | 1 098 687 | 22 744 359 |
| Year to date 1987 - Canada | 6 073 661 | 5 034 635 | 8 963 838 | 539 053 | 20 611 187 |
| % change | 12.7 | 12.7 | | 7.6 | 10.3 |

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, an increase of 3.2% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 8.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.5% more than that loaded in the previous year.

| | Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1988 | Year to date |
|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Carload Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 5 181 558 | 112 268 895 |
| previous year | 3.2 | 5.5 |
| Cars | 75,307 | 1,622,952 |
| % change from | | |
| previous year | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Piggyback Traffic | | |
| Tonnes % change from | 275 310 | 6 000 197 |
| previous year | 8.8 | 6.8 |
| Cars % change from | 9,344 | 203,385 |
| previous year | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| | | |

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

The revised annual estimates for current price Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost by industry for 1984 and the preliminary estimates for 1985 are released today. These estimates were derived from the Input-Output tables. Annual Input-Output tables for the same period, both in current and constant prices, and GDP by industry (1981 prices) are scheduled to be released in late August 1988.

Current price GDP estimates for 1984 and 1985 are available on CANSIM matrix 4663 and will be published in the forthcoming publication *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy*, 1984-1985 (15-201, \$28). All components of GDP by industry are also available on request.

For more detailed information on this release contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division.

Selected Service Industries in Canada

1982-85

Estimates of the number of businesses and total revenue of selected service industries for the 1982-85 period are now available on CANSIM: matrices 41 and 42.

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Pagnutti (613-951-2195), Services Division.

Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1988. Catalogue number 25-001 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, May 1988. Catalogue number 32-001 (Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 15, Pack of Processed Carrots, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter ended March 1988. Catalogue number 32-025 (Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries, Plastic Bag Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 33-250B 1691 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1988.

Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, April 1988. Catalogue number 41-011 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Gypsum Products, April 1988. Catalogue number 44-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55). Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, Adhesives Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 46-250B 3792 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended March 31, 1988. Catalogue number 47-006 (Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended March 31, 1988. Catalogue number 47-007 (Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, March 1988. Catalogue number 55-001 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Touriscope, International Travel, Advance Information, April 1988. Catalogue number 66-001P (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Catalogue number 67-001P (Canada: \$9.25/\$37; Other Countries: \$10.25/\$41).

Profiles - Federal Electoral Districts - 1987 Representation Order: Part 2, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 94-134 (Canada: \$58; Other Countries: \$60).

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Ottawa, Ontario
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Advisory Services Statistics Canada 530 Midtown Centre Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2B6

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164





Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 21, 1988

Major Releases

Labour Market Activity Survey Profile Series, 1986

• While nine out of 10 men aged 16 to 69 were in the the labour force at some time during 1986, only seven out of 10 women in the same age group spent at least part of the year in the labour force.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, May 1988

The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades remained unchanged from April.

Data Availability Announcements

| Housing Starts, April 1988 | 4 |
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| Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1988 | 4 |
| Mineral Wool May 1988 | 5 |

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|--|--|
| Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1987 | |

Publications Released

6

2

Major Releases

Labour Market Activity Survey Profile Series

1986

While nine out of 10 men aged 16 to 69 were in the labour force at some time during 1986, only seven out of 10 women in the same age group spent at least part of the year in the labour force.

To collect information vital to understanding today's labour market, Statistics Canada and Employment and Immigration Canada have introduced a new survey called the Labour Market Activity Survey (LMAS). The focus of the LMAS is on the characteristics of jobs held by Canadian workers and their annual labour market participation. In January and February 1987, the first LMAS interviews were conducted. Data from these interviews are being released in a series of nine LMAS profiles. The first two of these profiles -Canada's Women: A Profile of Their 1986 Labour Market Experience (71-205) and Canada's Men: A Profile of Their 1986 Labour Market Experience (71-206) - are now available.

Highlights include:

- In 1986, 87% of Canadian men aged 16 to 69 were employed at some time during the year compared to 68% of women.
- Although women were much less likely to work than men, the difference between the percentage of men and women who were employed the entire year was not as dramatic. In 1986, 69% of all men who worked during the year were employed the entire year compared to 60% of women.
- The average weekly earnings from paidworker employment (for full- and part-time work) was \$461 for men in 1986 compared to \$285 for women.

- Most men and women who worked part of the year were satisfied with the number of weeks worked in the year. Nevertheless, of those who worked less than the full year in 1986, 14% of both men and women would have preferred to work more weeks.
- While most men and women who worked part-time were satisfied with their hours, 33% of the men and 28% of the women who worked part-time wanted to work more hours than they did.
- In 1986, 19% of the men and 16% of the women in the population aged 16 to 69 were unemployed at some time during the year.
- Men who were unemployed at some time in the year spent on average 20 weeks of the year unemployed, compared to an average of 18 weeks for women.

For more detailed information on the characteristics of jobs held by Canadians and their labour market participation, order Canada's Women: A Profile of Their 1986 Labour Market Experience (71-205, \$10) and Canada's Men: A Profile of Their 1986 Labour Market Experience (71-206, \$10) available today. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release or the Labour Market Activity Survey, contact Richard Veevers (613-951-4617) or Maryanne Webber (613-951-6984), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, or T. Scott Murray (613-951-9476), Household Surveys Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

May 1988

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) for May 1988 remained unchanged from April 1988's level of 141.1. On a yearover-year basis, the 18-city composite index increased by 0.3%, from 140.7 to 141.1.

The following table shows wage rates for crane operators, heavy equipment operators and truck drivers for selected cities. Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The second quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates 1 May 1988

| | | Trades | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|--|
| | Crane O | Crane Operator | | Heavy Equip. Operator | | Truck Driver | |
| | В | B&S | В | B&S | В | B&S | |
| | | | (in do | llars) | | | |
| St. John's | 14.55 | 16.72 | 14.50 | 16.67 | 14.15 | 16.29 | |
| Halifax | 16.86 | 19.26 | 16.48 | 18.85 | 15.60 | 17.90 | |
| Saint John | 15.09 | 17.62 | 14.52 | 16.99 | 13.24 | 15.58 | |
| Montreal | 17.42 | 20.44 | 16.32 | 19.23 | 14.39 | 17.10 | |
| Ottawa | 20.01 | 23.95 | 18.99 | 22.83 | 15.59 | 19.09 | |
| Toronto | 20.15 | 24.13 | 19.21 | 23.09 | 15.93 | 19.27 | |
| Thunder Bay | 19.79 | 23.70 | 18.71 | 22.51 | 15.65 | 19.14 | |
| Winnipeg | 18.90 | 22.34 | 15.29 | 18.37 | 14.67 | 17.69 | |
| Regina | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton | | | | •• | | | |
| Vancouver | 19.19 | 24.71 | 18.84 | 24.32 | 19.17 | 24.16 | |

Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

Figures not available.

В

Basic rate plus selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts April 1988

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 221,000 dwelling units were started in April compared to a revised level of 215,000 units in March, a 2.8% increase. It was the third consecutive increase since the beginning of the year.
- The decline in the single dwelling sector was more than offset by the increase in the multiple dwelling sector.

Urban centres of 10,000 population and over

- April urban starts increased marginally (+0.5%) from previous month.
- On a regional basis, major declines in Quebec and British Columbia were offset by increases in Ontario and the Prairie region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091, and 4092.

The April 1988 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$16.50/\$165) is scheduled for release the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Lavigne (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

May 1988

Production of process cheese in May 1988 totalled 5 192 602 kilograms, a decrease of 4.3% from April 1988 and down 21.5% from May 1987. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 29 011 579 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1987 amount of 30 794 950 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 485 524 kilograms, a decrease of 12.2% from April 1988 but an increase of 36.3% from May 1987. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2083 298 kilograms, compared to the 2093 994 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1987

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The May 1988 issue of Production and Inventories of *Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool May 1988

Manufacturers shipped 2 469 185 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1988, down 26.1% from the 3 339 281 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 12.8% from the 2 188 303 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1988 were 15 609 229 square metres, a decrease

of 3.6% from the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The May 1988 issue of Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation (44-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics

1987

This report covers livestock and animal products in Canada. Basic data pertaining to numbers, prices and value of livestock and the production of animal products are included in this report.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1149, 1152, 1153, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1170, 1175-1186 and 9500-9510.

These figures have been released on CANSIM prior to this date.

The 1987 issue of Livestock and Animal Products Statistics (23-203, \$30) will be available the week of July 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact B. E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 6. Catalogue number 51-004 (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1988. Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$11.25/\$45; Other Countries:

\$12.25/\$49).

Labour Market Activity Survey - Profiles - Canada's Women: A Profile of their 1986 Labour Market Experience. Catalogue number 71-205

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

Labour Market Activity Survey - Profiles -Canada's Men: A Profile of Their 1986 Labour Market Experience. Catalogue

number 71-206

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 22, 1988

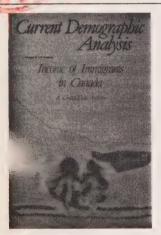
Major Releases

Income of Immigrants in Canada, 1980

3

Immigrant men earned an average of \$21,830, which was 4.9% more than Canadian-born men earned, and had average total income of \$18,553, 11.9% above that of Canadian-born men.

(continued on page 2)



Income of Immigrants in Canada

1980

"Income of Immigrants in Canada" has just been released. It's the fourth publication in the Current Demographic Analysis Series.

Using census data, it contains a very detailed analysis of the income of Canadians not born in this country. Taken into consideration in the analysis is the duration of residence, occupation, level of education, country of origin, etc. in order to explain income differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born population, who are used as a comparison group. This 120-page document contains numerous tables and two-colour graphs.



Canadian Economic Observer

June 1988

The June issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's new monthly flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The June issue includes a summary of current economic conditions and highlights of economic and statistical events in May. There is also an extensive statistical summary which provides tables and graphs on the major economic time series for Canada, the provinces and the major industrialized nations.

The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$20/\$200) is now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

| Major Releases - Concluded | |
|--|---|
| Time Loss from Work for Personal Reasons, 1987 In an average week in 1987, almost half a million full-time paid workers were absent from work for personal reasons for all or part of the week. | 4 |
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| Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1986 | 5 |
| Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services, Fourth Quarter/Annual 1987 | 5 |
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Major Releases

Income of Immigrants in Canada 1980

Immigrant men earned an average of \$21,830 in 1980, which was 4.9% more than Canadianborn men earned, and had average total income of \$18,553, 11.9% above that of Canadian-born men. Immigrant women earned an average of \$13,007 - or 1.8% less than the average employment income but had total income of \$8,872, 6.6% more than the average total income of Canadian-born women.

The situation for men arises in part from the points system and other selection procedures which favour immigrants whose age, education and occupational background are well suited to labour market demands. When compared with Canadian-born men and women, immigrants were proportionally more numerous in the 25 to 55 age group. In addition, there were higher proportions of immigrants with university education, living in urban areas and working in managerial and professional occupations (except for immigrant women).

This profile of characteristics should give immigrants an advantage in the labour market. Consequently, higher proportions of them should be in the labour force, and higher proportions working full-time, when compared with the Canadian-born population. This situation should have a positive impact on their average incomes.

When the effects of differences in age composition and educational attainment were removed, immigrant men and women earned 3.1% and 4.5% less than Canadian-born men and women. The average total incomes of male and female immigrants were 1.3% and 2.8%, respectively, less than Canadian-born men and women.

While immigrant groups from traditional sources, particularly the United Kingdom, United States and Northern and Western Europe, earned as much or more than their Canadian-born counterparts, the new immigrant groups from Asia, South and Central America and Africa earned 5% to 22% less.

It should be noted that immigration has accounted for about 20% of Canadian population growth since the beginning of this century. In 1981, immigrants comprised about 16% of the total population and 19% of the labour force.

Income of Immigrants in Canada (91-527E, \$20) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release, contact K.G. Basavarajappa (613-951-3738), Demography Division.

Time Loss from Work for Personal Reasons

1987

In an average week in 1987, almost half a million full-time employees were absent from work for personal reasons – i.e., because of illness, personal or family responsibilities – for all or part of the week. The 483,00 workers who were absent accounted for 6% of all full-time paid workers.

The feature article in the May issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001) "Time Loss from Work for Personal Reasons" examines changes in the level of personal absences and the resulting time loss over the past decade. Differences by industry, occupation and selected demographic characteristics are also analysed.

Highlights

- Over the course of 1987, each full-time paid worker lost an average of 8.6 days of work due to personal reasons, up from 7.4 days in 1977.
- Almost all the increase in time loss over the period 1977-1987 occurred as a result of absences for personal or family responsibilities. In 1977, an average of 1.1 days were lost per full-time paid worker; by 1987 time loss for this reason had doubled to 2.2 days. Time lost due to illness or disability varied little over the period (6.5 days).
- Time lost for personal reasons averaged 10.8 days in 1987 for women compared to 7.2 days for men. The difference between the sexes in the number of days lost can be attributed entirely to absence due to personal and family responsibilities (women lost 4.3 days versus 0.8 days for men).

- Women with at least one preschool-age child who were working full-time lost, on average, 20.5 days in 1987 as a result of personal or family responsibilities, compared to only one day for men in a similar family situation. Part of the difference is no doubt due to maternity leave.
- Among the major industries, workers in manufacturing and public administration were absent from work for personal reasons more often than other workers in 1987 (losing about 10 days each). Full-time workers in agriculture and trade were the least likely to miss work.
- In 1987, workers in Quebec recorded the highest number of days absent from work due to personal reasons (9.8 days) while workers in Alberta (6.8 days) and Saskatchewan (7.0 days) had the lowest.

This study is the last in a series of three articles dealing with absences from work that have been published in *The Labour Force* during the past few months. "Work Injuries in Canada, 1982 to 1986" appeared in the March 1988 issue, and "Work Absences and Compensation, 1979-1986" in the April 1988 issue.

The May issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001,\$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Corporation Taxation Statistics 1986

A reconciliation of book profit, taxable income and income taxes for corporations with assets of \$25 million or more is now available. The data are for nine major industry groups, with data for the previous year provided for comparison purposes.

For more detailed information, contact B. Thériault (613-951-2650), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

Fourth Quarter/Annual 1987

Preliminary data indicate that over 9.3 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during the fourth quarter of 1987, a slight decrease (-0.8%) from the fourth quarter of 1986.

Eight of the top 10 airports showed decreases in scheduled passenger traffic volumes for the fourth quarter of 1987 relative to the fourth quarter of 1986, the decreases ranging from 0.2% at Lester B. Pearson International to 2.2% at Vancouver International. The only two airports in the top 10 showing increases were Calgary International (0.9%) and Mirabel International (7.1%).

About 42 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during 1987, up slightly (1.0%) over 1986.

During 1987, the top 10 Canadian airports recorded the following percentage changes in scheduled passenger traffic volumes relative to 1986:

| Lester B. Pearson (Toronto) | |
|---|-------|
| International | 5.7% |
| Vancouver International | -8.5% |
| Montreal International (Dorval) | 2.9% |
| Calgary International | 3.4% |
| Winnipeg International | -1.8% |
| Ottawa International | 2.7% |
| Edmonton International | -4.3% |
| Halifax International | -0.2% |
| Mirabel International | -1.8% |
| Edmonton Municipal | -0.4% |

Preliminary data for the top 30 Canadian airports for the fourth quarter and annual 1987 will appear in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

January 1988

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$16.7 million in January 1988. Operating revenues of \$607.2 million were up \$4.2 million from the January 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres rose 2.1% from the previous year. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 7.2% while freight car-kilometres increased by 1.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1988 issue of Railway Financial and Operating Statistics (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is scheduled to be released the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

June 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1 amounted to 32 758 tonnes, down from 33 615 tonnes last month but up from 31 259 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525

The June issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release on July 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Economic Observer, June 1988. Catalogue number 11-010 (Canada: \$20/\$200: Other Countries:

\$22.50/\$225).

The Labour Force, May 1988. Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries:

\$24/\$240).

Current Demographic Analysis: Income of Immigrants in Canada, 1988 issue. Catalogue number 91-527E (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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The Daily

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TheDaily

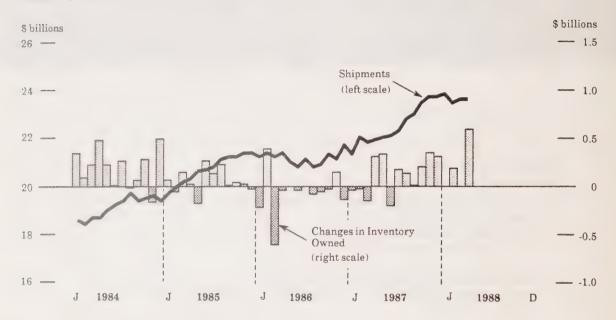
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 23, 1988

| Major Releases | |
|--|----|
| Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April 1988 • Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of shipments increased 0.2% from March to reach \$23.6 billion. | 2 |
| Crude Oil and Natural Gas, March 1988 Exports of crude oil rose 32.3% over March 1987, the largest increase since August 1986. | 5 |
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| Quarterly Demographic Statistics, Canada, the Provinces and Territories, January-March 1988 | (|
| Computer Services, 1986 | 6 |
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| Steel Ingots, Week Ending June 18, 1988 | |
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Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1984-1988 (Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries April 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

Increases in manufacturing shipments for March and April 1988 have offset most of the decline in February. Despite these increases, there has been no growth on average since November 1987. This contrasts with the strong growth recorded in the preceding eight months. The ratio of inventories to shipments increased in April and new orders returned to more normal levels following a sharp rise in the shipbuilding industry in March 1988.

Note to Users

With the release of March 1988 data, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders were revised back to January 1984. These revisions reflect the incorporation of annual benchmarks to the Census of Manufactures. The benchmarking process adjusts the monthly sample estimates in the benchmark years 1984 and 1985 to the annual Census levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.

(continued on page 3)

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of shipments increased 0.2% in April to a level of \$23.6 billion. This increase, together with a 0.9% increase in March, offset most of the 1.6% decline in February.
- After a large increase of 10.3% in March 1988 due to an exceptionally large increase for shipbuilding, new orders returned to more normal levels, with an 8.6% decrease in April to \$23.8 billion.
- Inventories increased 1.7% to \$36.9 billion in April. Increases averaging 0.6% a month over the last seven months have pushed inventories to a new high.
- The inventory to shipments ratio was up from 1.54:1 in March to 1.56:1 in April, since the increase in inventories exceeded the rise in shipments.
- The unfilled orders backlog increased 0.6% in April 1988 to \$26.6 billion, following a large 10.2% increase in March, which was due to an exceptionally large increase for shipbuilding.

Unadjusted

 Manufacturers' shipments in April 1988 were estimated at \$23.6 billion, 6.3% higher than the April 1987 level. • Cumulative shipments for the first four months of 1988 were estimated at \$93.5 billion, 9.3% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

(see table on page 4)

Note: Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progess payments rather than deliveries. At the allindustry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

The April 1988 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available in about three weeks time.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries (millions of dollars)

| | March 1987 | April 1987 | January 1988 ^r | February 1988 ^r | March 1988 ^r | April 1988 ^p |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Adjusted for S | seasonal Variati | on | |
| Shipments | 21,768 | 21,853 | 23,765 | 23,380 | 23,583 | 23,639 |
| New orders | 21,629 | 21,890 | 23,722 | 23,598 | 26,034 | 23,787 |
| Unfilled orders | 22,565 | 22,601 | 23,749 | 23,967 | 26,418 | 26,567 |
| Inventories | 34,706 | 35,232 | 36,140 | 36,295 | 36,286 | 36,902 |
| Ratio of inventories to shipments | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.52 | 1.55 | 1.54 | 1.56 |
| | | | Una | adjusted | | |
| Shipments | 22,924 | 22,166 | 21,710 | 22,843 | 25,398 | 23,553 |
| New orders | 22,976 | 22,293 | 21,859 | 23,323 | 28,017 | 23,791 |
| Unfilled orders | 22,657 | 22,784 | 23,410 | 23,890 | 26,508 | 26,746 |
| Inventories | 35,202 | 35,733 | 36,259 | 36,775 | 36,805 | 37,402 |

P Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas March 1988

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in March 1988 amounted to 8.5 million cubic metres, an increase of 9.7% over March 1987.
- Crude oil exports continued their strong pattern of growth in 1988, up 32.3% over March 1987. Imports of crude oil continued to reflect increased demand by eastern refineries, posting a gain of 58.5% in March 1988 that brought the year-to-date level 20.5% above the first quarter of 1987. Also, refinery receipts recorded an increase of 11.7%.

 Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.9 billion cubic metres, posted a ninth consecutive gain, rising 10.1% over March 1987. Exports of natural gas continued to show a marked increase, up 25.1% over March 1987. Sales of natural gas in Canada rose 4.4% over the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The March 1988 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9/\$90) is scheduled to be released the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

| | March 1988 | % Change from Mar. 1987 | Jan Mar. 1988 | % Change from Jan Mar. 1987 |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | (thousands of cubic me | tres) | |
| Crude oil and equivalent | | | | |
| Production | 8 547.0 | 9.7 | 24 629.0 | 9.1 |
| Exports | 3 514.1 | 32.3 | 10 108.2 | 25.8 |
| Imports | 2 846.7 | 58.5 | 6 804.1 | 20.5 |
| Refinery receipts | 7 568.5 | 11.7 | 21 749.2 | 8.0 |
| | | (millions of cubic metr | res) | |
| Natural gas | | | | |
| Marketable production | 7 906.6 | 10.1 | 25 396.6 | 17.1 |
| Exports | 3 084.9 | 25.1 | 10 137.1 | 32.9 |
| Canadian sales | 5 391.4 | 4.4 | 17 456.8 | 8.0 |

Data Availability Announcements

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, Canada, Provinces and Territories January-March 1988

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at April 1, 1988 as well as figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter January-March are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982.

These estimates will appear in the publication *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7/\$28) in the next few weeks.

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or the relevant Division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), E. Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Computer Services 1986

Preliminary results of the 1986 computer services survey are now available on request.

Highlights

- Total revenue from computer service firms increased by 13% over 1985 to reach \$2.8 billion.
- Revenue from sales abroad increased by 52% to \$178 million in 1986.

The upcoming publication Computer Service Industry contains the following new features:

- Revenue breakdowns indicating new growth categories such as "turnkey" systems.
- Estimates of the total "market" for computer services regardless of the firm's industry classification.

Final results will be published in *Computer Service Industry* (63-222, \$24), available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Danielle Lavigne (613-951-2197), Services Division.

Government Revenue and Expenditure

First Quarter 1988

Government revenue and expenditure detail by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1988 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dan Finnerty (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Railway Carloadings May 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 23.4 million tonnes in May 1988, an increase of 8.2% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 14.9% from May 1987.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 6.6% from the 1987 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased 2.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The May 1988 issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, \$7.50/ \$75) is to be released the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, including seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending June 18, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending June 18, 1988 totalled 298 357 tonnes, a decrease of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 304 331 tonnes but up 2.4% from the year-earlier level of 291 471 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 7 189 337 tonnes, an increase of 1.7% from 7 066 603 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

March 1988

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$88.4 million in March 1988. Operating revenues of \$734.7 million were up \$90.5 million from the March 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 1.5% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 3.6% while freight car-kilometres increased by 0.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The March 1988 issue of Railway Financial and Operating Statistics (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is scheduled to be released the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

February 1988

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$39.7 million in February 1988. Operating revenues of \$621.1 million were up \$2.0 million from the February 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 3.8% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 9.2% while freight car-kilometres increased by 0.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The February 1988 issue of Railway Financial and Operating Statistics (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is to be released the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers May 1988

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 193 901 thousand square metres in May 1988, an increase of 7.9% from the 179 654r (revised figure) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1988 domestic shipments totalled 960 225 thousand square metres, up 8.3% from the 886 235r thousand square metres

shipped for the same period in 1987.

The May 1988 issue of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers (36-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats April 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in April 1988 totalled 45 403 tonnes, a decrease of 9.8% from the 50 362 tonnes produced in March 1988. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 196 387 tonnes, an increase of 3.1% from the corresponding 1987 figure of 190 415 (revised figure) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 911 tonnes in April 1988, down from the 11 335 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 35 215 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 29 301r tonnes in 1987. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4519 tonnes in April 1988 from 6756 tonnes in March 1988. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 22510 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 25283r tonnes in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1988 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based) April 1988

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for April 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The April 1988 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$50/\$500) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- The Sugar Situation, May 1988.
 Catalogue number 32-013
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Footwear Statistics, April 1988. Catalogue number 33-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter ended March 31, 1988. Catalogue number 35-006 (Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).
- Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, Business Forms Printing Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 36-251B 2811 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

- Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

 Catalogue number 36-251B 2849 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- Other Manufacturing Industries, Musical Instrument and Sound Recording Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 47-250B 3994 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, October-December 1987. Catalogue number 62-010 (Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$74).
- Touriscope, International Travel, Advance Information, April 1988. Catalogue number 66-001P (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 24, 1988

Major Release

Wholesale Trade, April 1988 • Wholesale merchants' sales increased 7.5% over April 1987.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Release Dates: Week of June 27-30

| Publications Released | | 6 |
|--|---------|---|
| | Riting | |
| Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry | | 5 |
| Pulp Industry | , 1) st | 5 |
| Particleboard Industry | | 5 |
| Wooden Box and Pallet Industry | | 5 |
| Census of Manufactures, 1986: | | |
| Precast Concrete Price Indexes, Second Half 1987 | | 4 |
| Oilseed Crushings, May 1988 | | 4 |
| Deliveries of Major Grains, April 1988 | | 4 |
| Deliveries of Major Grains, May 1988 | | 4 |
| | | |

2

Major Release

Wholesale Trade April 1988

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for April 1988 were 7.5% above those of April 1987. In the first four months of 1988, cumulative sales were up 11.9% compared to the corresponding period in 1987.
- In April 1988, all major trade groups within wholesale trade registered increased sales over a year earlier except wholesalers of food (-2.0%) and wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.0%). Two of the three largest trade groups recorded increases over April 1987: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+17.9%); and other wholesalers (+10.9%).
- Wholesale trade increases between April 1987 and April 1988 were posted in all regions, ranging from 11.9% in the Prairies to 6.2% in Ontario.

Inventories

• Inventory levels in April 1988 were 12.7% higher than those reported in April 1987. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of April 1988 stood at 1.51:1, up from 1.44:1 in the corresponding month of 1987.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The April 1988 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.50/\$55) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard 613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, June 24, 1988

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for April 1988/1987

| Major Trade | | Sales | | Inver | ntories | Stocks/Sale | es Ratios |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Groups - Regions | March 1988/87 ^r | April 1988/87¤ | JanApr. 1988/87 ^p | March 1988/87 | April 1988/87 ^p | April 1987 | April 1988 ^p |
| Total all trades | 17.0 | 7.5 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 1.44 | 1.51 |
| Food | 5.4 | -2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 0.67 | 0.71 |
| Tobacco, drugs and toilet prepara- | | | | | 0.0 | 0.01 | 0.72 |
| tions | 8.5 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 0.93 | 0.94 |
| Apparel, dry goods, furniture and | | | | | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.0 : |
| general merchandise | 6.1 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 2.00 | 2.25 |
| Motor vehicles and accessories | 8.4 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 1.64 | 1.75 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and | | | - | 0.0 | | 2.0 2 | 2110 |
| supplies | 31.5 | -2.0 | 10.0 | 2.1 | -0.1 | 2.65 | 2.70 |
| Other machinery, equipment and | | | | | 0.2 | 2.00 | 2,10 |
| supplies1 | 26.0 | 17.9 | 20.7 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 1.65 | 1.52 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and | | | | 20.0 | 0 | 2.00 | 2.02 |
| heating equipment | 24.6 | 15.6 | 20.5 | 17.9 | 15.5 | 1.57 | 1.56 |
| Lumber and building materials | 12.1 | 4.5 | 8.6 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 1.36 | 1.75 |
| Other wholesalers ² | 23.5 | 10.9 | 16.7 | 17.7 | 22.4 | 1.44 | 1.59 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Regions | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic provinces | 18.1 | 9.2 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 1.42 | 1.47 |
| Quebec | 17.8 | 7.5 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 19.0 | 1.36 | 1.50 |
| Ontario | 15.3 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 1.38 | 1.46 |
| Prairie provinces | 25.0 | 11.9 | 18.2 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 1.92 | 1.85 |
| B.C., Yukon and Northwest | 20.0 | | | | | | |
| Territories | 12.0 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 1.26 | 1.27 |

Revised estimates.

Preliminary estimates.

Amount too small to be expressed.

Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.
Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Data Availability Announcements

Deliveries of Major Grains

May 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during May 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| | Wheat (excluding durum) | 1 165 | 5.8 |
|---|-------------------------|-------|-----|
| | Durum wheat | 115 | 5.3 |
| • | Total wheat | 1 281 | 1.1 |
| | Oats | 32 | 2.8 |
| | Barley | 341 | 1.6 |
| | Rye | 11 | 1.2 |
| | Flaxseed | 37 | 7.3 |
| | Canola (rapeseed) | 157 | 7.5 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

April 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during April 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

| | Wheat (excluding durum) | 1 848.0 |
|---|-------------------------|---------|
| | Durum wheat | 265.7 |
| 9 | Total wheat | 2 113.7 |
| 0 | Oats | 50.7 |
| | Barley | 465.6 |
| 0 | Rye | 16.5 |
| • | Flaxseed | 43.0 |
| | Canola (rapeseed) | 279 4 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Oilseed Crushings

May 1988

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for May 1988 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 107 210 tonnes of crushings, with 44 382 tonnes of oil and 61 137 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 80 689 tonnes of crushings, with 14 119 tonnes of oil and 61 662 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The May 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Precast Concrete Price Indexes Second Half 1987

D: : 1 C 1

Price indexes for the second half of 1987 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, show an increase of 2.7% from the first half of 1987 and an increase of 5.5% from the second half of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price* Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

Wooden Box and Pallet Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 2561) totalled \$217.6 million, up 9.8% from \$198.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5467.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (35-250B 2561, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Particleboard Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the particleboard industry (SIC 2592) totalled \$295.5 million, up 29.7% from \$227.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5470.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (35-250B 2592, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Pulp Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pulp industry (SIC 2711) totalled \$4,267.4 million, up 20.4% from \$3,544.8 million in 1985

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5483.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (36-250B 2711, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2961) totalled \$1,399.9 million, up 4.2% from \$1,343.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5512.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-250B 2961, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ Financial Flow Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 13-002 (Canada: \$35/\$140: Other Cou
 - (Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36/\$144).
 - System of National Accounts: Aggregate Productivity Measures, 1985-1986. Catalogue number 15-204 (Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$29).
- Crude Petroleum and Natural
 Gas Production, February 1988.
 Catalogue number 26-006
 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ Imports, Merchandise Trade, 1987.
 Catalogue number 65-203
 (Canada: \$150; Other Countries: \$169.50).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of June 27 - 30

(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date of release | Title | Reference period |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 27 | Financial Astista is Co. 1 | |
| 41 | Financial Activity in Canada | First Quarter 1988 |
| 27 | Security Transactions with Non-residents | April 1988 |
| 28 | Retail Trade | April 1988 |
| 28 | Department Store Sales and Stocks | April 1988 |
| 28 | Employment, Earnings and Hours | April 1988 |
| 29 | Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost | |
| | by Industry | April 1988 |
| 29 | Unemployment Insurance Statistics | April 1988 |
| 30 | Industrial Product Price Index | May 1988 |
| 30 | Raw Materials Price Index | May 1988 |



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 27, 1988

Major Releases

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, April 1988 • Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong, overeding \$1 billion

- exceeding \$1 billion.
- Financial Activity in Canada, First Quarter 1988

 Borrowing by non-financial private corporations was up strongly from the previous year.
- Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, May 1988
 Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.8% from the previous month.

Data Availability Announcements

| Survey of Consulting Engineers, 1986 | 9 |
|--|---|
| Production and Sales of Major Appliances, May 1988 | 9 |
| Asphalt Roofing, May 1988 | 9 |

Publications Released 10

Aggregate Productivity Measures, 1985 - 1986

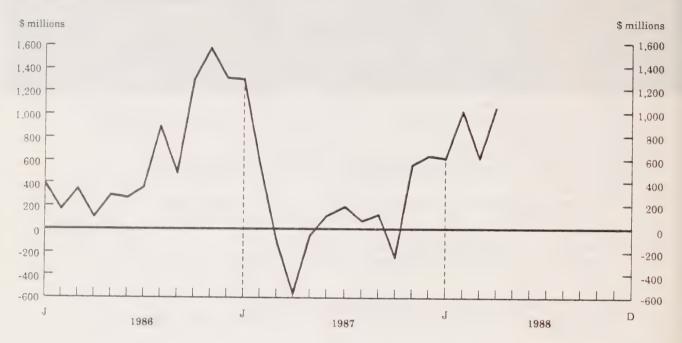
Catalogue 15-204 (previously catalogue 14-201).

The latest edition of Aggregate Productivity Measures is now available. It supersedes all previous issues of Catalogue 14-201. This issue has broader industry coverage including manufacturing at the major group level. It also makes use of the data of the survey of employment, payroll and hours (SEPH) for the first time.

Copies of Aggregate Productivity Measures, 1985-1986 (15-204, \$28) are available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). See "How to Order Publications".

Major Releases

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales +/ Net Purchases -)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

April 1988

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In April, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong, exceeding \$1 billion. Non-residents have been major investors in the last six months, acquiring on a net basis some \$4.5 billion of Canadian bonds, primarily Government of Canada issues. The net investment in the current month continued to be widely distributed geographically.

In stock trading, however, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks for the seventh consecutive month. The net disinvestment amounted to \$175 million in April, bringing the cumulative reduction to \$2.2 billion. There were declines from all of the main geographical regions.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In April, residents acquired over \$300 million of foreign stocks, more than double the net investment of the previous month. These funds were largely directed to the United States. A net investment of a similar magnitude was also channelled into United States bonds, in contrast to a net disinvestment in the previous month. Canadian investment in outstanding foreign securities has been quite erratic in recent years, with monthly data frequently shifting between net buying and net selling of securities.

The April 1988 issue of Security Transactions with Non-residents (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release. contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

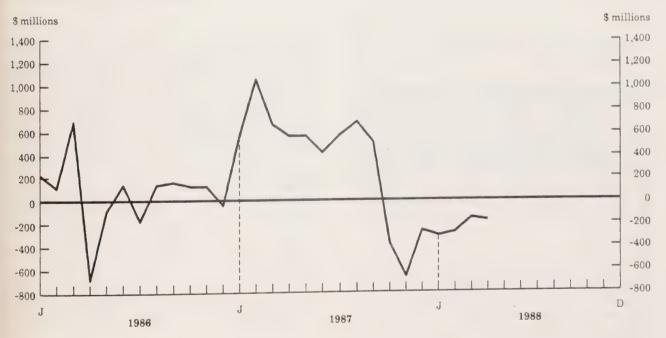
(continued on page 3)

The Daily, June 27, 1988

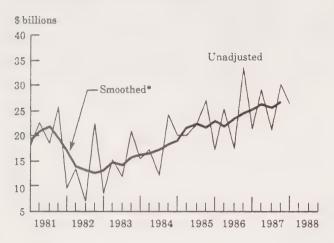
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents April 1988

| Type of security | Sales to Non-residents | Purchases from Non-residents | Net Sales |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | (\$ millions) | | |
| Canadian securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 3,116 | 2,066 | +1.049 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 1,475 | 1,650 | -175 |
| Total - April 1988 | 4,591 | 3,717 | +874 |
| Total - March 1988 | 6,804 | 6,344 | +460 |
| Foreign securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 3,333 | 3,672 | -339 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 1,488 | 1.79 | -307 |
| Total - April 1988 | 4,821 | 5,467 | -646 |
| Total - March 1988 | 3,559 | 3,584 | -24 |

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales +/ Net Purchases -)

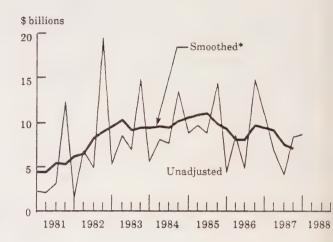


Total Funds Raised on Conventional Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



^{* 4} quarter moving average

Funds Raised by Governments



Financial Activity in Canada First Quarter 1988

Funds raised on credit markets by non-financial sectors of the Canadian economy during the first quarter of 1988 amounted to \$26.2 billion, an increase of 22% in nominal value over the same quarter a year earlier. During the same period, gross domestic product at current prices grew by 9.5%. Non-financial corporations in the private sector accounted for most of the increase as their demand for funds nearly doubled over the previous year. An increase in borrowing by the personal sector was approximately equal to a decline in government borrowing.

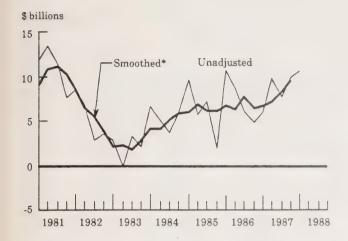
The strength of the borrowing by non-financial private corporations reflected an upsurge in investment in plant and equipment. Issues of stocks remained subdued in uncertain markets, with net new issues of \$1 billion equivalent to about one-third the quarterly average during the three years prior to the October 1987 plunge in stock prices. The

resulting increased reliance on debt financing favored shorter term borrowing in the form of bank loans and issues of short-term paper and bankers' acceptances.

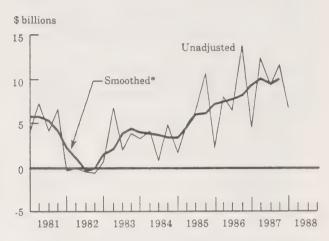
Borrowing by the federal government was also predominantly shorter term. Net new issues of treasury bills amounted to \$6.4 billion while marketable bonds accounted for \$2 billion. Encashment of \$1.2 billion of Canada savings bonds reduced the total of funds raised to just over \$7 billion. The drop from \$9 billion a year earlier reflected deficit reduction which was in part due to an acceleration in tax collection. The financing requirement of other levels of government was also reduced. Provincial government borrowing in aggregate was characterized by an apparent switch from shorter-term to longer-term borrowing. However, the provinces which redeemed \$2.7 billion in treasury bills and short-term paper were not the same as those which issued a net \$3 billion in marketable bonds.

(continued on page 5)

Funds Raised by Non-financial Corporations



Funds Raised by Persons and Unincorporated Business



Demand for mortgages and consumer credit by households remained strong, with \$4 billion in new mortgage borrowing and \$1 billion in consumer credit. The quarterly rate of growth in levels outstanding of both instruments has slowed down from a year earlier, in line with the levelling off of expenditure on residential construction and consumer durables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

(see table on page 6)

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$11.50/\$46) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

The Daily, June 27, 1988

Financial Market Summary Table

| | | 1987 | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------|--------|
| | | I | II | III | IV | Annual | I |
| | | | | (Millions | of Dollars) | | |
| 1. | Persons and Unincorporated Business | 4,557 | 12,433 | 9,370 | 11,690 | 38,050 | 6,834 |
| | Consumer Credit | 1,341 | 3,430 | 2,436 | 2,340 | 9,547 | 1,084 |
| | Bank Loans | -1,063 | 757 | 586 | 1,073 | 1,353 | 1,062 |
| | Other Loans | 664 | 314 | -443 | 2,987 | 3,522 | 615 |
| | Mortgages | 3,642 | 8,047 | 6,839 | 5,338 | 23,866 | 4,062 |
| | Bonds | -27 | -115 | -48 | -48 | -238 | 11 |
|) | Non-financial Private Corporations | 5,322 | 10,061 | 6.741 | 10,296 | 32,420 | 10,600 |
| ٠ مک | Bank Loans | -1,054 | 1,342 | 240 | 1,801 | 2,329 | 2,374 |
| | Other Loans | -327 | 744 | 61 | 3,525 | 4,003 | 333 |
| | | 2,589 | 1,000 | 1,356 | 2,037 | 6,982 | 3,752 |
| | Short-term Paper | 891 | 1,950 | 1,274 | 1,563 | 5,678 | 1,687 |
| | Mortgages | | | , | , | 2,809 | |
| | Bonds | 79 | 1,848 | 571 | 311 | , | 1,366 |
| | Stocks | 3,144 | 3,177 | 3,239 | 1,059 | 10,619 | 1,088 |
| 3. | Non-financial Government Enterprises | 646 | -308 | 931 | -316 | 953 | 146 |
| | Bank Loans | 119 | -232 | -32 | -334 | -479 | 18 |
| | Other Loans | -80 | -140 | -260 | -70 | -550 | 40 |
| | Short-term Paper | 201 | -54 | 678 | -269 | 556 | 270 |
| | Mortgages | -2 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -9 | -2 |
| | Government of Canada Bonds | _ | _ | | -94 | -94 | _ |
| | Provincial Government Bonds | 566 | 138 | 373 | 544 | 1,621 | -79 |
| | Municipal Government Bonds | _ | _ | - | - | - | _ |
| | Other Bonds | -158 | -17 | 174 | _ | -1 | _ |
| | Stocks | - | _ | - | -91 | -91 | -101 |
| 4 | Federal Government | 9.172 | 2,448 | 4,910 | 6,907 | 23,437 | 7,168 |
| π. | Bank Loans | 5,112 | 2,440 | 4,510 | 0,501 | 20,401 | 1,100 |
| | Other Loans | 112 | -57 | -86 | 310 | 279 | -101 |
| | Short-term Bills | 6.977 | 1,700 | 2,806 | -7.150 | 4.333 | 6,447 |
| | Bonds | , . | | , | , , | , | |
| | Donds | 2,083 | 805 | 2,190 | 13,747 | 18,825 | 822 |
| 5. | Other Levels of Government | 1,751 | 4,344 | -816 | 1,429 | 6,708 | 1,404 |
| | Bank Loans | 310 | -289 | -50 | 244 | 215 | 203 |
| | Other Loans | 166 | 208 | -43 | 20 | 351 | 381 |
| | Short-term Paper | -648 | 1,507 | -801 | 1,152 | 1,210 | -2,617 |
| | Provincial Government Bonds | 1,797 | 2,975 | 388 | 155 | 5,315 | 3,228 |
| | Municipal Government Bonds | 135 | -47 | -289 | -131 | -332 | 226 |
| | Other Bonds | -9 | -10 | -21 | -11 | -51 | -17 |
| 6. | Total Borrowing by Domestic | | | | | | |
| | Non-financial Sectors | 21,448 | 28,978 | 21,136 | 30,006 | 101,568 | 26,152 |
| | (as a percentage of GDP) | 16.99 | 21.56 | 14.54 | 20.88 | 18.48 | 18.95 |
| 7. | Rest of the World | 496 | 825 | -1,050 | 4,566 | 4,837 | -604 |
| 8. | Domestic Financial Institutions | 7,739 | 7,202 | 4,898 | 4,455 | 24,294 | 6,965 |
| 9. | Total Funds Raised | 29,683 | 37,005 | 24,984 | 39,027 | 130,699 | 32,513 |

⁻ Nil.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products May 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in May totalled 6.8 million cubic metres (m³), up 3.8% over April. As a result of the May increase, sales for the first five months of this year are now 3.6% above those for the same period last year.
- Results for the main products were mixed. Motor gasoline sales were up 4.0% from April while heavy fuel sales rose marginally (0.7%). Diesel and light fuel sales, down 0.4% and 0.7% respectively, both registered a second decline in as many months.

Unadjusted Sales

 Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products in May increased by 3.4% from May 1987, recording a volume of 6.8 million m³ sold. All four of the main products

- contributed to the May increase. Motor gasoline sales rose 3.1%. Diesel and light fuel sales maintained their patterns of growth, posting gains of 3.2% and 5.6% respectively. Imports led to a rise of 29.2% in sales of heavy fuel oil.
- As a result of the May increase, total sales for the first five months of this year were up 3.0% over the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 13.0%, diesel fuel 9.0% and light fuels 5.8%. Motor gasoline sales were up 0.6%.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1988 issue of Refined Petroleum Products (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, June 27, 1988

| | Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1988 | April 1988 r | May 1988 P | May '88/ April '88 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | (Thousar | nds of cubic metre | es) | % |
| Total, All Products | 6 977.6 | 7 087.9 | 6 570.8 | 6 818.2 | 3.8 |
| Main Products: | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | 2 905.3 | 3 090.8 | 2 658.9 | 2 766.7 | 4.0 |
| Diesel Fuel Oil | 1 437.1 | 1 491.8 | 1 381.0 | 1 375.3 | -0.4 |
| Light Fuel Oil | 549.3 | 598.3 | 589.1 | 584.9 | -0.7 |
| Heavy Fuel Oil | 619.9 | 593.8 | 569.7 | 573.9 | 0.7 |
| | Мау 1988 Р | May 1987 | Total JanMay 1988 | Total JanMay 1987 | Cum. '88/ Cum. '87 |
| Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | (Thousan | ds of cubic metro | es) | % |
| Total, All Products | 6 777.2 | 6 556.7 | 32 452.1 | 31 490.9 | 3.0 |
| Main Products: Motor Gasoline | 2 877.1 | 2 791.4 | 12 926.2 | 12 842.7 | 0.6 |
| Diesel Fuel Oil | 1 558.0 | 1 508.5 | 6 399.8 | 5 868.3 | 9.0 |
| Light Fuel Oil | 357.9 | 338.9 | 3 726.1 | 3 521.6 | 5.8 |
| Heavy Fuel Oil | 603.5 | 467.2 | 3 168.5 | 2 805.1 | 13.0 |

Preliminary. Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Survey of Consulting Engineers

Preliminary results of the 1986 Survey of Consulting Engineers are now available on request. The last survey of this industry was conducted for the reference year 1982.

Highlights

- Total revenues in 1986 were \$3.1 billion, an increase of 38% since 1982.
- Nearly half of the total revenue and more than three-quarters of foreign revenues were generated by the top 50 firms.
- Foreign revenues made up almost 11% of total revenue on average but for Quebec and British Columbia consulting engineers this percentage was about 18%.
- Preliminary data, now available, include aggregate revenue and expense data and various ratios by province and revenue size group.

Architectural, Engineering and Scientific Services (63-537, \$33) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Craig Gaston (613-951-2196), Services Division

Major Appliances

May 1988

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 203,060 units in May 1988, up 14.3% from 177,589 units in April 1988, and up 9.6% from the 185,274 units sold in the same month of 1987.

Year-to-date domestic sales to May 1988 amounted to 763,381 units compared to 850,570 units for the same period of 1987, or a 10.3% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The May 1988 issue of *Production*, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances (43-010, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

May 1988

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 628 290 bundles in May 1988, a decrease of 3.0% from the 3 742 403 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1988 shipments totalled 14 789 288 bundles, down 4.7% from the 15 524 907 bundles shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The May 1988 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- Financial Flow Accounts, Financial Activity in Canada: Preliminary Data, First Quarter 1988. Catalogue number 13-002P (Canada: \$11.50/\$46; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).
- Wood Industries, Prefabricated Wooden
 Buildings Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
 Catalogue number 35-250B 2541
 (Canada: \$4: Other Countries: \$5).
- Wood Industries, Coffin and Casket Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 35-250B 2581 (Canada: \$4: Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, April 1988. Catalogue number 36-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Paper and Allied Products, Paperboard Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 36-250B 2713 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- Primary Metal Industries, Steel Pipe and Tube Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
 Catalogue number 41-250B 2921
 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

- Transportation Equipment Industries, Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B 3211 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- Electric Lamps, May 1988.
 Catalogue number 43-009
 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries, Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 44-250B 3561 (Canada: \$4: Other Countries: \$5).
- Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-Recorded Tapes in Canada, April 1988. Catalogue number 47-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 3 Broadcasting Statistics - Radio and Television, 1987. Catalogue number 56-001 (Canada: \$7.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$51).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 28, 1988

RECOL

Major Releases

Retail Trade, April 1988

3

• Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$13.4 billion, down 1.0% from March.

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Social Trends, Summer 1988

Canadian Social Trends has released its Summer 1988 issue. This flagship publication continues to interpret the major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society.

According to this edition of Canadian Social Trends the number of women teaching full-time in Canadian universities rose from fewer than 750 in 1960 to almost 6,000 in 1985 (an increase of 713%). In the same period, the number of male university teachers rose 410%, from 5,700 to 29,200. Most of the growth in the number of both male and female university teachers occurred between 1960 and 1975 when the baby-boom population flooded into Canadian universities. During this period, female faculty increased 487%, compared with 363% for male faculty. However, while women entered this profession at a more rapid rate than men, they remain a minority in Canadian university faculties. As well, they tend to be concentrated in the lower academic ranks, and at all ranks, are paid less than men.

This edition of *Canadian Social Trends* also features articles on AIDS, trends in cancer since 1970, the film industry, travel within Canada, violent crime, employment of disabled persons, loss of prime agricultural land: the example of Southern Ontario, and an annual update on labour force trends.

Canadian Social Trends (11-008E, \$8/\$32) is now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). Further information is available from the editors (613-951-2560), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

The Key to the Census

The census has a history that stretches over 320 years. The first Canadian Census was in 1666, when Jean Talon enumerated the 3,215 residents of his colony, doing much of the enumeration himself.

Today's censuses are hardly such casual affairs. The scale and complexity of the modern Census provides a wealth of information. To help our data users take full advantage of all the information available, reference products such as The 1986 Census Handbook were developed.

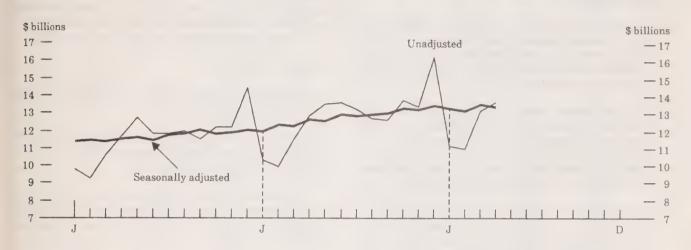
The handbook offers a brief history of census-taking, a question-by-question outline of the 1986 Census, and an introduction to the geographic regions the census uses. It is a convenient "first stop" for new census data users, but it also tells experienced users about how the latest census differs from its predecessors, and it provides information about new products and services.

The 1986 Census Handbook (99-104E, \$18) is now available. See "How to Order Publications" or contact your local Statistics Canada reference centre.

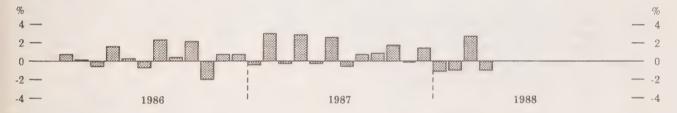
| Major Releases - Concluded | |
|---|--------|
| Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1988 • Seasonally adjusted, department store sales decreased 2.5% from the previous month. | 6 |
| Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1988 Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$461.06 - up 5.3% from a year earlier. | 8 a |
| Data Availability Announcements | |
| Local Government Assets and Liabilities, 1987 | 12 |
| Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1988 | 12 |
| Electric Power Statistics, April 1988 | 12 |
| Chain Store Stocks, April 1988 | 12 |
| Publications Released | 13 |
| | |
| Regional Reference Centres | 14 |

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1988



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade April 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13.4 billion in April 1988, a decrease of 1.0% from the previous month's revised total of \$13.5 billion.
- In the first four months of 1988, retail trade experienced no overall growth, as declines in January, February and April offset a sharp gain in March. This is in contrast to an average monthly increase of about 1.0% in the last four months of 1987.
- The overall decline in April was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by motor vehicle dealers (-1.8%), combination stores (-2.0%) and department stores (-2.5%). Partly offsetting these decreases were gains by service stations (+3.1%), personal accessories stores (+2.9%) and furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores (+2.8%).
- With the exception of New Brunswick, which recorded an increase of 0.1% over March 1988, all other provinces and territories posted decreases in April, with declines ranging from 6.3% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.4% in British Columbia.

(continued on page 4)

Note: The March and April 1988 seasonal estimates have been adjusted for the occurrence of Easter in early April.

Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade totalled \$13.7 billion in April 1988, up 6.5% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first four months of 1988 amounted to \$49.0 billion, up 9.9% over the corresponding period in 1987.
- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded increases over April 1987: new and used motor vehicle dealers increased by 7.1% while total food stores rose by 6.2%. Department store sales were down 1.8% on a year-over-year basis, while service station sales rose 6.1%.
- Independent stores (+7.7%) continued to outpace chain stores (+4.7%) in year-over-year sales growth. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, sales by independents rose by 7.9% in April.
- With the exception of Manitoba, which recorded a decrease of 2.3% on a year-over-year basis, all other provinces and territories reported higher sales. Increases ranged from 10.2% in British Columbia to 1.8% in Prince Edward Island.

Note to Users:

Retail trade has an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of 2, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

The April 1988 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

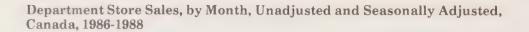
For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549) or David Roeske (613-951-3553), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

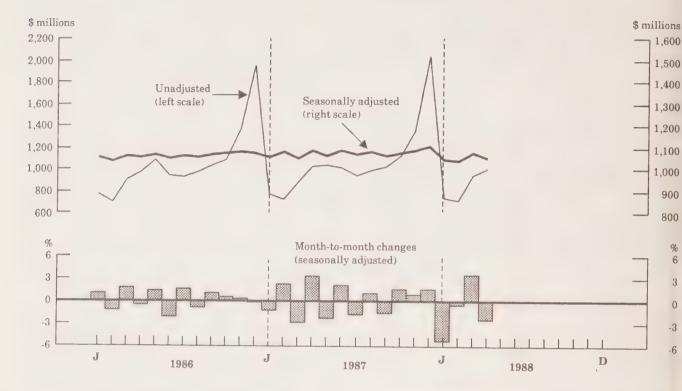
The Daily, June 28, 1988

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

| | Unadjusted Sales All Stores | | | | Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Kind of Business | April 1987 | March 1988 ^r | April 1988 ^p | April 1988/ April 1987 | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988 ^r | March 1988 ⁻ | April 1988 ^p | April 1988 March 1988 |
| | | (millions of | \$) | % | | (milli | ions of \$) | | % |
| Combination stores | | | | | | | | | |
| (groceries and meat) Grocery, confectionery | 2,176.9 | 2,280.5 | 2,313.2 | 6.3 | 2,271.4 | 2,281.8 | 2,292.6 | 2,246.8 | -2.0 |
| and sundries stores | 613.7 | 639.1 | 659.8 | 7.5 | 687.9 | 680.2 | 683.7 | 667.6 | -2.3 |
| All other food stores | 233.6 | 238.4 | 237.4 | 1.6 | 244.9 | 244.2 | 244.5 | 242.5 | -0.8 |
| Department stores General merchandise | 1,021.7 | 937.0 | 1,003.5 | -1.8 | 1,042.5 | 1,036.6 | 1,074.9 | 1,047.7 | -2.5 |
| stores | 234.2 | 251.4 | 244.2 | 4.3 | 248.9 | 259.4 | 262.9 | 258.9 | -1.5 |
| General stores | 178.2 | 185.3 | 190.5 | 6.9 | 195.7 | 195.2 | 197.0 | 194.0 | -1.6 |
| Variety stores | 88.3 | 82.2 | 78.0 | -11.6 | 87.0 | 86.9 | 89.4 | 89.0 | -0.4 |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 3,254.0 | 3,403.0 | 3,482.9 | 7.0 | 2,884.0 | 2,799.8 | 3,003.6 | 2.948.2 | -1.8 |
| Used car dealers | 100.0 | 103.8 | 110.2 | 10.2 | 95.3 | 88.0 | 95.7 | 92.6 | -3.3 |
| Service stations | 958.3 | 999.3 | 1,016.6 | 6.1 | 1,057.2 | 1,024.1 | 1,023.9 | 1,055.1 | 3.1 |
| Garages Automotive parts and | 141.5 | 156.2 | 156.5 | 10.6 | 160.6 | 158.5 | 159.5 | 151.2 | -5.2 |
| accessories stores | 283.3 | 243.4 | 295.7 | 4.4 | 304.2 | 298.3 | 295.4 | 290.3 | -1.7 |
| Men's clothing stores | 119.7 | 111.7 | 128.2 | 7.1 | 135.8 | 130.7 | 137.3 | 137.4 | |
| Women's clothing stores | 269.8 | 254.5 | 281.5 | 4.3 | 271.4 | 269.4 | 275.5 | 277.2 | 0.6 |
| Family clothing stores | 179.0 | 162.5 | 178.6 | -0.2 | 187.4 | 183.4 | 185.0 | 181.4 | -2.0 |
| Specialty shoe stores | 24.2 | 21.1 | 24.0 | -0.9 | 23.7 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 22.6 | -6.4 |
| Family shoe stores | 101.7 | 89.0 | 107.8 | 6.0 | 103.3 | 101.4 | 106.2 | 99.8 | -6.0 |
| Hardware stores Household furniture | 125.4 | 115.1 | 144.4 | 15.2 | 140.2 | 144.7 | 147.5 | 148.0 | 0.3 |
| stores | 139.7 | 150.6 | 154.0 | 10.3 | 166.3 | 170.5 | 164.3 | 163.2 | -0.7 |
| Household appliance | 133.7 | 150.6 | 154.0 | 10.5 | 100.3 | 170.5 | 104.3 | 103.2 | -0.7 |
| stores | 46.6 | 51.9 | 56.5 | 21.2 | 55.7 | 55.3 | 57.0 | 59.3 | 4.1 |
| Furniture, TV, radio and | 40.0 | 01.5 | 56.5 | 41.4 | 00.1 | 00.0 | 57.0 | 09.0 | 4.1 |
| appliance stores | 124.7 | 127.4 | 131.9 | 5.7 | 135.0 | 135.4 | 138.4 | 142.2 | 2.8 |
| Pharmacies, patent medicin | | 121.4 | 101.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 130.4 | 150.4 | 142.2 | 4.0 |
| and cosmetics stores | 531.4 | 608.6 | 576.4 | 8.5 | 586.2 | 590.9 | 615.2 | 601.1 | -2.3 |
| Book and stationery stores | 58.9 | 72.2 | 68.0 | 15.4 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 81.6 | -2.5 |
| Florists | 55.3 | 46.3 | 53.7 | -3.0 | 47.5 | 44.4 | 48.8 | 49.0 | 0.5 |
| Jewellery stores | 70.3 | 46.3 69.3 | 53.7 77.3 | 10.0 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 103.4 | 103.9 | 0.5 |
| Sporting goods and | 70.3 | 03.3 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 30.0 | 31.3 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 0.0 |
| accessories stores | 207.8 | 175.0 | 230.5 | 10.9 | 213.1 | 198.3 | 206.8 | 205.7 | -0.5 |
| Personal accessories | 207.8 | 175.0 | 200.0 | 10.9 | 213.1 | 130.0 | 200.0 | 200.1 | -0.0 |
| stores | 163.2 | 172.6 | 182.2 | 11.6 | 211.0 | 202.2 | 207.1 | 213.1 | 2.9 |
| All other stores | | | 1,526.5 | 11.8 | 1,554.1 | 1,570.3 | 1,594.6 | 1,604.3 | 0.6 |
| | 1,365.9 | 1,430.4 | 1,520.5 | | , | | , | , | |
| All stores - Total | 12,867.4 | 13,177.8 | 13,710.0 | 6.5 | 13,289.6 | 13.154.1 | 13,516.4 | 13,375.1 | -1.0 |

Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.
Amount too small to be expressed.





Department Store Sales and Stocks April 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in April 1988 totalled \$1,048 million, a decrease of 2.5% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,075 million. The decrease in April followed an increase of 3.7% in March.
- The 2.5% decrease in April further extended the trend of fluctuating but generally declining sales observed since the beginning of 1988.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,432 million at the end of April 1988, a decrease of 0.5% from the March 1988 revised

value of \$4,455 million. This constitutes the second consecutive monthly decrease.

 The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.23:1 in April, an increase from the average ratio of 4.19:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Removing the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales increased 1.2% over April 1987, to a level of \$1,003 million. (Not adjusted for structural changes, department store sales decreased 1.8%.)
- Cumulative sales for the first four months of 1988 totalled \$3,379 million, an increase of 3.8% (after adjustment) over the corresponding period in 1987.

(continued on page 7)

- On a provincial basis, adjusted for structural changes, six provinces posted decreases in April 1988 from the corresponding month in 1987. Increases were recorded in Ontario (+4.9%), Quebec (+3.1%), Prince Edward Island (+1.8%) and British Columbia (+1.7%).
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,613 million, an increase of 0.3% over the level reached in April 1987.

Note to Users:

Data users should be aware that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd.

Department store sales and stocks have an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of 3, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The April 1988 issue of *Department Store Sales* and *Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

April 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate was \$461.06 for April, an increase of \$2.32 (+0.5%) from March. This increase is larger than usual for this time of year. Compared to April 1987, average weekly earnings increased by \$23.16 (+5.3%) (not adjusted for inflation), the highest year-to-year percentage increase since the beginning of the survey in 1983.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,029,000 - an increase of 170,000 (+1.7%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This increase is larger than usually observed at this time of year. Compared to April 1987, industrial aggregate employment increased by 232,000 (+2.4%).

Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Between March and April, earnings in manufacturing increased when a decrease is usually observed. In contrast, construction reported a decrease instead of the increase generally observed. Trade reported a larger than usual increase.
- The 5.3% year-to-year growth in earnings was led by community, business and personal services (+6.5%) and manufacturing (+4.6%). Both community, business and personal services and mines, quarries and oil wells had their third consecutive month of growth above 6%. Trade registered its highest year-to-year growth (+5.2%) since December 1985.
- Average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan decreased between March and April, a time of year when an increase is usually

observed. Quebec and Ontario both experienced larger than usual increases for this time of year.

• Quebec and Ontario recorded their highest annual growth rates in earnings since the survey began, while Saskatchewan reported its first year-to-year decrease.

Employment

- Between March and April, estimated employment in forestry decreased less than usual, while manufacturing and construction reported a larger than usual increase. Finance, insurance and real estate had a smaller than usual increase for this time of year.
- The 2.4% year-to-year increase in employment was led by trade (+3.9%) and manufacturing (+2.7%). Transportation, communication and other utilities showed a year-to-year increase for the fourth consecutive month.
- Estimated employment in Newfoundland decreased between March and April, a time of year when an increase is usually observed. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia increased more than usual for this time of year. Alberta increased when a decrease is usually observed.
- New Brunswick recorded its second consecutive year-to-year increase in employment after 11 months of decreases. Manitoba reported its highest year-to-year growth since January 1987; Saskatchewan, since the survey began; and Alberta, since November 1985.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

• At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.9 in April, a slight increase from March. Average weekly hours were estimated at 38.8 in the goods-producing industries and 28.2 in the service-producing industries.

(continued on page 9)

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

The Daily, June 28, 1988

 Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.52 in April, \$13.42 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.13 in the service-producing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

(see tables on page 10 and 11)

The April 1988 issue of *Employment*, *Earnings* and *Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours April 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

| | All employees | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | Number | | Ave | erage weekly ear | nings | | |
| Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC) | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | Apr. | Mar. | Feb. | | |
| (13/0310) | 1988p | 1988 ^r | 1988 | 1988p | 1988 ^r | 1988 | | |
| | | thousands | | | dollars | | | |
| Forestry | 43.3 | 46.2 | 49.5 | 632.72 | 637.67 | 650.36 | | |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 152.0 | 156.4 | 153.4 | 769.58 | 768.84 | 775.43 | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,906.2 | 1,876.5 | 1,865.6 | 543.15 | 542.46 | 539.01 | | |
| Durables | 942.5 | 929.3 | 918.2 | 576.07 | 572.64 | 570.81 | | |
| Non-durables | 963.7 | 947.2 | 947.5 | 510.95 | 512.86 | 508.19 | | |
| Construction | 452.5 | 390.0 | 377.5 | 553.63 | 556.11 | 551.14 | | |
| Building | 382.5 | 327.8 | 319.5 | 536.92 | 538.34 | 533.23 | | |
| Industrial and heavy | 69.9 | 62.2 | 58.0 | 645.05 | 649.79 | 649.79 | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 2,554.0 | 2,469.0 | 2,445.9 | 560.00 | 560.74 | | | |
| | _,00210 | 2,100.0 | 2,770.0 | 300.00 | 300.74 | 557.96 | | |
| Transportation, communication and | | | | | | | | |
| other utilities | 817.7 | 812.4 | 811.4 | 595.12 | 590.74 | 588.29 | | |
| Transportation | 454.9 | 448.4 | 449.7 | 557.34 | 550.18 | 545.49 | | |
| Storage | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 531.95 | 526.51 | 523.69 | | |
| Communication | 228.8 | 230.8 | 229.5 | 602.52 | 600.09 | 601.61 | | |
| Electric power, gas and water | | | | | | 002102 | | |
| utilities | 119.0 | 118.5 | 118.1 | 733.17 | 734.08 | 733.08 | | |
| Trade | 1,827.8 | 1,791.5 | 1,771.5 | 339.00 | 333.72 | 327.00 | | |
| Wholesale | 552.2 | 529.5 | 524.6 | 481.27 | 468.74 | 467.99 | | |
| Retail | 1,275.6 | 1,262.0 | 1,246.9 | 277.41 | 277.07 | 267.69 | | |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 637.5 | 634.6 | 626.2 | 508.21 | 500.03 | 484.90 | | |
| Community, business and personal | | | | | | | | |
| services | 3,526.1 | 3,486.5 | 9 401 1 | 000.10 | 00=00 | | | |
| Public administration | 665.5 | 664.7 | 3,481.1 656.5 | 388.12 593.21 | 387.03 | 388.60 | | |
| | 000.0 | 004.1 | 000.0 | 093.21 | 592.16 | 593.35 | | |
| Service-producing industries | 7,474.6 | 7,389.8 | 7,346.8 | 427.26 | 424.66 | 422.31 | | |
| Industrial aggregate | 10,028.5 | 9,858.8 | 9,792.7 | 461.06 | 458.74 | 456.19 | | |
| Industrial aggregate - Provinces | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 100.0 | | | | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 136.8 | 137.0 | 135.4 | 441.08 | 438.77 | 440.43 | | |
| Nova Scotia | 34.3 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 385.10 | 384.60 | 373.51 | | |
| New Brunswick | ` 275.2 | 267.9 | 265.2 | 413.94 | 414.66 | 412.81 | | |
| Quebec | 209.3 | 203.0 | 202.5 | 416.39 | 419.04 | 416.28 | | |
| | 2,488.6 | 2,452.6 | 2,437.5 | 454.18 | 450.16 | 446.64 | | |
| Ontario Manitaha | 4,161.3 | 4,104.2 | 4,086.3 | 479.54 | 474.58 | 473.20 | | |
| Manitoba | 388.7 | 378.1 | 377.7 | 412.44 | 410.95 | 407.70 | | |
| Saskatchewan | 301.3 | 292.2 | 292.7 | 405.74 | 409.74 | 405.65 | | |
| Alberta | 919.5 | 907.7 | 903.5 | 456.12 | 461.47 | 460.61 | | |
| British Columbia | 1,084.7 | 1,054.4 | 1,030.9 | 465.02 | 465.44 | 459.92 | | |
| Yukon | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 540.53 | 547.84 | | | |
| Northwest Territories | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 615.99 | 612.02 | 563.79 583.31 | | |
| Canada | 10,028.5 | 9,858.8 | 9,792.7 | 461.06 | 458.74 | | | |
| n D. I. | | -, | 0,104.1 | 401.00 | 400.74 | 456.19 | | |

Preliminary estimates.
 Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours April 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

| | Employees paid by the hour | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| | Av | erage weekly hou | urs | Average hourly earnings | | | | |
| Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC) | Apr. 1988 ^p | Mar. 1988 ^r | Feb. 1988 | Apr. 1988 ^p | Mar. 1988 ^r | Feb. 1988 | | |
| | | hours | | | dollars | | | |
| Forestry | 40.1 | 39.3 | 41.6 | 17.31 | 16.84 | 16.57 | | |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 39.8 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 16.96 | 16.78 | 17.07 | | |
| Manufacturing | 39.0 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 12.74 | 12.73 | 12.66 | | |
| Durables | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 13.35 | 13.30 | 13.24 | | |
| Non-durables | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 12.02 | 12.05 | 11.98 | | |
| Construction | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 15.06 | 15.40 | 15.33 | | |
| Building | 37.3 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 14.84 | 15.14 | 15.08 | | |
| Industrial and heavy | 39.9 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 16.27 | 16.79 | 16.75 | | |
| | | | 40.0 | 10.27 | 10.75 | 10.75 | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 13.42 | 13.42 | 13.36 | | |
| Transportation, communication and | | | | | | | | |
| other utilities | 38.4 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 14.28 | 14.29 | 14.19 | | |
| Transportation | 38.2 | 37.4 | 38.2 | 13.58 | 13.53 | 13.45 | | |
| Storage | 38.1 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 12.91 | 12.47 | 12.35 | | |
| Communication | 36.6 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 14.86 | 14.97 | 14.65 | | |
| Electric power, gas and water | | | 0 1 1 0 | 2 2.00 | 2 4.0 1 | 2 1.00 | | |
| utilities | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 16.62 | 16.75 | 16.77 | | |
| Trade | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.3 | 8.79 | 8.76 | 8.70 | | |
| Wholesale | 35.7 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 10.51 | 10.28 | 10.29 | | |
| Retail | 26.3 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 8.30 | 8.33 | 8.25 | | |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 20.0 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 0.50 | 0.33 | 0.20 | | |
| Community, business and personal | | | | | | | | |
| services | 000 | 0.0.0 | 00 5 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |
| Public administration | 26.8 | 26.9 | 26.5 | 9.98 | 9.86 | 9.88 | | |
| rublic administration | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | | |
| Service-producing industries | 28.2 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 10.13 | 10.04 | 10.04 | | |
| Industrial aggregate | 31.9 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 11.52 | 11.45 | 11.42 | | |
| Industrial aggregate - Provinces | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 34.8 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 10.03 | 9.95 | 10.03 | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 31.7 | 31.1 | 30.5 | 8.08 | 7.93 | 7.79 | | |
| Nova Scotia | 32.9 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 9.92 | 9.97 | 9.95 | | |
| New Brunswick | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 10.08 | 10.12 | 10.09 | | |
| Quebec | 33.0 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 11.33 | 11.20 | 11.11 | | |
| Ontario | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 11.79 | 11.70 | 11.70 | | |
| | | 32.3 29.7 | 29.4 | 10.23 | 10.19 | 10.20 | | |
| Manitoba | 29.9 | | | 10.52 | | 10.20 | | |
| Saskatchewan | 28.1 | 28.3 | 27.7 | 10.52 | 10.54 10.92 | 10.42 | | |
| Alberta | 29.9 | 30.5 | 30.6 | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 29.7 | 29.8 | 29.2 | 12.96 | 12.88 | 12.94 | | |
| Yukon | 31.9 | 32.7 | 33.1 | 12.92 | 12.97 | 13.67 | | |
| Northwest Territories | 31.6 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 15.54 | 15.37 | 14.60 | | |
| Canada | 31.9 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 11.52 | 11.45 | 11.42 | | |

P Preliminary estimates.
Revised estimates.
Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Local Government Assets and Liabilities

1987

At December 31, 1987, the total financial assets of all local governments in Canada stood at \$17,149 million while the liabilities reached \$38,172 million for a net debt of \$21,023 million.

An historical summary (1976-1987) of financial assets, liabilities and net debt of local governments, by province as at December 31, 1987 is now available

on CANSIM: matrices 3241-3253.

These data have been revised to reflect improved accounting of foreign currency exchange rates. In conformity with recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, all foreign currency loans are converted into Canadian dollar amounts using the exchange rates in effect on December 31 of each year.

For more detailed information on this release, contact C. Saumure (613-951-1831), Public Institutions Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics April 1988

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 779 kilotonnes in April 1988, up 28.4% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 23 999 kilotonnes, up 26.9%.

Exports in April rose 94.0% from April 1987 to 3 448 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 11 439 kilotonnes, 38.7% above last year's level.

Coke production increased 0.9% to stand at 404

kilotonnes in April 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The April 1988 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Electric Power Statistics April 1988

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in April 1988 increased to 38 964 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 1% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 40% to 2 708 gwh, while imports climbed from 186 gwh to 414 gwh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 179 438 gwh, up 3.6% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 12 166 gwh, were down 28.3%, while imports, at 1882 gwh, were up 149.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The April 1988 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Chain Store Stocks April 1988

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,486 million at the end of April 1988, an increase of 5.1% over the level reached in April 1987.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 0.99:1 in April 1988, down significantly compared to the ratio of 1.15:1 observed a year earlier and to the average ratio of 1.14:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The April 1988 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Social Trends, Summer 1988. Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).

Construction Type Plywood, April 1988.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, May 1988.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, May 1988.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1988. Catalogue number 45-002 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1988. Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Census Handbook - Reference, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 99-104E

(Canada: \$18; Other Countries: \$19).

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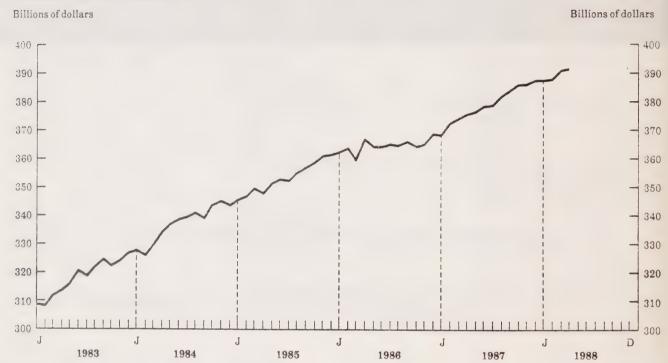
Wednesday, June 29, 1988

| Major Releases | |
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| Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, April 1988 Real GDP increased 0.1% from March. | 2 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, April 1988 The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variation, decreased slightly from March 1988. | , 5 |
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Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data) April 1988

Overview

Gross domestic product at factor cost at 1981 prices increased 0.1% in April following a 0.9% gain in March. The occurrence of Easter in early April may have had an impact on the February-March-April monthly movements. The level of output in April 1988 was 4.2% above that of April 1987. Most of the April growth originated among the goods-producing industries, where output increased 0.4%, marking the third consecutive monthly gain. Services-producing industries declined 0.1% following a 1.1% increase in March.

Goods-producing Industries

Moderate output increases were widespread among the goods-producing industries. Manufacturing output grew 0.2%, mostly due to production increases by manufacturers of durable goods such as motor vehicle parts and accessories, primary metals, non-metallic mineral products, and fabricated metal products. Revisions to source data have resulted in an upward revision to manufacturing output in the first quarter. The revised growth rate for the quarter is 0.6% compared to -0.1% reported the previous month. The impact of this revision on total GDP was marginal, raising the growth rate for the first quarter from 0.5% to 0.6%.

(continued on page 3)

- A 0.6% output gain in the construction industry resulted from increased non-residential building construction. Residential construction declined 0.5% in April, the fourth decline in the past five months.
- Output of mines, quarries and oil wells rose for the third consecutive month, mainly due to increased production of crude petroleum and natural gas. Elsewhere in mining, increases in coal and gold production were offset by declines in other metal mines, potash mines, quarry and sand pits, and services related to mineral extraction.
- Other growth areas included agriculture (+0.7%) due to increased grain sales, and forestry (+2.4%) due to increased sawlog production.

Services-producing Industries

The decline among services-producing industries resulted mainly from output decreases in retail trade, wholesale trade, transportation and storage, and community, business and personal services.

Following a 2.5% gain in March, retail trade declined 1.3% in April; similar declines were recorded in January (1.4%) and February (1.1%). During April, decreased sales were reported by food stores, new motor vehicle dealers and department stores.

• Wholesale trade activity declined 1.2% in April following a 3.0% increase in March. Sales decreases were reported by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, farm machinery, and petroleum products.

- A 1.1% decline in transportation and storage services resulted from output decreases in truck transport and air transport, which more than offset gains in pipeline transport and storage facilities.
- Community, business and personal services declined slightly in April due to decreases in amusement and recreation services, services to business management, and food and accommodation services.
- Finance, insurance and real estate services recorded its fifth consecutive monthly increase due to increases among banking institutions and other trust, financial and real estate services.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The April 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product* by *Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release late in July. See "How to Order Publications".

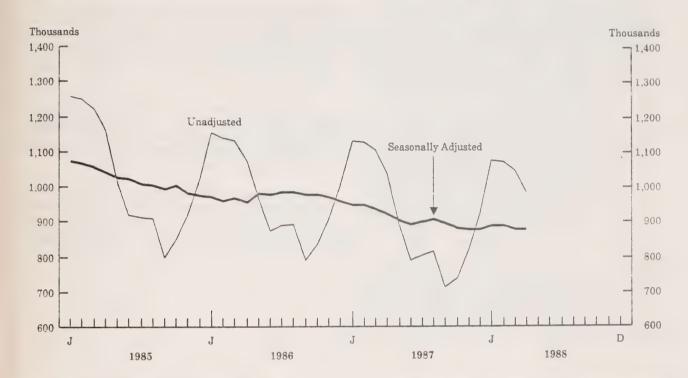
For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

The Daily, June 29, 1988

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates) (S millions)

| | 1987 | 1988 | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| | Apr. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | | |
| Total economy | 375,435.7 | 387,480.7 | 387,609.7 | 391,077.3 | 391,264.6 | | |
| Business sector | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural and related services industries | 11,803.8 | 11,258.4 | 11,236.8 | 11,138.4 | 11,221.2 | | |
| Fishing and trapping industries | 625.2 | 571.2 | 591.6 | 559.2 | 577.2 | | |
| Logging and forestry industry | 2,583.9 | 2,580.0 | 2,679.6 | 2,686.8 | 2,751.6 | | |
| Mining, quarrying and oil well industries | 20,940.8 | 22,489.2 | 23,143.2 | 23,463.6 | 23,560.8 | | |
| Manufacturing industries | 73,109.3 | 77,632.5 | 76,926.1 | 77.353.3 | 77,545.8 | | |
| Construction industries | 26,839.6 | 27,710,4 | 27,774.0 | 27,878.4 | 28,040.4 | | |
| Transportation and storage industries | 16,594.7 | 17.321.3 | 17,208.5 | 17.631.1 | 17,440.4 | | |
| Communication industries | 10.671.1 | 11.268.0 | 11,358.0 | 11.505.6 | 11.714.4 | | |
| Other utility industries | 11,331.1 | 11,529.6 | 11.430.0 | 11,530.8 | 11,509.2 | | |
| Wholesale trade industries | 20,203.3 | 21.218.4 | 21,025.2 | 21,652.8 | 21,393.6 | | |
| Retail trade industries | 25,080.3 | 25.949.4 | 25,668.1 | 26,301.6 | 25,961.4 | | |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 53,937.1 | 55,202.4 | 55,497.6 | 55.972.8 | 56,295.6 | | |
| Community, business and personal services | 38,652.4 | 39,232.7 | 39,544.2 | 39,723.7 | 39,595.8 | | |
| ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | , | | | | | |
| Non-business sector | | | | | | | |
| Mining industries | 37.1 | 62.4 | 55.2 | 50.4 | 56.4 | | |
| Manufacturing industries | 60.8 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 62.4 | | |
| Forestry services industry | 247.1 | 254.4 | 256.8 | 259.2 | 264.0 | | |
| Transportation industries | 1,453.4 | 1,447.2 | 1,458.0 | 1,461.6 | 1,462.8 | | |
| Communication industries | 45.5 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 45.6 | | |
| Water systems industry | 543.5 | 544.8 | 548.4 | 550.8 | 548.4 | | |
| Insurance and other finance industry | 373.0 | 381.6 | 376.8 | 388.8 | 388.8 | | |
| Government service industries | 23.591.2 | 23,780.4 | 23,761.2 | 23.833.2 | 23.857.2 | | |
| Community and personal services | 36,711.5 | 36,937.2 | 36,961.2 | 37,026.0 | 37,071.6 | | |
| Special aggregations | | | | | | | |
| Business sector: | 312,372.6 | 323,963.5 | 324,082.9 | 327.398.1 | 327,607.4 | | |
| - goods | 147,233.7 | 153,771.3 | 153.781.3 | 154.610.5 | 155,206.2 | | |
| - services | 165,138.9 | 170.192.2 | 170,301.6 | 172.787.6 | 172,401.2 | | |
| Non-business sector | , | , | . , | | | | |
| - goods | 63,063.1 | 63,517.2 | 63,526.8 | 63,679.2 | 63,757.2 | | |
| - services | 641.4 | 669.6 | 666.0 | 663.6 | 667.2 | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 62,421.7 | 62,847.6 | 62,860.8 | 63,015.6 | 63,090.0 | | |
| Services-producing industries | 147,875.1 | 154,440.9 | 154,447.3 | 155,274.1 | 155,873.4 | | |
| Industrial production | 227,560.6 | 233,039.8 | 233,162.4 | 235.803.2 | 235,491.2 | | |
| | 106,022.6 | 112,320.9 | 112,165.3 | 113,011.3 | 113,283.0 | | |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries Durable manufacturing industries | 32,933.6 | 33,387.9 | 33,223.6 | 33,264.6 | 33,181.9 | | |
| Duranie manuacturing industries | 40,175.7 | 44,244.6 | 43,702.5 | 44,088.7 | 44,363.9 | | |

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-1988



Unemployment Insurance Statistics April 1988

Seasonally Adjusted Data - Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending April 16, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 877,000 a slight decrease from the preceding month. The number of beneficiaries has remained stable since October 1987.
- Between March and April 1988, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased 2.0% in Ontario, 1.8% in Alberta, and 1.6% in Saskatchewan. It

• In April 1988, the total number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,131,000 – a decrease of 4.4% from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased to 655,000 (-5.9%), while the number of female beneficiaries declined by 2.3% to 477,000.

increased 2.9% in the Northwest Territories and

1.2% both in British Columbia and Manitoba.

Adjusted for seasonal variations and the number

of working days, benefit payments decreased in April (-1.4%) to \$882 million from the preceding

month, while the number of benefit weeks

remained virtally unchanged at 4.5 million

There was little change in the other provinces.

(continued on page 6)

during the same period.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during April 1988 totalled \$961 million², down 2.8% from April 1987. For the first four months of 1988, benefit payments amounted to \$4,268 million, an increase of 2.6% from the same period last year. The year-to-date change resulted from a 6.2% increase in the average weekly benefit to \$204.15, which was partially offset by a 3.4% decrease in the number of weeks paid to 20.9 million.
- A total of 213,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in April 1988, down 6.1% from the same month a year ago. The decrease is in part explained by the smaller number of days available to process claims in April 1988. Since the start of 1988, the number of claims received totalled 990,000 a decrease of 0.7% from the same period a year earlier.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices are new; they contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) or Census Agglomerations (CA).

Data for the months of February, March and April 1988 will be published in the April 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of July. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045), Labour Division.

Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received, relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these days are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

The Daily, June 29, 1988

| Unemp! | loyment | Insurance | Statistics |
|--------|---------|-----------|------------|
|--------|---------|-----------|------------|

| | | | | | % change from | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | April 1988 | March 1988 | February 1988 | April 1987 | March 1988 | April 1987 |
| | | | Seasonally. | Adjusted | | |
| Benefits | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) Weeks of benefit (000) | 881,506 4,460 | 893,925 4,470 | 895,573 4,540 | 857,203 4,5 10 | -1.4 -0.2 | 2.8 -1.3 |
| Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000) | 877 P | 881 p | 892 r | 925 r | -0.4 | -5.1 |
| | | | Unadju | sted | | |
| Benefits | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) Weeks of benefit (000) Average weekly benefit (\$) | 960,899 4,708 204.08 | 1,181,733 5,769 204.85 | 1,072,474 5,219 205.48 | 988,837 5,149 192.06 | -18.7 -18.4 -0.4 | -2.8 -8.5 6.3 |
| Claims received (000) | 213 | 248 | 229 | 227 | -14.1 | -6.1 |
| Beneficiaries ¹ (000) | | | | | | |
| Total Regular benefits | 1,131 ^p 986 ^p | 1,191 p 1,047 p | 1,225 ⁻ 1,075 ⁻ | 1,183 1,041 ^r | -5.0 -5.8 | -4.4 -5.2 |
| | | | January to Apri | 1 | | % Change |
| - | | 1988 | | 1987 | | 1988/1987 |
| Benefits | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) Weeks of benefit (000) Average weekly benefit (\$) | | 4,267,817 20,906 204.15 | | 4,158,176 21,640 192.16 | | 2.6 -3. <u>4</u> 6.2 |
| Claims received (000) | | 999 | | 1,006 | | -0.7 |
| Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average ¹ (0 | 000) | 1,190 p | | 1,244 ^r | | -4.4 |

The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a 'ew seasonal fishermen and a small number of work snaring and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average¹ (000)

Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcement

Gypsum Products May 1988

Manufacturers shipped 26 010 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1988, down 4.1% from the 27 112r (revised figure) thousand square metres shipped in May 1987 but up 3.8% from the 25 054 thousand square metres shipped in April 1988.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 127 536 thousand square metres, a decrease of 5.5% from the

January to May 1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The May 1988 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 4, Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crops Area, Canada. Catalogue number 22-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$52; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$58).

Available at 3 p.m.

- Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1985. Catalogue number 25-202 (Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).
- Oils and Fats, April 1988. Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, January 1988.
Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- Railway Carloadings, February 1988.
 Catalogue number 52-001
 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).
- Farm Product Price Index, April 1988.
 Catalogue number 62-003
 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- Wital Statistics, Vol. III, Summary List of Causes, 1986. Catalogue number 84-206 (Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$32).

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Statistics Canada

Canada Day Thursday, June 30, 1988 1"iuillet Major Releases La Fête du Canada Industrial Product Price Index, May 1988 The IPPI increased 3.9% from May 1987 - the lowest year-over-year rate recorded since last October. 4 Raw Materials Price Index, May 1988 For the first time in six months, the RMPI registered an increase over the previous month. Data Availability Announcements 5 Steel Ingots, Week Ending June 25, 1988 5 Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1988 5 Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending May 7, 1988 1986 Census of Manufactures Mobile Home Industry Other Transportation Equipment Industry 6 **Publications Released** Major Release Dates: July 1988

Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index May 1988

Preliminary indexes for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) show the index rose 0.2% between May and April 1988 to a level of 126.9. Over the last 12 months the index has risen 3.9%. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the yearly increase would have been 5.1%.

Highlights

- The paper and paper products index increased 1.2% in May, reflecting higher prices for newsprint and sulphite woodpulp. With the U.S./Canadian exchange rate showing virtually no change, the changes were more indicative of the underlying upward trend in prices for these commodities than has been the case over the last few months.
- The primary metal products index rose 0.9% in May 1988. Higher prices for most non-ferrous metals were the main contributors to the monthly movement. Nickel products fell 4.6% in May after increasing an average of about 20% a month since November 1987. The only other monthly decrease over that period was in February 1988.
- The fruit, vegetables and feeds index, up 0.7% between April and May, largely reflected the price increases registered for feeds and refined sugar.

- The meat, fish and dairy products index rose 0.3% over the month. Price rises for chickens and fluid milk products more than offset the declines recorded for various meat by-products, which fell 2.3%.
- Preliminary figures for the petroleum and coal products index showed a drop of 1.9% since April 1988. The decline was largely explained by significant decreases posted for motor gasoline and fuel oils.
- The lumber and sawmill products index was down 0.6% in the month as a result of lower softwood lumber prices, particularly veneer and plywood (-3.1%). Small increases however, were registered for hardwood lumber and other wood products.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The May 1988 issue of *Industry Selling Price Index* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

The Daily, June 30, 1988

Industrial Product Price Indexes (1981=100)

| | | | % Change | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Index | Relative Importance ¹ | Index ² May '88 | May '88/ Apr.'88 | May '88/ May '87 | |
| | | | | | |
| Industrial Product Price Index - Total | 100.0 | 126.9 | 0.2 | 3.9 | |
| Total IPPI excluding petroleum | | | | | |
| and coal products ³ | 89.3 | 130.9 | 0.3 | 5.1 | |
| Intermediate goods | 61.6 | 125.5 | 0.2 | 6.5 | |
| First stage intermediate goods | 14.6 | 126.1 | 0.8 | 16.0 | |
| Second stage intermediate goods | 47.0 | 125.3 | 0.1 | 3.8 | |
| Finished goods | 38.4 | · 129.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | |
| Finished foods and feeds | 10.3 | 133.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 | |
| Capital equipment | 10.2 | 130.9 | 0.1 | -0.1 | |
| All other finished goods | 17.9 | 126.3 | -0.2 | -0.2 | |
| Aggregation by commodities: | | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products | 7.7 | 126.7 | . 0.3 | 0.2 | |
| Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products | 7.0 | 123.2 | 0.7 | 4.4 | |
| Beverages | 1.9 | 144.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 0.7 | 156.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | |
| Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products | 2.8 | 128.6 | 0.4 | 7.0 | |
| Textile products | 2.4 | 117.2 | 0.2 | 3.6 | |
| Knitted products and clothing | 2.4 | 123.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | |
| Lumber, sawmill, other wood products | 4.3 | 123.1 | -0.6 | 2.7 | |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1.5 | 136.6 | 0.1 | 3.1 | |
| Paper and paper products | 8.1 | 140.1 | 1.2 | 10.3 | |
| Printing and publishing | 2.4 | 149.6 | 0.3 | 5.6 | |
| Primary metal products | 8.8 | 135.2 | 0.9 | 21.3 | |
| Metal fabricated products | 5.3 | 130.6 | 0.1 | 3.7 | |
| Machinery and equipment | 4.8 | 128.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | |
| Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment | 11.6 | 129.7 | 0.1 | -3.0 | |
| Electrical and communication products | 5.0 | 130.3 | -0.2 | 4.2 | |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 2.5 | 140.2 | 0.1 | 4.1 | |
| Petroleum and coal products ³ | 10.7 | 93.9 | -1.9 | -7.1 | |
| Chemical, chemical products | 7.1 | 130.2 | 0.2 | 10.0 | |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 2.3 | 135.3 | 0.1 | 2.4 | |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities | 0.8 | 105.4 | 1.7 | 4.2 | |

Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.
Indexes are preliminary.
This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index May 1988

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) increased 2.3% between April and May 1988, reaching a preliminary level of 99.5. However, with the mineral fuels component excluded, the RMPI rose 1.1%. The components that contributed most to the monthly movement were:

- Mineral fuels, up 4.1%, mainly because of a 5.6% increase for crude mineral oils.
- Vegetable products, up 2.6%, mainly as a result of increases for unrefined sugar (8.2%) and oilseeds (8.1%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 2.2%, owing mainly to price increases for copper (3.2%) and zinc (5.0%), partially offset by a 4.3% decrease for nickel.

Year-over-year Change

From May 1987 to May 1988, the RMPI fell 2.7%. With the mineral fuels component excluded, there was an annual advance of 4.2%. The components that contributed most to the yearly movement were:

- Mineral fuels, down 12.6%, as a result of a 13.7% decrease in prices for crude mineral oils.
- Animal and animal products, down 5.0%, mainly due to price decreases for hogs and for fish.
- Non-ferrous metals, up 18.8%, mainly because of strong price increases for nickel and, to a lesser degree, for copper and zinc.
- Wood products, up 13.0%, owing mainly to rising prices for logs and bolts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The May 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

| | | | % Change | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Relative Importance | Index May'88 ¹ | May '88/ Apr.'88 | May '88/ May 87 | |
| Raw materials total | 100 | 99.5 | 2.3 | -2.7 | |
| Mineral fuels | 45 | 81.3 | 4.1 | -12.6 | |
| Vegetable products | 11 | 89.9 | 2.6 | 3.7 | |
| Animal and animal products | 20 | 116.3 | 0.6 | -5.0 | |
| Wood products | 8 . | 133.5 | 0.5 | 13.0 | |
| Ferrous materials | 2 | 110.2 | -0.4 | 1.8 | |
| Non-ferrous metals | 11 | 118.3 | 2.2 | 18.8 | |
| Non-metallic minerals | 3 | 130.8 | 0.1 | 1.7 | |
| Total excluding mineral fuels | 55 | 114.6 | 1.1 | 4.2 | |

I These indexes are preliminary.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending June 25, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending June 25, 1988 totalled 276 260 tonnes, a decrease of 7.4% from the preceding week's total of 298 357 tonnes and down 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 290 695 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 7 465 597 tonnes, an increase of 1.5% from 7 357 298 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical **Appliances**

May 1988

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 88,502 kitchen appliances in May 1988, down 21.0% from the 111,985 appliances produced a vear earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 42,508 in May 1988, an increase of 48.1% from the

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 442,400 units, down from corresponding data for the same period in 1987 (539,417 units).

The May 1988 issue of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release. contact J.P.Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending May 7, 1988

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending May 7, 1988 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123

For more detailed information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division

Mobile Home Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mobile home industry (SIC 3244) totalled \$87.8 million, down 23.4% from \$114.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5554.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3244, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M.G. Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Other Transportation Equipment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other transportation equipment industry (SIC 3299) totalled \$216.4 million, up 13.5% from \$190.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3299, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M.G. Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1988. Catalogue number 15-001 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1988. Catalogue number 32-024 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Railway Carloadings, March 1988. Catalogue number 52-001 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85). Railway Carloadings, April 1988. Catalogue number 52-001 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Telephone Statistics, April 1988. Catalogue number 56-002 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Electric Power Statistics. March 1988. Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, March 1988. Catalogue number 67-002 (Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.



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